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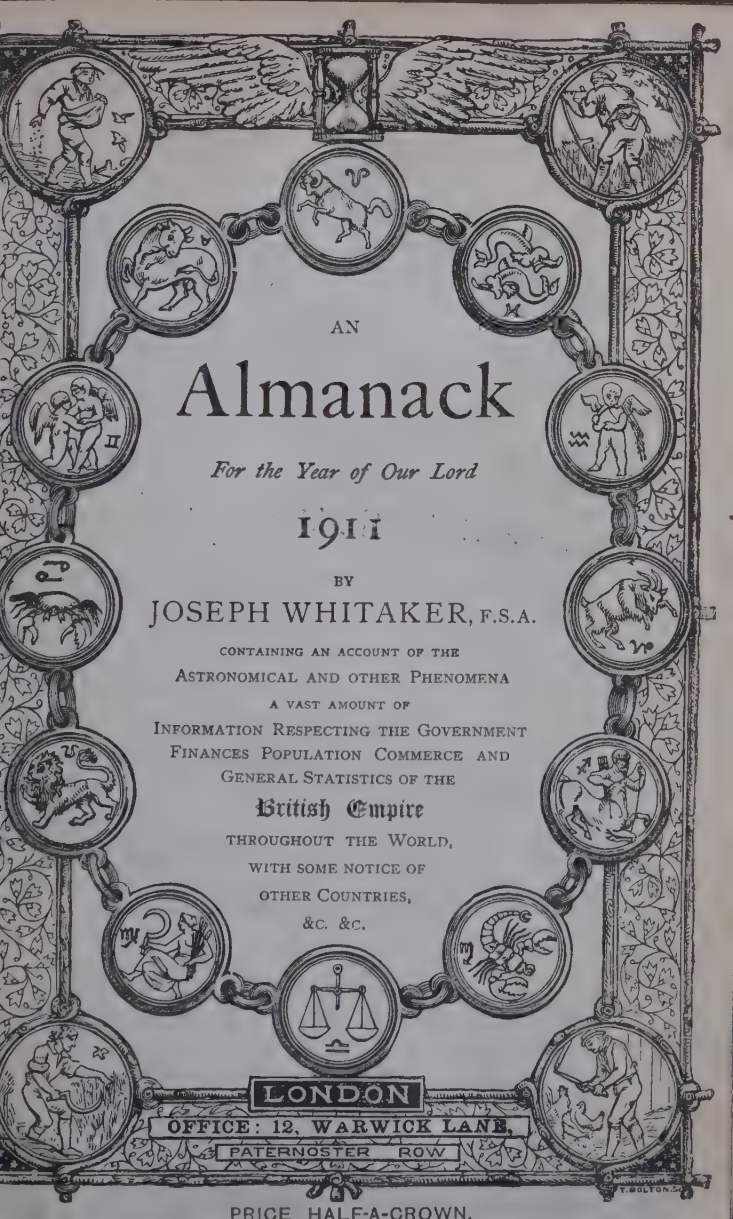

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES
INDEX	5-16
THE CALENDAR	17-72
ASTRONOMICAL TABLES	73-76
ASTRONOMICAL NOTES	77-80
CELESTIAL OBJECTS, 1911	81-82
RULERS AND AMBASSADORS	93-98
THE ROYAL FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLDS	99-102
THE PEERAGE	103-117
THE PRIVY COUNCIL	118-119
THE BARONETAGE	120-124
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS	125-130
KNIGHTS BACHELOR	130-132
COMMANDERS, C.V.O.	132-133
COMPANIONS	133-151
THE VICTORIA CROSS	151-152
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS	153-176
TABLES OF MINISTRIES	177-179
GOVERNMENT OFFICES	180-201
JUDGES, LAW OFFICES, &c.	202-209
THE NAVY LIST	210-223
THE ARMY LIST	224-252
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND	253-259
OTHER RELIGIOUS BODIES	260-264
THE UNIVERSITIES	265-287
SECONDARY EDUCATION	288-298
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	299-308
HOSPITALS	309-313
BANKS AND BANKING	314-347
LIFE ASSURANCE	348-358
POSTAL GUIDE	359-365
CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1910-1911	366-367
EXCISE DUTIES AND LICENCES	368-369
LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES	369-370
STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH AND LAND VALUE DUTIES	370-376
EXCHEQUER WINDFALLS IN 1910	377
LEGAL NOTES:—	
Births, Deaths, Marriages, Wills, Trustees, Naturalisation, &c.	378-389
Next-of-Kin Tables	390-392
The Franchise	393-395
Passport Regulations	396
London Cab Regulations	397-398
Professional Fees	399-400
LONDON AMUSEMENTS	401-405
LONDON CLUBS	406-407
YACHT CLUBS	408
LONDON NEWSPAPERS	408-409
PERPETUAL CALENDAR	410
RACING CALENDAR AND WINNERS OF RACES, RECORDS, &c.	411-417
HUNTS & HOUNDS	418
THE IMPERIAL COINAGE	419
COLONIAL COINAGE	420
FOREIGN COINAGE	421-423
WAGES AND OTHER TABLES	424-428
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	429-434
CHARITABLE BEQUESTS IN 1910	435
OBITUARY, 1909-1910	436-439
KING EDWARD'S REIGN	440
REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, 1909-1910	441-450
THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—	
Area and Population	451
Constitution and Government	451-453
Trade and Production	454
THE BRITISH ISLES:—	
Population	455-457
Pensions and Poor Relief	458
Shipping	459
Railways	460
Finance and Debt	461-468
Trade, 1700-1910	469-473
Armed Forces	473
England	474-475
Wales	476
Scotland	477-484
Ireland	485-489
Man and the Channel Islds.	490
The City of London	491-493
London County Council	494-499
Police, Fire, and Water	500
London Livery Companies	501-502
SUPPLEMENT TO WHITAKER'S ALMANACK	505-792

(For Table of Contents see page 503.)

FOR LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES, see pages 808-843.

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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. [216

INDEX.

PAGE

Aberdeen, Bishop of 260, 263
,, City, 457; County area, &c. 477, 481
,, Line Ships, 758; University ..276
Aberystwith, Borough of 779
,, University College 275
Abyssinia 93, 95, 596
Academy, British 299
,, Royal 299, 401
,, Hibernian 488
,, Irish 488
,, Scottish 482
Accession Declaration 158
Accident Insurance Offices 356–8
Accidents, 443; Railway 443, 743–4
Accountants' Charges 400
Acre, Dimensions of 429, 433
Acting, School of 279
Acts of Parliament 151
Adelaide, 588; Shipping of 459
Aden, Peninsula of 523-4; Shipping of 459
Adjutant-General 224, 225
Administration, The present 177
Administrations, 1783–1910 ..178–9
Admirals (Active List) 213
Admiralty 180, 210–2
,, Court 203–4, 488
,, Knots and Statute Miles 424, 432
,, Radio 753
Advocates, Faculty of, Edinburgh 482
Aerial Navigation 443–4
Affidavit Stamp 370
Afghanistan 93, 535–6
Africa, East and Central 557–60
,, West 553–6
,, South 546–52
African Steamship Co.'s Ships 758
Afternoon Theatre, The 690
Agents-General in London 453
Agra and Oudh, U.P. of 521–2
Agreement, Stamp 370
Agricultural Colleges 279
,, Hall 401
,, Statistics—England & Wales, 474; Scotland, 477; Ireland, 485; U.K. 454, 455, 726
Agriculture and Fisheries Board ..180
,, in 1909–1910 ..... 684, 726, 730–1
,, Department of (Ireland) 486
Aides-de-Camp to the King 210, 224, 516
Airships 443–4, 673, 675
Ajmere-Merwara, Statistics of 523
Alaska 566
Albany, Duchess of 99, 102
,, (City), 564, 565; Shipping ..459
Albert Hall 404
Alberta, Province of 570
Aldermen, City 491–2
,, County Council 498–9
Alderney Island, Statistics of 490
Aldershot Command 227
Alexandra, H.M. Queen 99, 102
Alexandra Plate, Winners of 413
Algeria, Statistics of 616
Algol, Variable Star 80
Alien Immigration 454
Aliens Act, Inspector, 188; Status of 383
Allan Line of Mail Steamers 758–9
Allowance for Children 375
Almonry, Royal 102
Alsace-Lorraine, Statistics of 624
Amateur Athletic Championships
414–7, 704–5
Ambassadors, Brit. & Foreign 95, 596–661
Ambulance Stations 313
,, St. Andrew's Association 283
America, British North 564–78
,, French Possessions in 620
,, United States of 656–60
American Line of Ships 759
American (U.S.) Presidents 98, 656
Amsterdam Island (French) 619
Amusement Places 402–3
Anatomy, Inspectors of 283
Anchor Line of Mail Steamers 759
Andaman Islands 523
Andorra, Statistics of 507
Anglesey, Area, &c. 476, 773
Anglo-Saxon Line 759
Angola (Portuguese) 644
Anguilla Island, Statistics of 575–6

PAGE

Angular Measure 431
Anhalt, Duchy of, Statistics 624
Annam, French, Statistics of 618
Annuities, Immediate 355
,, to the Royal Family 176
,, Perpetual, 468; Terminable ...468
Annuity, Present Value of an 425
Antarctic Exploration 445–6, 665
Antigua Leeward Islands 575
"Anti" Societies 299
Anti-Suffrage League 254
Apothecaries' Weights & Meas. 430
Appeal Court 202, 488
Appointments, Indian 524–5
Apprenticeship Indentures, Stamp 370
Aquatics, 1910, 726–7; Champions 414–7
Arabia, Turkish 655
Archbishops, Colonial 259
,, English 103, 253
,, Irish, 260, 263; Roman Cath. ..263–4
Archdeacons ..... 253 *et seq.*
Archers, Royal Company of 101, 250, 478
Arches, Court of, 202; Registry ..204
Architects' Fees 399
Architectural Museum, Royal 402
,, Education 279, 283–4
Arctic Exploration 445–6, 665
Argentine Republic 597
Argyll, Bishop of 260, 263
,, H.R.H. Duchess of 99
,, County 477, 481
Armagh, 489; Archbishop of ...260, 263
Armenia 655
Armies of the World 473, 666–7
Armorial Bearings, Licence for 369
Arms, College of 180–1
,, Office of, Ireland 486
,, ,, Scotland 478
Armstrong College 272
Army Agents 251
,, Chaplains' Department 249
,, Clerical Staff 224–6
,, Clothing Factory 226
,, Commands 227–8, 484
,, Council 224–6
,, Estimates for 1911 164
,, Imperial General Staff 224–6
,, in India 473, 519, 529
,, in 1910 673–5
,, in Parliament 159
,, List, 224–50; Indian 516–9
,, Medical Service 247–8
,, Ordnance Department 249
,, ,, Factories 226, 248, 405
,, Pay, 253; Department 249
,, Personnel of 473
,, Purchase Commission 226
,, Qualifying Examination 677
,, Railway Council 226
,, Service Corps 247
,, Staff in Ireland and Scotland 484
,, Strength of British 473
,, Veterinary Service 248
,, Works Corps 226, 248
Art Division, Scotland 478
,, Exhibitions 401, 479, 482, 488
,, Royal College of Art 184
,, Sales in 1910 ..... 444, 666–7
,, Schools of 279, 283–4
Artillery Company, The Hon. 235
,, Reserve 235
,, Royal 232–6
,, Territorial 235, 6
Arts, Society of, Museum 402
Ascension Island, Statistics of ..561–2
Ascension, Right 80
Ascot Cup, Winners of the 413
Ashanti 554
Asia, Central, Russia in 536, 537
,, China in 537
,, Geographical Progress 1910 629–3
Asiatic Turkey 655
Assam, Province of E. Bengal and 521
Assessments, Income Tax 466, 697–2
Assiniboine River 569
Assistant Mistresses' Association ..296
Association Football ..414, 417, 709–10
Assurance, Life 348
,, Companies 358
Astronomer Royal, 80, 193; Scotld. 480
,, ("Roy. Astron.") of Ireland 277

PAGE

Astronomical Notes 77–80
,, Phenomena (1911) 20 *et seq.*, 81–88
,, Tables and Terms explained
77–79, 90
Asylums Board, Metropolitan 323
Asylums for Mental Diseases..311, 313
Athletic Records, 415–7; in 1910..704–5
Atlantic South, Brit. Possessions 561–2
,, Transport Company 760
Attorney, Powers of 375
Auckland, 534; Shipping 459
Auctioneers' Fees, 399; Licence ..368
Audit Department 185
Ausgleich, Austria-Hungary 598
Australia, Commonwealth.. 93, 582–92
,, England v., Cricket 714
,, South, Statistics of 587–8
,, States of 583
,, Steam Route to Canada 761
,, Trade of 472, 583
,, Western, Statistics of 591–2
Austrian-Lloyd Line 760
Austro-Hungarian Emperors 94
,, ,, Empire ..597–600, 666, 668, 672
Aviation 1909–10 443–4
Aylesbury Female Convict Prison ..309
Azores, The 644

Baden, Grand Duchy of 624
Bahamas, History and Geography 574–5
Bahrein, British Protectorate of ..536
Balance of Parties 153, 159
Balfour Ministry 178–9
Balloon Factory, 226; Records 443–4
Ballooning School 281
Baluchistan, British 523
Bangor, Bishopric of 254
,, City of 779
,, University College 275
Bank Holidays 392
,, ,, Scotland 484
,, Notes and Post Bills 419
,, Rate of Discount 392
,, of England and Branches 324
Bankers' Clearing Houses 330
,, Institute, Scotland 482
,, Licence 370
Bankruptcy, Allowances under Act 339
,, Dept. and Court 199, 204
,, Statistics, U.K. 208, 455
Banks, Colonial and Foreign 333–46
,, Country, 321–30; Irish 331–3
,, Joint Stock 319–20
,, Post Office Savings 365
,, Scottish, and Branches.... 330–1
Barns 379–80
Baptist Churches, 262; Colleges ..285
Bar, General Council of the 280
,, Library 280
Barbados, History and Geography ..578
Barbuda, Statistics of 575
Barking, Bishop of (St. Albans) 256
Barley, Average Yield under 474, 477, 485
,, Price since 1861 398
,, Produced 454, 455, 474, 477, 485
Barnardo's (Dr.) Homes 300
Baroda, State of 532, 533, 534
Barometer, 1909–10..19 *et seq.*; 23 *note*
Barons, 120–4; Barons 117–7
Barrister, Stamp on Admission 370
Barrow, Bishop of (Carlisle) 254
,, Borough of 780
Basra, Turkish Pashalik of 655
Basutoland, South Africa 551
Bath and Wells, Bishopric 254
Bath, City of 780, 843
Bath, Order of the ..125–30, 133–46, 252
Battenberg, Princess Henry of 99, 102
Battersea, Borough of 778
Bavaria (Kingdom of), Statistics 624
Bechuanaland, South Africa 551
Bedfordshire, Area, &c. 475, 773
Beer Licences 368, 462
,, Produced in U.K. 680
Belfast, 257; Queen's University ..278
,, Shipping of 459
,, Clubs, 484; Societies 489
Belgium 93, 600–2
Bengal Presidency 521

PAGE

Bengal, Eastern, and Assam 521
Bequests, Charitable (1910) ..435, 617–8
Berar Districts 523
Berbice (British Guiana) 579
Berkshire, Area, &c. 475, 773
Berlin 457, 523
Bermuda, 573; Volunteers 249
Bethlem Royal Hospital 311
Bethnal Green, Borough of 778
,, Museum 401
Beverley, Bishop of (York) 253
,, Borough of 780
Bhopal, State of 534
Bhutan 535
Bibby Line of Ships 750
Bible Christians 262
Bible Society 300
Bikaner, State of 532, 533, 534
Bill of Lading Stamp on 370
Billiards, 415; in 1910 705–6
Bills of Exchange, Stamp on 370
,, of Sale 370
Birds (Wild), Close Time for 718
Birkbeck College 283
Birkenhead, Borough of 457, 780
Birmingham 457, 780
,, Bishopric 254
,, Prison 301
,, School of Art 279, 284
,, University 273
Birth Certificates 371, 381
Births and Deaths in Towns 457
,, ,, Registration of 378
,, Marriages, & Deaths, 1840–1909 455
Bishop of London's Consistory Ct. 281
,, in North Europe (London) 254
Bishops, Colonial and Missionary 259
,, English 110–1, 253–8
,, Irish, 260; Scottish 260
,, Official Signatures 253–7
,, Resigned, List of 258
,, Roman Catholic 261
,, Suffragan, &c. 257
Black Rod 117
Blind Associations 300
,, Literature Post 359
Blue Funnel Line of Ships 760
Board of Agriculture & Fisheries, 180; of Education, 283–5; of Green Cloth, 100; of Trade 198–9, 487–8
Boat Race, The (1839–1910) ..417, 716–7
Body Guard, King's 101, 250, 478
Boiler Insurance Offices 356–8
Bokhara, Statistics of 536
Bolivia, Republic of 602
Bombay Dockyard 222
,, Presidency of 522–3
,, Shipping of 459
Bond, Stamps on 370–1
Book Post Regulations, *see id.* 360
Booksellers' Provident Institution 300
Booth Line of Ships 760
Borkum Affair, The 450
Borneo 548
Boroughs, Alphabetical List 778
Borstal Convict Prison 209
Bosnia and Herzegovina 598
Botanic Gardens 280, 401, 480
Bowling Averages (Cricket) 707–8
Boxing in 1910 705–7
Bradford, 780; Technical College 284
Brazil, Statistics of 602–3
Brechin, Bishop of 260
Brecknockshire, Area, &c. 476, 773
Bremen, Statistics of 627
Brewers' Licences 368
Brewster Sessions 208
Bricklayers' Measurements 433
Brigadier-Generals 230
Brighton 161, 457, 780, 784
Brisbane, 530; Shipping 459
Bristol, Bishopric of 254
,, City of 457, 459, 780
,, High Water (*see* Cal.).. 21 *et seq.*
,, Shipping of 459
,, University 274
British Academy 293
,, & African Steam Nav. Co. ..760–1
,, & Foreign Ambassadors, 95, 596 661
,, & Foreign Corn 454, 455, 472–3
,, & Foreign School Society 286, 307
,, Army 159, 224–51, 446–7, 473, 673–5

PAGE

British Association 300
,, Central Africa 559–60
,, Columbia, Statistics 571
,, Constitution 451–2
,, Empire 451–563
,, ,, Area and Population 449
,, ,, Government 451–2
,, Guiana, Statistics of 579
,, Honduras, Statistics of ..579–580
,, India 505–534
,, ,, Steam Nav. Co.'s Ships ..761
,, Isles 451–502
,, Museum, Officers of 191
,, ,, Time of Opening, &c. ..401–2
,, Nationality & Naturalisation 383
,, New Guinea (Papua) 595
,, North Borneo 545
,, Produce & Manufactures 470, 473
,, Railways 460, 737–748
,, Shipping 459, 750–772
,, South Africa 546–552
,, Trade 469–73
,, Weights and Measures ..430–4
,, West Africa 553–6
Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum 207
Brokers' Allowances 393
Brompton Oratory 403
Brunei 545
Brunswick, Duchy of, Statistics 624
,, New (Canada) 563
Buckingham 780
,, Palace 403
Buckinghamshire, Area, &c. 475, 773
Bucknall Steamship Line 761
Budapest 600
Budget, The 155, 156–7, 158–9, 462
Buenos Aires 457, 597
Builders' Measurements 433
Building Societies in U.K. 455
Bullion, Imports and Exports of ..470
Bulgaria 603–4, 665, 668
Burlington Line of Companies ..356–8
Burlington House 403
Burma, Province of 522
Burnham Beeches 404
Burnley, Bishop of (Manchester) ..255
,, Borough of 457, 773
Business Profits Assessed 466, 692

Cab Fares, Drivers, &c. 397–8
Cabenda (Portuguese) 644
Cabinet, The 177
Caicos (Turks) Islands 574
Cairo 457, 613
Calcutta, 71, 457, 523; Dockyard ..222
,, Shipping of 459
Calendar, The 17
,, French Republican 69
,, Greek and Russian 72
,, Jewish, 72; Mohammedan 72
,, of Proper Lessons 70–1
,, Perpetual, 410; Racing 411
California 660
Calvinistic Methodists, 262–3; (Colls. 285
Cambridge, Duke of, Borough of 779
Cambodia, Indo-China 618
Cambridge 781
,, University 267–9
,, ,, Terms 17
Cambridgeshire, Area, &c. 475, 773
,, Stakes, Winners of 413
Cameroons, German 564–567
Canada, Dominion of 564–572
,, High Commissioner 453, 566
,, Railways 571–2
,, Trade of 472, 565
,, Wheat Crop 454
Canadian-Australian Line 761
Canadian Bishops 259, 264
Canals, Pacific, &c. 572, 761
Canal, Nicaragua, 638; Panama 640
,, Suez 462, 613
Canary Islands (Spanish) 652
Cancer Hospital 310
Candia or Crete 609
Canons Residentiary 253–7
Canterbury Diocese 253
,, House of Convocation 258
Cape Breton Island 568–9
,, Colony 546–9
,, Town, 545, 549; Shipping 453
,, Verde Islands (Portuguese) ..644

PAGE

Capital, The Export of British 695
Capitals of the World 71, 457
Cardiff, City of 457, 773
,, Shipping of 459
,, University College 275
Cardiganshire, Area, &c. 476, 773
Carlisle, Bishopric of 254
Carmarthenshire, Area, &c. ..476, 773
Carnarvon 781
Carnarvonshire, Area, &c. 476, 773
Caroline Islands (German) 627
Carpenters' Measurements 433
Carriages, Hackney 397–8
,, Licences for 369
"Cash on Delivery" 363
Cashel, Bishop of 260, 263
Cashmere (Kashmir) State 532, 533, 534
Catholic Apostolic Church 263
Cattle Insurance Companies 356–8
,, in Australia, 584–5, 2; Engld., 474; Scotld., 477; Ireld., 485; U.K. 455
Causes Célèbres, 1909–10 446
Cavalry Brigades 227–8, 484
,, Regiments, 231–2; Yeomanry 232
,, School, Netheravon 281
Cayenne, French Guiana 620
Cayman Islands 574
Cayos (Caicos) Islands 574
Celebes Islands (Dutch) 638
Celestial Phenomena, 1911 81–92
Census (1570 1901) 456
,, Day (1911), 30; Office 186
,, of Production Office 189
,, India 507–8
Centigrade, Fahr., Réaum. Scales. 432–3
Centimeter and Inch Compared ..431
Central Africa, British 559–60
,, Criminal Court 208, 403
,, London Railway 737, 748
,, Office, Supreme Court 203
,, Provinces and Berar, India ..523
,, Telegraph Office 195
Ceres, Rising, R.A. & Decl. 86, 92
Certificate of Birth, Death, etc. ..381
Cesarewitch, Winners of 413
Ceuta (Spanish) 652
Ceylon: Area, Population, Trade ..541
,, Manager of 420
Chamber of Commerce, Belfast 489
,, ,, Dublin, 489; Glasgow, 483; London 301
Chamberlain, Lord, 100; Office 191
,, of London 493
Championships 414–7, 704–717
Chancellors of Exchequer 177, 178, 199
Chancery Bar, and Registrars ..202–3
Chandernagore, French 617
Channel Islands, 490; Militia 249
Chapels Royal 101
Chaplains to the King 101, 210, 224, 478
Chargeurs Réunis 761
Charing Cross Hospital 280, 309
Charitable Bequests in 1910 435, 697–8
,, Services Estimated 465
,, Societies (various) 299–308
Charities, London Parochial 282
Charity Commissioners 181
,, Organisation Society 301
Chauffeur's Licence 370
Chelsea, Borough of 779
,, Royal Hospital 404
Cheshire, Area, &c. 475, 773
Chest Diseases, Hospitals for 311
Chester, Bishopric of 254
Chichester, Bishopric of 254
Children, Hospitals for 310–1
Chile, Republic of 604–5, 666, 668
Chiltern Hundreds 154
China, 505–8; in Central Asia 537
,, Mutual S. Navign. Co. ..760, 761
,, Army of, 667; Education 668
Chinese Turkestan 537
Chitral 534
Christian, Prince and Princess 99, 102
Christmas Island 543
Church Army 301
,, Calendar of Lessons 70–1
,, Estates Commission 183
,, of England 253–9
,, of Ireland, 260; Roman Catholic 265–4

PAGE

Church of Scotland, Episcopal 266
,, ,, Presbyterian 265
,, Theological Colleges 284–5
,, Training Colleges 286
Churches, London 403
Cinque Ports 773
Circuits of Judges 207–8
Circular Measure 431
City and Guilds Institute 264
,, and Suburban, Winners of 413
,, Coroner, 493; Courts 205, 207–8, 500
,, Line of Ships 761
,, Livery Companies 501–2
,, of London, 491–3; Officers 493
,, Police and Courts 207, 500
City's Cash (Estate) 493
Civil Service, 180–201; Commission 181, 478
,, ,, Estimates 1870-1911 465
,, of India 524–5
Clan Line of Ships 761–2
Clarenceux King of Arms 182
Clearing House, Bk., 318; Railway 745
Clinical Medicine, School of 281
Clio, The 283
Clock before or after Sun ..19 *et seq.*
,, Time, Comparison of 72
Clogher, Bishop of 260, 263
Close Times for Fish, Game, &c. 718–723
Club Foot, Hospitals for 312
Clubs, Principal, 408–9; Ladies' 407
,, Irish, 484; Scottish, 483;
Yacht 408
Clyde Lighthouse Trustees 478
,, Navigation Trustees. 478
Coal Mine Inspectors 187–8, 479
,, Exports and Duty 471, 473
Cobden Club, The 406
Cochin China, Statistics of 617–8
Cocoa Duty, 366; Consumption 633
Cocos or Keelings 543
Coinage, The Imperial 419–420
Colchester, Bishop of (St. Albans) ..256
,, Borough of 781
Coldstream Guards 237–8
College of Arms 182–183
,, of Medicine, Newcastle 272
,, of Music, Royal 282
,, of Physicians 306, 482, 489
,, of Preceptors 282
,, of Surgeons 308, 402, 482, 489
Colleges and Schools 280–286
,, of Agriculture 279
,, of Medicine 280–1
,, Ladies' University, &c. 295
,, Technical 283–4
,, Theological 284–5
,, Training (Pedagogy) 284–5
,, Veterinary 287
Colombia, Republic of 608
Colombo, 541; Shipping of 459
Colonial Banks 333–346
,, Bishops, 259; Roman Cath. 264
,, Coinage 420
,, Governors, &c. 453
,, Office 181–2
,, Postage, 361–3; Telegrams 364
Colonies, British 451–4, 538–595
,, Crown Agents for 184
Columbia, British, Statistics 571
Comedies in 1910 628–630
Comets in 1911 87–8
Comino (Malta) 538
Commerce, U.K., 1700–1910 463
,, of Foreign Countries 596–661
Commercial Education 279–284
,, Intelligence Dept. 193
Commissionaires, Corps of 301–2
Commissioners, Charity 181
,, Ecclesiastical 183
,, Lunacy 204
,, of Irish Lights 486
,, of Northern Lighthouses 479
Common Council (London) 492
,, Notes for 1911, 17; for 1912 ..17
Commons, House of 153–176
,, ,, List of, 177–8; Officers of..176
,, ,, Visiting Regulations 404
Commonwealth of Australia ..581–5, 2
Commutation of Tithes 3, 8
Comoro Island 619
Compagnie Générale 702

PAGE

Compania Transatlantica 762
Companies Act, Fees 376
,, Livery 501–2
,, Railway 737–749
,, (Winding-up) 192, 202
Compensation Fund, Publicans 368
Compound Interest Tables 4–8
Concert Halls, &c. 404
Conference of Inter-Satel. ..20 *et seq.*
Congo, The, 601–2; French 618
Congregationalists 262
,, Theological Colleges 285
Congresses in 1909–10 444–5
Conjunction, Meaning of 92
Connaught, Duke of 99, 102
Conservancy, Thames 197
Conservative Central Office 153
Consistory Court, Bp. of London's 204
Consols, Price of, 1840–1909 ..346, 695–6
Constables, Chief, in England ..773, 8
Constabulary Inspectors 188
,, Royal Irish 487
Constellations, &c. ....20 *et seq.*, 80
Constituencies, U.K. 160–9
Consuls, Ambassadors, &c. ..95, 596–661
Consumption, Hospitals for 312
,, of Tea, Coffee, &c. 407
Contents, Tables of 3, 503
Contract & Purchase Department ..221
,, Notes, Stamp Duty 371
Conveners and Sheriffs, Scotland..481
Convention of Scottish Burghs 480
Conveyance or Transfer Duty 373
Convict Prisons 209
Convocation, Members of 258
Conway, The 283
Cook Islands Federation (N.Z.) 594
Coorg, Statistics of 523
Copyhold Duty 372
Corea (*see* Korea)
Coriso (Spanish) 651
Cork, Bishop of 260, 263
,, County Area, &c. 489
,, University College 278
Corn Measures 433
,, Statistics, 454–5, 477–8, 474, 477–8, 485
,, Imports of 455, 471, 472
,, Price of, since 1860 398
Cornwall, County of 475, 773
,, Duchy of 182, 466
Cornwall, The 283
Corporate Bodies, Insurances 378–9
Corporate Bodies, Tax on 372
Corporation of London 491–3
Cost of Living 693
Costa Rica, Republic of 608–9
Council, Army 177, 224–5
,, Crown 492
,, The London County 494–9
,, General, of the Bar 280
,, ,, Medical 280
,, Lord President of 177, 179, 197
,, of Legal Education 280
,, The Privy, 177–9; Office 202
,, ,, Judicial Committee 202
Councillors and Aldermen L.C.C. 498–9
,, City of London 491–2
Countess of Huntingdon's Connex. 262
Counties, Statistics of English 475, 773–9
,, Irish, 489; Scottish 477, 482
,, Welsh 476, 765–9
County Constabulary Inspectors ..188
,, Council, London 494–9
,, Courts 205–6
,, ,, Judges 205
,, Cricket in 1910 707–8
,, Directory, Eng. & Wales 765–70
,, Palatine of Durham 183, 475, 766
Coursing Records 414
Court of Appeal, 202; Arches 202–4
,, of Bankruptcy 202–4
,, of Chancery 202–3
,, of Faculties, 204; Peculiars ..204
,, Inns of 207, 220, 404
,, of Justice, Supreme, 202; Irld. 488
,, of Record, Salford 208
,, of Session, Scotland 481–2
Courts of Law, 201; Officers of 202
Crediton, Bishop of (Exeter) 254
Crete (Candia) 609
Cricket, County Championship ..707
,, Eton *v.* Harrow 414, 708

PAGE

Cricket, Highest Scores 414
,, England *v.* Australia 414
,, Oxford *v.* Cambridge 417, 708
,, Retrospect of 1910 707–8
Crime, Decrease of, 1840–1909 287
Crimes and Causes Célèbres 446
Criminal Court, Central 208, 403
,, Appeal Court 202, 204, 452
,, Lunatics, Asylum for 209
,, Statistics 209, 287, 455, 502
Crippen Trial 445
Crops and Harvests 455, 474, 477, 485, 684
Croquet in 1910 708–9
Crown Agents for the Colonies 182
,, Lands 202, 465
,, Office, 202; Scotland 481
Croydon, Bishop of (Canterbury) ..253
,, Borough of 457, 781
Cruelty to Animals, Society 302
,, ,, Act, Inspectors 188
,, to Children Society 302
Crystal Palace, 402; Engin. School 279
Cuba, Republic of 579
Cumberland, Area, &c. 475, 773–4
,, Duke of 9, 104
Cunard Line of Mail Steamers 762
Curaçao I., Dutch West Indies 638
Custom House 182–3, 402
Customs Tariff of U.K. 366–7
,, Establishment 182–3, 460, 486
,, Estimates 465
,, Receipts for 1909–10 462
Cycling Records, &c. 416, 709
Cyprus: Area, Population, Trade.. 540

Dahomey, French 618
Daily and other Newspapers 408–9
Danish and Saxon Kings 96
Darlington Convict Prison 209
Daybreak ....20 *et seq.*
Days, French Republican 67
,, of Roman Month 72
,, from month to month 91
Deaf and Dumb School 286, 302
Dean & Chap. of St. Paul's Court ..204
Dean and Chapters 254–5
Death Certificates 378–9, 381
,, Duties (U.K.) 372, 462, 694–5
,, Rate Compared 457
Deaths, Compulsory Registration ..378
,, &c., in U.K., 1740–1909 455
,, in Large Towns 457
Debt, The National ..467–8; (ffice 192–3
Decimal Coinage 420–3, 563
Declination Apparent (Cal.)..19 *et seq.*
Deeds Stamped after Execution ..376
Delagoa Bay (Lorenço Marques) ..644
Demerara, British Guiana 570
Denbigh 782
Denbighshire, Area, &c. 476, 774
Denmark, Kingdom of 609–610, 666, 668
Dental Hospitals 281, 312
,, Registration 280
Deptford, Borough of 779
Derby, Bishop of (Southwell) 257
,, Borough of 457, 8
,, Winners of the, 412; of 1910 ..715
Derbyshire, Area, &c. 475, 774
Derry, Bishop of 260, 263
,, County Area, &c. 489
Development Act 157
Devonport 457
Devonshire, Area, &c. 475, 774
Dewhurst Plate, Winners of 413
Diamond Sculls, Winners 414, 726
Dimidiated Territory 543
Dining Terms 17
Diocesan Training Colleges 285–6
Dioceses 253–7
Diplomatic Service, The ..95, 596–661
Discount, Rate 392
Diseases, Notification of 384
Dispensaries, London 313
Dissolution 155, 159
Distinguished Service Order 146–50
Dividends, When due 347
Divorce and Probate Court 202–4
Docks, London 404
Dock Yards 223
Dog Licences 369
Doggett's Coat and Badge 414
Dominica, Leeward Islands 576

PAGE

Dominican Republic, Statistics ..610-1
Dominion Line of Mail Steamers 762-3
,, of Canada 93, 458, 543-52
,, of New Zealand 93, 452, 598-9
Donaldson Line of Ships 763
Doncaster, 782; Cup, Winners of ..413
Dorset, Area, &c. 475, 774
Dover, Bishop of (Canterbury) 253
,, Borough of, 782; Shipping ..459
Down, Bishop of 260, 263
,, County 489
Drama in 1909-1910 686-690
Dramatic Art, Academy of 279
,, Summary (London) ..685-7, 688-90
Drawing Paper, Sizes of 429
Drivers' Qualifications 393
Dublin, Archbishop of 260, 263
,, Army Headquarters 484
,, Births and Deaths 457
,, Clubs, 484; Banks 331-3
,, County 489
,, Crown Jewels 442
,, Government Offices in ..486-8
,, High Water (*see* Cal.) ..21 *et seq.*
,, Museum & Coll. of Science ..487
,, Population 457
,, Shipping of 459
,, Universities 277-8
,, Woods and Forests Office....201
Duchy of Cornwall 182, 465
,, ,, Lancaster 190, 465
Dukes 103-4
Dulwich 402-5
Dundee, University College 276
Durban, 457; Shipping 459
Durham, Bishopric of 253
,, City of 782
,, County Palatine of ..183, 475, 774
,, University 272

Ear and Throat Hospitals 312
Earl Marshal 181
Earls 105-9
Earlswood Asylum 311
Earned Incomes Relief 375
Earthquakes & Eruptions, 1909-10 ..732
East Africa, British 557-8
,, ,, German 627
,, ,, Portuguese 644
East Ham 457, 782
East India Company 511-2
East Lond., 577; Coll.271; Shipping 459
Easter Days, Table of 67
Eastern Bengal and Assam 521-2
Ecclesiastical Commissioners 183
,, Courts, 202, 204; Licences 372
,, Summary, 1909-10 445
Eclipse Stakes, Winners 413
Eclipses for 1911 .....20 *et seq.*, 81-9
Economics, London School of 271
Ecuador, Republic of 611
Edinburgh, Bishop of 260, 262
,, Clubs 483
,, Duchess of, Household 102
,, Government Offices in 478-82
,, Societies and Institutions..482-3
,, University 277
Education, Board of 283-5
,, Irish, 486; Scotch 478
,, Committee, L.C.C. 499
,, Estimates 465
,, in India 529
,, Primary 474, 477, 485
,, Professional 279-86
,, Secondary 288-98; in 1910 ..676-7
,, Technical 283-4
,, University 277-8
,, Statistics of 474, 477, 485
Educational Summary for 1910 445
,, Systems of the World 668-70
Edward VII., H.M. King 99, 440
Effective Fighting Fleets....473, 671-3
Egypt, 612-3, 668; Sudan Provinces 613-4
,, Coinage of, 421; Postage to ..361
Eight o'Clock Club, The 153
Elba, Island of (Italy) 630
Elder & Fyffes Line of Ships 763-4
Election Results 153, 155
Elections Bill 155
Electrical Measures 433
Elementary Education 474, 477, 485, 676
Elements of the Planetary System.. 76

PAGE

Ellerman Line of Ships.....763
Ellice Islands (Pacific) 595
Elongation, Meaning of.....92
Ely, Bishopric of 254
,, Isle of 774
Emigrants' Information Office 181
Emigration, 1870-1909 454
,, from Ireland 489
,, German Statistics 622
,, League (Public Schools) 677
Emperors, Austria, France, &c. 94
Empire, League of the 389
,, The British.....451-502, 505-95
Employers' Liability Insurance ..356-8
Enfield Lock Small Arms Fact. 248, 405
Engine and Boiler Insurance Cos. 356-8
Engineer Reserves 237
Engineering, Inspectors of 191, 199
,, Schools of 279, 281, 283
Engineers and Shipbuilding Inst...483
,, Electrical 302
,, Marine, the largest 756
,, Mechanical 304
,, Railway.....237, 748
,, Royal 236-7
,, Society of 302
England and Wales, Acreage, &c., 475-6
,, Agriculture and Occupations 474
,, Banks in.....314, 330
,, Census of 456
,, Crime, 1840-1909 287
,, County & Munic. Directory 765-80
,, Church in 253-7
,, Education 474, 475
,, Fisheries of 180, 722
,, Kings and Queens of 96
,, Large towns, with population 457
,, Local Taxation and Debt 462
,, Pauperism & Poor Rates 475-6
,, Population of 475-6
,, Shipping 459
English Counties 475, 765-70
,, Miles Compared...425, 430, 431, 434
Enrolments Office, Land Revenue 197
Epilepsy, Hospitals for, 312; Society 302
Episcopal Church, Scotland.....260
,, Sees and Signatures 253-6
Epping Forest 405
Equation of Time (*see* Cal.) ..19 *et seq.*
Equerries to the King 101, 102
Equinoxes, Spring and Autumn .. 17
Equivalent Investments 427
Eritrea (Italy) 631
Essex, Area, &c. 475, 774
Estate Duties' Fees 399
,, Duty 372, 462, 695-7
,, Office 188-190
Estates, Intestates', how divided 390-2
Estimates, Army (1815 to 1911) .. .464
,, Civil Service (1870-1911) 465
,, Navy (1800-1911) 463
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) 596
Eton and Harrow Cricket 414
Evelina Hospital 320
Evening Newspapers 408-9
,, Stars (*see* Cal.) ....20 *et seq.*, 82-9
Events 1909-10 441-50
,, of King Edward's Reign ....440.
.....699-703
Exchequer and Audit Department ..185
,, Chancellor of 177, 178, 199
,, Receipts and Issues 1909-10 ..461
,, Windfalls, 1909-10 377
Excise and Customs, 182-3; Ireland, 486; Scotland.....480
,, Licences and Duties 368-9
,, Receipts from, for Past Year 462
Executors' Duties 392-8
Exeter, Bishop, 254; City 782
Exhibitions in 1909-10 445
,, in London, 1911 401
Exmouth, The.....283, 313
Expectation of Life.. 426
Expenditure, National, 1600-1911.. 461
,, Armies, 464; Navies 223, 463
,, Education 465
,, Poor Relief...458, 475, 476, 477, 480
Exploration in 1910 .....445-6, 662-6
Explosives, Inspectors of 187
Exports and Imports (1700-1910) ..469
,, ,, (1855-1909)....470
,, ,, Classified.....471

PAGE

Exports and Imports Specified..472-3
Express Delivery Service 359

Fabian Society, The.....153
Factory Inspectors (Home Office) ..187
Faculties, Court of, 204; Fees 372, 380
Fahrenheit, and other Thermoms. 431-2
Falkland Islands, Statistics of 562
Fanning Island.....595
Farmers' Club 496
Faroe (Danish Islands) 610
Fast Passages (Ocean Mail) 754
Fastest Trains 764
Fasts and Festivals .....17, 18 *et seq.*
Federal Steam Navigation Co. 763
Fees, Architects', &c. 399-400
,, Companies Act, 376; Medical 400
,, Solicitors' 400
Felonies in London 502
Feltham Industrial School 209
Female Prison, Aylesbury 209
,, Labour 474
,, Suffrage & Anti-Suffrage 154, 159, 394
Fencing in 1910 706-709
Fernando Po.....651
Fever Hospitals 311-13
Fidelity Guarantee Offices 356-8
Field Artillery, 232-5; Marshals ..229
Fiji Islands, Statistics of.....594
Filing and Record Department 203
Finance Bills, 1909 .....155-7, 159-9
,, of U.K. 462-3
Finland, Statistics of (Russia) 647, 670
Finsbury, Borough of.....779
Fire Insurance, Offices, Rates ..356-8
Fires in 1910 .....443, 500
Fish, Close Season for 718-723
,, Measure 432-3
,, Sea Diseases and Unwholesome 723
Fisheries, Board of 180
Fishery Board for Scotland.....478
,, Districts.....722
Fishing, Licence for 721
Fistula, Hospitals for.....311
Fixed Stars, R.A. and Decl. of....90-1
Flag (Naval Active List) 213
Fleets, The British.....212, 473
,, Fighting (of the Powers)....473
,, ,, Cost 223
Flintshire, Area, &c.....476, 774
Floods and Storms in 1905-10 731
Floods in Thames .....25 (*note*)
Food Imports (Imp. and Foreign) 471
Football Results, 1901-1910.....414, 419
,, in 1909-10 709-710
Foot Guards 237-8
Footpaths, Cleaning of 400
Forecasting the Weather 78-9
Foreign Ambassadors, &c. 95, 596-661
,, and Col. Postage.....361-2
,, ,, Services Estimates..465
,, Armies 666-7
,, Navies .....223, 473.
,, Banks, 333-346; Countries 596-661
,, Education.....668, 670
,, Events.....449-450
,, Food, Imported 469, 472
,, Missionary Societies.....303-308
,, Money Orders, Postal.....363
,, Moneys & Eng. Equivalents 423
,, Office 186
,, Parcel Post (with transit) ... 362
,, Post Cards, 361; Telegrams ..364
,, Trade of U.K. 469-73
,, Weights and Measures ..733-736
Formosa 633
Forwood Line of Ships 763
Foundling Hospital 302
Foxhounds, Packs, &c. 418
France, Statistics, &c. 615-20
,, Trade with 472, 616
,, Educational System of 662-9
,, Military System of 666
Franchise, The 393-5
,, Women's 159, 394
Free Church of Scotland 261
Freehold Estate, Present value of 425
Fremantle, 592; Shipping 459
French Army, 666; Colonies ..617-20
,, Coinage 421
,, Dynasties and Sovereigns 94

PAGE

French Hospital 309
,, India, 627; Indo-China 617–8
,, Navy 473, 625, 678–9
,, Republican Calendar 67
Freshwater Fish, Close Time for 725–6
Friendly (Tonga) Islands 568
,, Societies, 455, 697; Registry 186
Friends, Society of 263
Fulham, Borough of 779
Funded (National) Debt 463
Furness Line of Ships 764
Futa Jallon (French) 619

Gaboon Territory, French Poss.. 610
Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) 611
Galway, Area, 489; College 278
Gambia, West Africa 583
Gambier Islands (French) 620
Game Licences 370
,, Close Times for 725–4
Gamekeeper Licence 370, 372
Garden City Association 302
Gardens, Public 180, 201, 401
Garrison Artillery 233–6
Garter, Order of the 109
Gateshead 457, 782
General Council of the Bar 280
,, Medical Council 280
,, Officers (Active List) 229–30
,, Register Office, 186; Scot., 479; Ireland 487
,, Register for Shipping 459
,, Staff (British) 224–6
,, Steam Navigation Line 764
Gentlemen-at-Arms 101, 250
Geographical Exploration, 1909-10 671–5
,, Measures 432
Geological Survey 185, 479, 486
Geology, Museum of Practical 185, 402
German Empire, Statistics 620–7
,, Army, 666; Education 669
,, Emigration, 591; Hospital 309
,, Emperors, 94; Colonies 627
,, Marine ..... Navy 223, 473, 625, 678
,, Old Age Pens., 622; Trade 472
Gibraltar, Statistics of 595
,, Shipping of 459
Gilbert Islands 568
Gilchrist Educational Trust 282
Girls' Schools 185, 479, 486
Girton College, Cambridge 295
Glasgow, Archb., 263; Bishop of 260, 263
,, Clubs 483
,, Leading Institutions 483
,, Population, Births & Deaths 457
,, Shipping of 459
,, Technical Coll., 284; Vet. Coll. 287
,, University 276
Glen Line of Ships 764
Gloucester, Bishopric of 255
,, City of 782
Gloucestershire, Area, &c. 475, 782
Goa, Portuguese India 634
Gold Coast Colony 584
,, Coinage 419–23
,, & Silver Produced 1899–1908 556
,, Imported 1840–1909 470
Golf, 1427; Championship 1428
Goodwood Cup, Winners of 413
Government Offices 280–208
,, ,, in Scotland 478–82
,, ,, in Ireland 485–8
,, ,, the British System 451–2
Governors, &c., Imperial 453, 521–95
Gozo (Malta) 594–5
Grand Bassam (France) 619
,, Challenge Cup, Henley 414, 716–7
,, National, &c., Winners of 413
Grand Prix de Paris 413, 719
Grangemouth, Shipping of 459
Grantham, Bishop of (Lincoln) 255
,, Borough of 782
Gravesend 405, 782
Gray's Inn 207, 280, 404
Great Britain and *St. Eastern* 752–4
Great Northern Hospital 309–10
Great Western, The 754
Greece, Kingdom of 622–8, 666
Greek and Russian Calendar 72
Green Cloth, Board of (Ld. Steward) 100
,, Rod (Usher) 124
Greenland (Denmark) 610

PAGE

Greenock, High Water ..... 21 *et seq.*
,, Population, &c. 457
Greenwich, Borough of 779
,, Hospital & Schools 283, 405
,, ,, Department 212
,, Mean Time Compared 72
,, Observatory 80, 193, 405
,, Meteorol. Observations ..... 19 *et seq.*
,, Royal Naval College 283, 405
Grenada and the Grenadines 577
Grenadier Guards 237
Grimsby, Borough of 457, 783
,, Shipping of 459
Ground Game Shooting, Seasons 728–9
Guadaloupe (France) 620
Guam 659, 660
Guarantee Insurance Offices 356–8
Guards, Foot, 237; Horse, 231; Life 231
Guatemala, Republic of ..92, 95, 626–9
Guernsey and Dependn., 490; Milit. 249
Guiana, British, 579; Dutch, 637–8;
French 620
Guildford, Bishop of (Winchester) 253
,, Borough of 783
Guildhall School of Music 288
Guinea, French 619
,, Portuguese 644
Gun Factory, Woolwich 226, 405
,, Licences 370, 721
Gunpowder Factory, Waltham 248, 405
Guy's Hospital 280, 309
Gwalior, State of 532, 533, 534
Gymnastics in 1909–10 706–7

Hackney, Borough of 779
,, Carriages 397–8
,, Licences for 369
Hail-Storm Insurance 356–8
Hain Line of Ships 764
Halifax, Borough of 457, 783
,, (N.S.), 568; Shipping 459
Halley's Comet 87–8
Halls, Public, 402–4; Music 405
Hamburg, Statistics of 626–7
,, American Line 764
,, South American Line 764
Hammersmith, Borough of 779
Hampshire, Area, &c. 475, 775
Hampstead, Borough of 779
,, Hospital 310
Hampton Court Palace 405
Hanley 457
Hanover, House of, 97, 98; State ..623
Hansa Line 764–5
Hanse Towns, Statistics of 626–9
Harrison Line 765
Hartley Univ. Coll., Southampton 274
Harvest Moon, 1911 50
Harvests ..454, 474, 485; of 1910, 684, 730
Hastings 457, 783
Hawaii, U.S.A. 659, 661
Hawkers' Licences 365
Hay Crops, 474, 477, 485; Weight 433
Hayti, Rep. of, 93, 95; Statistics ..629
Headmasters' Association 288
,, Conference 280
Headmistresses' Association 296
Health, Insurance 356–8
,, Resorts, Temperature at 843
Heart Disease Hospital 311
Hejaz, The 653
Heligoland (Prussia) 621–3
Henley Regatta 414, 716–7
,, Former Winners 724–7
Heralds' College 180–1
Hereford, Bishopric of 255
,, City, 783; Shire 475, 775
Hertford, 783; Shire 475, 775
Herzegovina 598
Hesse, Grand Duchy of 624–5
Hibernian Academy, Royal 488
High Court of Justice, England 202
,, ,, Ireland 488
,, ,, Justiciary, Scotland 482, 481
,, Sheriffs in Wales 773–8
,, Tides (exceptional) 25 (*note*), 68–9
,, Water at London, &c. ..... 21 *et seq.*
Highland and Agricultural Society ..482
Hip Disease Hospital (Children) 310
Hobart, 563; Shipping 459
Hockey in 1909–10 711

PAGE

Holborn, Borough of 779
Holidays 392, 484
,, Postal Arrangements 365
Holland, Kingdom 472, 637–8, 669
,, -Amerika Line 765
Holloway College, Royal 271
Home Office, 187–8; Secretary, 177, 178, 187
,, and Colonial School Soc. ..284, 303
Homes of Hope 303
Homœopathic Hospital, London ..310
Honduras, Brit., 579–580; Republic 629
Hong Kong, Area, Pop., Trade 544
,, Shipping 459
Honourable Artillery Co. 235
Hops (1910) 474
Horizontal Parallax, Sun's &c. 20 *et seq.*
Horniman Free Museum 402
Hornings, &c., Office, Edinburgh ..480
Hornsey 457, 783
Horse Artillery (Royal) 232, 251
,, Races 411–3, 714–6
Horses in U.K. 455, 472, 477, 485
Hospital Funds 303, 304, 305
Hospitals, London 309–13
,, for Medical Schools ..280–1, 309
Hotel Licences 368–9
Houlder Line of Ships 765
Hounds, Fox and Stag 418
Hourly Wages Table 424
House Agents' Chrgs.. 399; Licence 368
,, Duty 375, 462, 493–4
,, of Commons 153–75
,, ,, Alphabetical List 171–5
,, ,, Building 404
,, ,, Officers 176
,, of Laymen 258
,, of Lords, 103–117, 404, 451;
Officers 117
Households, Royal ..100–102, 478, 485
Housing and Town Planning 155, 190–1
Houston Line of Ships 765
Huddersfield 457, 783
,, Technical College 284
Hull, Bishop of (York) 253
,, City of 457, 783
,, High Water at ..... 21 *et seq.*
,, Shipping of 459
Humane Society, Royal 707
Hungary 93, 95, 569–70, 666, 668
Hunt Cup, Ascot, Winners 413
Hunting, Seasons for 728–9
Huntingdon 783
Huntingdonshire, Area, &c. 475, 775
Hunts and Hounds 418
Hyderabad 523, 532, 532, 534
Hydrographic Department, Navy 210

Iceland (Danish) 629
Idiots, Asylums for 311, 313
Illegitimacy 396
Imbeciles and Idiots, Asylums 311, 313
Immediate Annuities 355
Immigration, 1870–1909 454
Imperial Coinage 419, 420
,, College of Science 271
,, Institute, W. I. Line 765
,, Dominions 451–502, 505–95
,, General Staff 224
,, Institute, 181–2, 402; *ad.* Postage, 361
,, Service Order 150–1
Import Duties 466–7
Imports and Exports of U.K. 454, 469–73
,, of Wheat, 455, 472; of Wine ..472
Inaccessible Island (Ascension) 562
Inch compared with Centimeter 431
,, of Rain 209
Income or Wages Table 395, 424
,, National 1600–1911 461
Income Tax 375–6, 462, 466
,, ,, Assessments 466, 691–6
,, ,, Commissioners 189
,, ,, Other Countries 693
,, ,, Rates (1842–1911) 466
Incomes of £50,000, &c. 692
Increment Value Duty 373
Incurables, Hospitals for 311
Indentures, Stamp on 370
Independent Labour Party 154
Independents (Congregationalists) 262

PAGE

India, 505-537; Agriculture in 531
,, Appointments in 524-5
,, Area and Population 507-8
,, Army of 516-9, 524-5, 529
,, Bishops in.....259, 264
,, Boundaries of 505
,, Budget 1910-11.....159
,, Census of 507-8
,, Cities of 507
,, Civil Service of 524
,, Climate of.....506
,, Countries contiguous to 507
,, Currency of 420, 528-9
,, Customs Duties in.....531
,, Debts and Assets of 527
,, Education in 529
,, English Dominion in 511-3
,, Finances of 526-7
,, Forest Service of 526
,, French.....617
,, Government of 514-529
,, Gov.-Gen. and Council of 515
,, History of 509-513
,, Home Charges of 528
,, Imports and Exports of 530-1
,, Irrigation in.....528
,, Justice, Police and Prisons in 529
,, Land Revenue of 526-7
,, Languages of 507
,, Legislation for and in 513
,, Local Government in.....529
,, Manufactures of.....531
,, Marine, Royal Indian.....529
,, Medical Service, Indian.....529
,, Military Commands, etc. 516-9, 529
,, Mills and Factories in.....531
,, Minerals in 531
,, Mountains of 505-6
,, Municipalities and Local Boards in 529
,, Museum, Kensington Imp. Inst. 529
,, Office, Whitehall 182-9
,, Opium, Revenue of.....527-8
,, Orders of Knighthood ..125-130, 133-46, 252
,, Parcel Post 361, 362
,, People of 507-8
,, Physical Features of.....505-6
,, Police Service of 525
,, Political Relations of 535 7
,, Population of 507-8
,, Ports of.....531
,, Portuguese 644
,, Post Office of 528
,, Provinces of.....520-4
,, Public Works Dept. of 525
,, Railways of 528, 740 9
,, Religions of.....507
,, Revenue and Expenditure of 526-7
,, Rivers of.....505
,, Salt Revenue of.....528
,, Sedition in 447-9
,, Shipping 459, 531
,, Surveys of 526
,, Taxation in 527
,, Telegraph Department in 528
,, Viceroy of 513, 515
,, Vital Statistics of 529
,, Weights and Measures in 431
Indo-China, French.....617-8
Indore, State of 532, 533, 534
Industrial Assurance Companies ..359
,, School, Feltham.....209
,, ,, Inspectors.....188
,, Societies in U.K. 455
Inebriates, Inspectors 188
,, Retreat (Duxhurst), 699; Licences 373
Infantry Regiments 257-65
Infectious Diseases 383-4
Inhabited House Duty..375, 461, 693-4
Inland Revenue, Duties, &c. 370-6
,, ,, Estimates, 463-5; Receipts 462
,, ,, Offices 189-190
,, ,, Returns 1909 691-8
Inner Temple.....207, 280
Inns of Court.....207, 280, 404
,, ,, Law (Dining) Terms 17
Inquests, Coroners' 378-9
Institutions and Societies 293-313, 482-3, 482-9
Instructions for Probate, &c. 393

PAGE

Insurance Oos., Directory of 356-58
,, Fire, 356-58; Companies.. 356-58
,, Policy Stamps 373
,, Statistics 354
Interest, Places of 401-5
,, Tables, 427; Compound 428
International Merc. Marine 765
,, Conferences, 1909-10.....444-5
,, Courtesies, 1909-10.....441-2
Intestates Estates, Distribution 390-2
Inventory Duty.....373
Investments, Government 427
,, Trust Funds, 387-8; Abroad..695
Ipswich, Borough of 454, 783
Ireland, Agriculture 485
,, Banking Directory of 331-3
,, Baronets of 120-4
,, Board of Trade 487-8
,, Catholic Church of 260
,, Chief Secretary 177, 179, 487
,, Church of (Disestablished) . 260
,, Counties, Lieutenants, &c. 489
,, Crime, Decrease of 287
,, Customs 486
,, Education.....277-8, 485, 486
,, Executive 489
,, Geological Survey of 486
,, Industries of 485
,, Kingdom of 485-9
,, Land Commission Court.....488
,, Law Courts 488
,, ,, Officers 488
,, Live Stock.....485
,, Local Govt. Board for.....487
,, Lord Lieutenant 485
,, Military Staff in 484
,, National Education 486
,, ,, University of.....267-8
,, Office of Arms, 486; Peerage 103-117
,, Old Age Pensions 458
,, Population of....455, 456, 485, 489
,, Prisons Board 487
,, Privy Council in.....119
,, Religion 485
,, Representative Peers ..103 (*note*)
,, Royal College of Science 486
,, ,, Hibernian Academy 488
,, Spirit Licences 367
Irish Academy, Royal 488
,, Banks, 331-3; Bench 488
,, Church 260, 261, 263-4
,, Constabulary, Royal 487
,, Counties, Statistics 489
,, Department of Agriculture ..486
,, Education Department 486
,, Guards, Connaught 258
,, Land Commission 488
,, Parties in Parliament.....754
,, Privy Councillors 119
,, Railways 737-48
,, Secretary's Office 487
,, Universities.....267-8
Ironmasters' Quarterly Meetings ..22
Irrigation in Egypt, 632; India....528
Islands, The Channel 490
Isle of Man, Statistics of 490
,, Wight, Area, &c. 775
Isles, British 452-502
Islington, Bishop of (London) 253
,, Borough of 779
Italian Hospital 309
Italy, 630-1; Army, 666; Navy, 823, 672
,, Colonies of, 631; Education .. 669
Ivory Coast, French 619

Jaipur, State of 532, 533, 534
Jamaica, History & Statistics 573-4
Japan, Finance of, 631-3; Army, 665; Trade, 632; Education, 669; Navy 223, 473, 672 3
Jarrow, Bishop of (Durham) 253
,, Borough of 783
Java (Dutch) 638
Jersey, Island, 490; Militia.....249
Jerusalem, Statistics of.....632-4
Jewish Calendar 72, 432
Jews, Religious Statistics.....263
Jews' College 285
Jibuti.....618
Jockeys, Winning, in 1910 716
Jodhpur, State of 532, 533, 534

PAGE

Johnston Line of Ships 765
Johore 540
Joint-Stock Banks.....319-20
,, ,, Companies in U.K. 455
,, ,, Registrar 190
Jubilee Handicap, Winners of 413
Judge Advocate-General's Office ...226
Judges' Circuits 207-8
,, County Court 205-6
,, England, 202; Irel., 488; Scot. 482
Judgments, Registry of 205
Judicature, Supreme Court of ..202, 488
Judicial Committee, Privy Council 202
Jumping Records.....415
Juno, Rising, R.A., &c.....86, 92
Jupiter, Position 86
,, Satellites, Config., &c. ..20 *et seq.*
,, ,, Eclipses in 1911 82-3
Justice, High Court of.....202
,, ,, Ireland.....488
Justiciary, H. Ct. (Edinburgh) 482, 482

Kabul 535-6
Kaiser Wilhelmsland.....627
Kalat, State of.....523, 532 533, 534
Karikal (French India) 617
Kashmir, State of 532, 533, 534
Kassala 614
Keeling Islands (Cocos).....543
Kelantan 542
Kensington, Bishop of (London)..253
,, Royal Borough of 779
Kent, Area, Population 775, 779
Kew Botanic Gardens 180, 401
Keys (or Caicos) Islands 574
Khelat 532, 533, 534
Khiva, Khanate of 646
Kiao Chao (German) 627
Killaloe, Bishop of 260, 263
Kilmore, Bishop of 260, 263
King, H.M. the 93, 99, 451
,, A.D.C.'s to 210, 224, 516
,, Diary, 1910 441
King Edward VII. 99, 157, 440
King Edward's Hospital Fund 304
Kingdom of Ireland 485-9
,, ,, Scotland 477-84
Kings of Arms 181, 478, 486
Kings and Queens, British.....96-8
,, of Ireland 97-8
,, Scotland, 95; of U.K. 96
King's Bench Division Court ..202, 488
,, Body Guard 101, 250
,, ,, Scotland 250, 478
,, Chaplains 201, 210, 224, 478
,, College Hospital 280, 309
,, ,, London.....270
,, Foreign Service Messengers ..185
,, Messengers 100
,, Norton 457
,, Physicians, &c.
,, Prize, Winner of.....446
,, Proctor's Department 200
,, Remembrancer's Office ..203, 482
,, Speech, 1910, The 155-6
,, Vase, Winners of 414
Kingston, Bishop of (Southwark)..257
,, Royal Borough of 784
Kingsway, Shipping of 459
Knaresborough, Bishop of (Ripon) 269
Knighthood, Orders of 124-51, 252
Knights Bachelor.....130-2, 252
,, of Windsor, Military 101, 250
Knots and Statute Miles 425, 431
Kolhapur, State of 532, 533, 534
Korea, Bishop, 258, 259; (Japan) 632-3
Kosmos Line of Ships 765
Kotah, State of 533, 534
Koweit 536
Kuch Behar, State of.....533, 534
Kuria Muria Islds. (Aden) 534
Kutch, State of 532, 533, 534

Laboratory Dept. (Inland Rev.) .. 186
,, Royal, Woolwich 226
Labour Exchanges 199
,, Party, The 154
,, Troubles, 1909-10.....446
Labrador, Statistics of 572

PAGE

Labuan, Statistics of 542
Laccadive Archipelago 583
Ladies' Clubs 407
,, Colleges 293
Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford 295
Ladrone Islands (German) 625
Lagos, West Africa 555-9
Lambeth, Borough of 779
,, Palace and Library 404
Lampeter, St. David's College 275
Lamport & Holt Line 765 6
Lamps to be lighted ..... 19 *et seq.*
Lancashire, Area, &c. 475, 775
Lancaster, 784; Duchy of 190, 465, 775
,, House of 96
Land Forces of Crown 473, 519
,, Measure 430, 432, 434
,, Records Office 197
,, Registry Office 204
,, Tax 373-4, 462
Land's End to John o' Groats 416
Laos Territory 618
Latitude and Long., Tables of 73-5, 432
Law and Justice, Estimates 463
,, Cases, 1909-10 8
,, Courts and Offices 202-8
,, Officers of the Crown 190, 202
,, ,, Ireland, 488; Scotland... 481
,, Sittings & Terms ... 17, 19 *et seq.*
,, ,, Scottish 481
,, Society 280
Lawn Tennis Championships 414, 711-2
Laymen, Houses of 258
League of Mercy 305
,, of the Empire 389
Lease, Present Value of a 425
Leases, Stamps on 374
Leeds City, 457, 784; University 273-4
Leeward Islands, Statistics of ..575-6
Legacies, Notable 435, 697-8
Legacy Duties 374, 462, 695
Legal Education, Council of 280
,, Summer, 1910 446
,, System of U.K. 442-3
,, Tender of Money 419
Leicester, Bishop of (Peterboro') 256
,, Borough of 457, 784
Leicestershire, Area, &c. 475, 775
Leith, Burgh of ... (see Cal.) 21 *et seq.*
,, Shipping, 457; Vital Statist. 457
Length, Measures of 430, 431, 434
Leonids in 1911 88
Lessons, Proper 70-1
Letter Post 359-61
Letters of Marque and Reprisal 374
,, Patent, Stamps on 374
Lewes, Bp. of (Chichester) 254
Lewisham, Borough of 779
Leyland Line 766
Leyton 457
Lhasa 537
Liberal Ministry, The Present 177
,, Party, The 151
,, Unionist Party 155-6
Liberation Society 304
Liberia, Republic of 634
Licence Duties, 366-70; Produce of 462
,, Insurance Companies 356-8
Licensed Premises in London 685
Licences, Excise 368-9
,, Expire ..... 18 *et seq.*
,, Fishing, 721; Shooting 721
,, Local Taxation 369 70
,, Marriage 204, 374, 380
,, Occasional 368
Licensing Legislation 158 9
Lichfield, Bishopric of 255
,, City of 784
Liechtenstein, Principality of 634
Lieutenant Generals (Active List) 229
Life Assurance 348-58
,, Expectation of 426
,, Offices, Assets, &c., of ..349-50
,, Offices, Directory of 356-8
Life Boat Institution, Royal 304
Light, Duration of ... 16, 18 *et seq.*, 730
,, Gold Coins 419
Lighthouses 200, 478, 487
Limerick, Bishop of 260, 263
,, County, Area, &c. 489
Limited Companies in U.K. 455
Lincoln, Bishopric of 255

PAGE

Lincoln, City of 784
Lincolnshire, Area, &c. 475, 775-6
,, Handicap, Winners of 413
Lincoln's Inn 207, 280, 404
Line Regiments 238-48
Lippe, Principality of 625
Liquid Measure 430, 432, 433
Literature in 1910 446
Liverpool, Bishopric of 255
,, City, 457, 784; Mem. of Parlt. 162
,, High Water ..... 21 *et seq.*
,, Population, 457; Shipping of ..450
,, University 273
Livery Companies, London 501-2
Llandaff, Bishopric of 255
Lloyd's Register 304, 308, 750-1
Loan Board, Public Works ... 197, 488
Loans, Public, Repayment of 428
Lobsters & Crabs, Protection of ... 721
Local Government Bd. ... 192 1, 479, 487
,, Taxation, Payments to 462
,, ,, Licences 369 70
Lock Hospital 311
London, Ambulance Service for 313
,, Amusements 405-8
,, Area and Population 475, 502
,, Banks 314-20
,, Bishop of 253
,, Boroughs 160, 778-9
,, Boundaries of 502
,, Bridge, High Water ..... 21 *et seq.*
,, Census of 502
,, City Corporation 491 3
,, ,, Officers, 493; Receipts, &c. 493
,, Clubs 406-7
,, Common Council of 492
,, Consistory Court, Bishop of 204
,, Corporation of 491-3
,, County Council 494-9
,, County of 475, 476, 502
,, Debt 495-6
,, Diocese, 253; Dispensaries 313
,, District Prov., 501; Offices 196
,, Docks, 194, 404; Pelonies 502
,, Elections Bill 155
,, Fire Brigade 500
,, Hackney Carriages 397-8
,, Hospitals 280, 309-13
,, Institute (City and Guilds) 282
,, Licensed Premises in 685
,, Livery Companies 501-2
,, Lord Mayor of 491
,, Markets, 404; Music Halls ..405
,, Members of Parliament 160
,, Newspaper Offices 408-9
,, Parochial Charities 282
,, Places of Amusement 401-5
,, Police, 500; Courts 207, 500
,, Population, 1899-1909 502
,, Quarter Sessions 208
,, Sessions, County of 208
,, Sheriffs 205, 492
,, Shipping of 459
,, Telephone System 196, 365
,, Theatres 405, 686-90
,, University 270-1
,, Valuation of 681-2
,, Wine 500
Longitude and Latitude 73-5, 432
Lord Advocate's Office 481
,, Chamberlain's Department ..100
,, Chancellor 177, 179, 202, 488
,, Great Chamberlain's Office ..191
,, Howe Island (N.S.W.) 559
,, Lieutenant of Ireland 177, 179, 485
,, Mayor, London 491
,, Mayors, Provincial 772, 773, 776, 777, 778, 780
,, Mayor's Court 205
,, Privy Seal 177
,, Steward's Department 100
Lords, House of 203-27, 451
,, ,, Officers 217
,, Justices 202, 481
,, Lieutenant 475, 476, 477, 489, 773-8
,, of Appeal 202
,, of Treasury 177, 199-200
,, of the Admiralty 177, 210
Lorenço Marques (Delagoa Bay) ..644
Louise, Princess (Fife) 99
Louise, Princess, Household of 100
Loyalty Islands 620

PAGE

Lübeck, Statistics of 627
Lunacy Board, Scotland 477
,, Commission, 204; Stamp ... 374
,, Masters and Visitors in 204
Lunatic Asylum, Criminal 209
Lunatics, Hospitals for 311, 313
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of 634
Lying-in Hospitals 311-2
Lyon Court of Arms 478

Macao, Portug. Possessns. in China 644
Machinery Insurance Cos. 356-8
Madagascar 618-9
Madame Tussaud's Exhibition 401
Madeira (Portuguese) 644
Madras, Province of 520
Madura (Dutch) 638
Magistrates, London Police 207
,, Stipendiary 779-780
Magnetic Elements, Table of 80
Mahe (French), 617; Seychelles 561
Mahrattas, The (India) 510
Mail Steamers and Lines 752-772
Major-Generals (Active List) ..229-230
Malay Peninsula States 542-4
Maldive Archipelago (Ceylon) 539
Male Servants, Annual Licence 370
Malta 538-9
,, Militia 249
,, Royal Artillery 236
,, Shipping 459
Man, Isle of, Statistics of 490
Manchester, Bishopric of 255
,, City of 457, 784
,, College, Oxford 285
,, ,, Music 282
,, Ship Canal 766
,, Members of Parliament 162
,, Population 457
,, School of Art 279
,, Shipping of 459
,, Technical School, &c. 284
,, Victoria University 272, 287
Manchuria 605-7
Manitoba, Statistics of 569
Mansfield College, Oxford 285
Mansion House 491
Manufactures, Imports, etc. ...470-3
Maps ... Congo, East Africa, 663;
,, Peru-Brazil-Bolivia 664
Margate, 785; Sea-Bathing Hospital 310
Marianne Islands (German) 762
Marine Branch, Board of Trade 199, 488
,, Royal Indian 529
,, Insurance Offices 356-8
Mariners, Distress of 750
Maritime Customs (China) 607
Marketing Table 424
Markets, London 404
Marlborough, Bp. of (Exeter) 254, 257
,, Borough of 785
Marquesas (French) 620
Marquesses 104-5
Marriage before Registrar 380-1
,, Abroad 382
,, British Subjects Abroad ... 381-2
,, by Banns 379 380
,, Certificates 381
,, Fees at Registrar's 381
,, Licences, 374, 380-1; Office for 204
Marriages in Scotland 382-3
,, in U.K., Statistics 455
Mars, Places of 1911 ..... 85, 89
,, Rising, &c. ... *Cal.* 21 *et seq.*
Marshall Islands (German) 627
Marshal's Office 203-4
Martinique, French W. India Is. ..619
Marwar (Jodhpur), State of ..533, 534
Mashonaland 552
Massowah (Italian) 631
Master of the Horse's Dept. 101
,, of the Rolls 202, 488
Masters in Lunacy 204
,, of the Supreme Court 203
Matabeleland 552
Mauritania, Territory 619
Mauritius, Coins, 420; Statistics 560-1
Mayors of England and Wales 779-788
Mean R.A. and Declination 90-1
,, Time, Greenwich (compnd.) 78, 89
Measure, Angular 431
Measurements, Bricklayers', &c. ..433

PAGE

Measures, British, 430; Electric ..433
,, Foreign, 432; Geographical ..432
,, Indian, 432; Metric 431
,, Old, 434; South Africa 431
,, Temperature, 432; Time.....432
Meat, Imports and Exports of ..471–2
Meath, Bishop of.....246, 263
,, County of 489
Mecca 655
Mecklenburg-Schwerin 625
,, -Strelitz, Grand Duchy of 625
Medical Colleges 280–1
,, Council 280
,, Department, Navy 211
,, ,, Royal Household 101, 478, 485
,, Education 280–1
,, Establishments, Navy.....223
,, Fees and Charges 280
,, Registration.....280
,, Schools, Provincial 231
,, Service, Army 247–8
,, ,, Indian 519, 525
Medicine School for Women 280
Medina 655
Mediterranean Command.....226, 230
Mekong.....618
Melbourne.....457, 459, 587
Memoranda for the Years 1911–1912 17
Mental Disorders, Hospital for 311–313
Mercantile Marine School Ships ..283
,, Marines of the World 752–772
Merchandise of U.K. 459
Mercury .....20 *et seq.*, 85
Mercy, League of.....3 5
Merionethshire, Area, &c.....176, 776
Merit, Order of 176
Merthyr Tydfil 457, 785
Messageries Maritimes 766
Metalliferous Mines Inspectors..187–8
Meteor Showers 88
Meteorological Obs. 19 *et seq.*, 22 *note*,
,, Council.....191
,, Society, Scotland 482
Methil, Shipping of.....459
Methodist Churches 201–2
,, Colleges 285
Metric Weights and Measures ..430–1
Metropolitan Asylums Board 313
,, Boroughs 778–9
,, Boundaries 502
,, County Courts.....205–6
,, Gas Act, Officers.....199
,, Hospital.....310
,, ,, Funds 305
,, Hospitals 309–313
,, Police 206, 500
,, ,, Courts, Offices, &c. ..207, 500
,, Water Act Department 191
,, ,, Board 500
Mexico, Republic of 634–5, 669
Meywar (Oudipur), State of 532, 533, 534
Middle Park Plate, Winners of.....413
,, Temple 207, 208, 496
Middlesbrough, Borough of 457, 785
,, Shipping of.....459
Middlesex, County of 475, 776
,, Deeds Department 204
,, Hospital.....309
,, Quarter Sessions 208
,, Sheriffs' Office.....205
Midland Railway 740, 748
Mikado of Japan, The 631
Mile, English, Compared 425, 430, 431, 432, 434
Military Administration 224–6
,, Affairs 159, 446–7, 673–5
,, Aides-de-Camp 224, 516
,, Education.....226
,, Establishment, India.....516–7
,, Expenditure of Powers 464, 666–7
,, Knights of Windsor 101, 250
,, Systems, 666–7; British 673–5
Mineral Rights Duty.....374
Mines, Inspectors of 187–8
Ministers and Ambassadors 95, 596–661
Ministries since 1783 178–9
Ministry, The present 177
Minor Planets 86–92
Mint, Royal 192, 404, 419
Missionary Bishops.....259
,, Societies (various).....299–303
Mistress of the Robes' Department 102

PAGE

Mogul Empire 509–510
Mohammedan Calendar 72, 432
Mohilla.....Light 698
Monaco, Statistics of 635–6
Monetary Units.....419–423
Money, Legal Tender of, 419; Old, 419
,, Order Office, 196; Orders 363
Mongolia 605
Monmouth 475, 785
Monmouthshire, Area, &c. 475, 776
Montenegro, Statistics of.....636
Montgomery, Area, &c. 476, 776
Month, Roman, Days of 72
Month to Month, Table of Days...91
Montreal, 564, 567; Shipping 459
Montserrat, Leeward Islands.....576
Monuments (London).....404
Moon, Ang. Dist. from Stars, 21 *et seq.*
,, Eclipses in 1911..81–2
,, Occultations by 83–4
,, Phases of, 18 *et seq.*; for 1912...66
,, Rising, Setting, &c. .....20 *et seq.*
Moonlight, Duration of ...16, 18 *et seq.*
Moor Line of Steamers 766
Moravians 369
Moray, Bishop of 260
Mormons 263
Morning and Evening Stars, 21 *et seq.*
Morocco, Statistics of.....636
Mortgage Bonds, Stamps on 375
Motor Cabs, 369, 397–8; Marks 717
,, Licences, 369; Registration ..370
Mozambique (Portuguese) 644
Municipal Affairs.....443
Muscat (Omân).....639
Museums:—Bethnal Green, 401; British, 192, 401–2; Dublin, 487; Edinburgh, 479; Geology, 185–402; Horniman, 402; Indian, 402; National Portrait, 402; Royal Architectural, 402; Royal College of Surgeons, 402; Parkes, 402; Royal United Service Institution, 402; Science, 402; Sir John Soane's, 402; Society of Arts, 402; Victoria and Albert, 185, 402–3; Wallace Collection, 200, 401; Wesley's House 403
Music, Academies, Colleges, &c. ..282
,, Halls 405
Mysore, State of 532, 533, 534

NATAL, Statistics, &c. 549–550
,, Line of Steamers 766
,, Shipping 459
National Debt, 467–8; Office 192–3
,, Gallery, Hours, 401; Staff ...193
,, ,, British Art 193, 401
,, Income and Expenditure..461–2
,, Physical Laboratory 193
,, Portrait Gallery 193, 401
Native States of India 532–535
Naturalisation, British 383
Nautical Almanac Office 193
Naval Aides-de-Camp to the King..210
,, Affairs 1909–10 ...159, 223, 447, 473, 671–3
,, College, Greenwich.....282, 405
,, Docks and Yards 222–3
,, Education 282–3
,, Intelligence Department....222
,, Lords of Admiralty...177, 179, 210
,, Progress in 1910 671–3
,, Reserves Office 212
,, Volunteers 213
Navies of the Powers 223, 473
Navigator Islands (Samoa) 627, 659, 660
Navigazione Generale Italiana 766
Navy and Prize Agents 225
,, Estimates, 1800–1911 463
,, in Parliament 1910 159
,, List, 210–23; Pay 251
,, Ships Building for ..223, 223, 473
Neap Tides.....21 *et seq.*, 68–9
Negri Sembilan 543
Nepal (Nipal), Statistics of 535
Neptune, Rising, &c. 87, 92
Nervous Diseases, Hospitals for....312
Netherlands Line of Steamers ...766–7
,, Kingdom of 637–8
,, Education 669
,, Dependencies, 637–8; Army..667

PAGE

Nevis (Leeward Islands) 575–6
New Brunswick, Statistics of 569
,, Caledonia (France) 620
,, Gallery 401
,, Granada (Colombia) 608
,, Guinea, British (Papua) 595
,, ,, Dutch 638
,, ,, German 627
,, Hebrides 595, 620
,, South Wales, Statistics of 584–6
,, Stakes, Winners of 413
,, Zealand, Dominion of 451, 592–4
,, ,, Cross 152
,, ,, Shipping Co. 767
Newcastle, Bishopric of.....255
,, City of 457, 785
,, College of Medicine 272
,, ,, Science.....272
,, Rutherford College.....274
Newfoundland, Statistics of 572–3
Newnham College, Cambridge 295
Newport (Mon.), Borough of ..457, 785
,, ,, Shipping of 459
,, (I. of Wight), Borough of 785
Newspaper Offices in London 408–9
Next of Kin Tables 390–2
Nicaragua.....638
Nicobar Islands 523
Nigeria (North and South) 555–6
Nightingale Islands (Ascension) ..562
Nijni Novgorod 646
Nile, Reservoirs on the 622
Nippon Yusen Kaisha 767
Noon at Greenwich, Compared ..71, 89
Norddeutscher Lloyd 767
Norfolk, Area, &c. 475, 776
,, Island (N.S.W.) 586
North German Lloyd's Fleet 767
,, London Hospital 309
,, Riding of Yorkshire 80, 432
,, West London Hospital 310
,, ,, Frontier Province 523
,, ,, Territories 570
Northampton 457, 785
Northamptonshire, Area, &c. 475, 776
Northumberland, Area, &c. ..475, 776
Norway, Statistics of 638–9, 669
Norwich, Bishopric of 256
,, City of 457, 785
Nossi Bé 619
Notes, Astronomical 77–80
,, for 1911, 17; for 1912 17
,, Monthly (*see* Cal.) .....18 *et seq.*
Nottingham 457, 785
,, University College 274
Nottinghamshire, Area, &c. 475, 776
Nova Goa (Portuguese) 644
Nova Scotia, Statistics of 563–9
Nyasaland Protectorate 559–60

OAKS, Winners of the 413
Oats, Average Price since 1860 398
,, Statistics 454, 455, 474, 477, 685, 684
Obituary 1909–20 436–40
Observatories 80, 185, 193, 480
Occasional Licences.....368
Occultation, Meaning of 92
Occultations, &c. .....20 *et seq.*, 83–4
Occupations (Census) 474, 477, 486
Occurrences, Remark., 1909–10 ..41–59
Ocean Mercantile Fleets 752–772
Oceanography 665
Official Receivers, Bankruptcy 199, 204
Oil Painters, Institute 306, 401
Old Age Pensions 458, 462, 465
,, ,, (Germany) 622
Old Bailey Court 208, 493
Oldenburg, Grand Duchy of 625
Oldham 457, 785
Omân (Arabia) 639
One Thousand Guineas, Winners of 413
Ontario, Province of 567
Ophthalmic Hospitals 312
Opium Revenue, India 526, 527–8
Opposition, Meaning of 92
Orange Free State Province 545, 550–1
Oratory, The, Brompton 403
Order of Merit 176
Orders of Knighthood 124–151
Ordnance College, Woolwich 281
,, Committee 226

PAGE

Ordnance Department 249
,, Factories 226, 248
,, Survey Department 180
Organists, Cathedral 253–7
,, Royal College 282
Orient-Royal Mail Line of Ships 767–8
Orkney Island 477
Orthopædic Hospital 312
Osborne Committee, &c. 201
Ossory, Bishop of 260
Ottawa 565
Oudh and Agra, India 521–2
Oudipur (Meywar) 532, 533, 534
Oxford, Bishopric of 256
,, City of 288
,, and Camb. Boat Race 417, 713
,, ,, Athletics 417, 704
,, ,, Colleges 266, 267
,, ,, Contests 417, 708, 710
,, ,, University Terms 17
,, University 265–7
Oxfordshire, Area, &c. 475, 776–7
Oyster Season 721, 723

PACIFIC, British Islands in 595
,, Mail Steamers 768
,, Steam Navigation Co.'s Ships 768
Paddington, Borough of 779
Pageants in 1910 444–5
Pahang, State of 543
Palaces in London 404
Palestine 633–4
Pallas, Rising, R.A. & Decl. 86, 89
Paralysis, Hospitals for 312
Parcel Post, Abroad 362–3
,, ,, Inland 359, 360
Parcels "C.O.D." 360
Parkes Museum 402
Parks, Public 201, 401, 402
Parliament, Houses of 103, 153, 404, 451
,, Members of 160–175
,, Rules for Visitors 401
Parliamentary Representation 153
,, Summary, 1909–10 153–159
,, Council's Office 153
Parochial Charities, London 282
Parties, Balance of 153, 159
,, Political (various) 153–4
Passport Stamp, 376; Regulations 366
Pasture Land, U.K. 474, 477, 485
Patent Office 393–4
,, Letters, Fees on 374
Patents registered in 1909 455
Patiala, State of 533, 534
Patrick, Order of St. 124
Pattern and Sample Post 361
Paupers, England 475
,, Ireland, 458, 483; Scotland 458, 477
,, Wales 476
,, U.K. 458
Pawnbrokers' Licences 368
Pay Department, Army 249
,, Hospitals 312
,, of Army, 251; of Navy 251
,, of Civil Servants 180, 207
Paymaster-Gen.'s Dept. 194
Pedestrianism, 1909–10 ..... 414–7, 704–5
Pedlars' Licences 368
Peerage 103–117
Peeresses in Own Right 103 *note*
Peers, Representative ..... 103 *(note)*
Pelew Islands 627
Pemba Island 559
Pembroke, 785; Dockyard 223
Pembrokeshire, Area, &c. 476, 777
Penang, Settlement of 542–3
,, Shipping of 459
Peninsular & Oriental Co.'s Ships 768
Pensions, Old Age 458
,, Civil List 462
,, Political 462
People's Palace 404
Perak 543
Perim, Island of (Aden) 524
Persia, Statistics of 640–2

PAGE

Persian Gulf 536
Personal Property, Intestates' 390–1
Personalty Assessed to tax 456, 701–5
Perth, 457; Western Australia 592
Peru, Republic of 642–3, 670
Peruvian Corporation 643
Peshawar 534
Peterborough, Bishop, 256; City 785
,, Diocese of 257
Petroleum, Production of 683
Phases of Moon, 28 *et seq.*; for 1912 66
Philippine Islands (U.S.A.) 659, 660
Phœnix Islands (Pacific) 595
Physicians, Royal Coll., 303; Edin. 482
,, Glasgow, 483; Ireland 489
,, to the King 101, 210, 224, 478, 485, 516
Pigs in U.K. 455, 474, 477, 485
Pines, Isle of 630
Pitcairn Island (N.S.W.) 586
Places of Interest, &c. 401–5
Plate, Worship 403
Plague in India 529
Planetary System, Elements of 76
Planets ..... 20 *et seq.*
,, Rising & Set. ..... 20 *et seq.*
,, Symbols of the 76
Plantagenet, Battle of 597
Plate, Dealers in, Duty on 368
Plate-Glass Insurance 356–8
Plays in 1909–10 ..... 686–7, 688–690
Plymouth, 457, 785; Shipping of 459
Poet Laureate 102
Poindonee (Cape) 548
Poor Rates, England, 475; Ireland 480
,, ,, Scotland, 477; Wales 476
,, Relief and Paupers 1850–1910 458
Popes of Rome 94, 631
Poplar, Borough of 779
Population, British 310
Population, British Empire 93, 451
,, England, 475; Wales 476
,, Ireland, 489; Scotland 477
,, of Large Towns 457
,, of U.K. (1570–1901) 452–3
Port of London Authority 194
Port Talbot, Shipping of 459
Porto Rico 659, 660
Portrait Gallery, National 193, 401, 479
Portsmouth, 457, 785; Dockyard 223
Portugal 643–4, 670
Post Cards 361
,, Foreign and Colonial 361–2
,, Office, Staff 4–6, 480, 487
,, ,, District Offices 196
,, ,, Dublin 487
,, ,, Edinburgh 480
,, ,, Estimates 465
,, ,, London Service 196, 361
,, ,, Money Orders, 363; Office 196
,, ,, Packet Serv. Estimates 465
,, ,, Receipts from 462
,, ,, Registration 359
,, ,, Savings Banks 196, 365
,, ,, Sundays & Holidays 365
,, ,, Telegrams 363–5
,, ,, Telegraph Dept. 195, 363–4
,, ,, Telephones 195, 365, 465
Postal Guide, 359–365; Orders 363
,, Union, Countries not in 361 *(note)*
Poste Restante 360
Potatoes, Acreage, U.K. 474, 477, 485
Precedency, Table of 119
,, in S. Africa 552
Preceptors, College of 282
Premier, The 177, 178
Presidency since 1783 178
,, Colonial 453, 546–593
Press Conference, The 446
Presbyterian Churches, 261; Colls. 285
Present Value of a Lease 425
Presidents of Republics 178
Preston 457, 786
Prevention of Cruelty, Societies 302
Primary Education 474, 477, 485
Primates, The 103, 253

PAGE

Prime Ministers 177, 178
Primitive Methodists 267–2
Primrose League, The 153
Prince Edward Island 570–1
Prince Line of Ships 768–9
Princes of the Blood 99, 103
,, of Wales 98, 99
Princesses' Households 102
Principality of Wales 98, 476
Principe Island (Portuguese) 644
Printing Papers, Sizes of 429
Prison Commission 188
,, Ireland, 487; Scotland 479
Prisons Board, Ireland 487
Prisons, His Majesty's 209
,, Inspectors of 197, 487
Privy Council, 118; Ireland 119
,, ,, Judicial Committee 202
,, ,, Office 197
Prize Agents 251
Probate Division Courts 203
,, (Estate) Duties 370
,, Registries 203, 387
,, Instructions for obtaining 392
Products of the Empire 454
Professional, Admission Fees 370
,, Education, 279–287; Fees 399–400
Proper Lessons for Sundays, &c. 76–1
Property & Income Tax 372–4, 462
,, Assessments 466
Protestant Church, Ireland 260
Provident Societies in U.K. 455
Province, Wellesley 543
Provincial Banks 324–330
,, County Court Judges 205
,, Medical Schools 281
,, University Colleges 274
Prussia, Kings of 93, 94, 623
,, Statistics 623
Public Health 457
,, and Private Wealth 691–8
,, Elementary Schools 474, 477, 485
,, Loans, Repayment of 428
,, Prosecutor's Department 204
,, Record Office 197, 404
,, Schools, 288–295, 474; Girls' 294–8
,, Trustee 388–9
,, Works Office, 201; Estimates 465
,, ,, Loan Board 197, 488
Publicans' Licences 368
Puerto Rico (U.S.A.) 659, 660
Punjab, Province 522

QUAKERS (Friends) 263
Qualifications of Voters 39–5
Quarter Days, Eng. & Scot. 34, 484
,, Sessions 208
Quarter-Master-General 224, 225
Quebec, Province of 567–8
QUEEN ALEXANDRA, H.M. 99, 102, 376
,, Anne's Bounty Office 197
,, VICTORIA'S FAMILY 99
Queen's Hall 401
Queens of England, &c. 96, 97, 99
Queensland, Statistics of 587–590
Quilimane 644

RABBI, Chief 263
Race, The Boat 417, 713
Races Horse, Winners of 412–3, 714–6
Racing Calendar, 1911 411
Rackets and Tennis, 1910 712
Radnorshire, Area, &c. 476, 777
Railway Accidents 443, 745–6
,, Companies 745
,, Companies of U.K. 737, 748
,, Council, War 226
,, Engineers 748
,, Inspectors' Office (B. of Trade) 199
,, Officials, Principal 740
,, Operations 742
,, Passenger Duty 369, 462
,, Servants' Earnings 460
,, Speeds, 745; Tunnels 746–7
,, Statistics, 1842–1909 460
Rain, Inch of 209
Rainfall at Greenwich (Cal.). 18 *et seq.*
Rajputana, State of 532, 533, 534
Rampur, State of 533, 534
Raw Material imported 471
Reading, Bishop of (Oxford) 256

PAGE

Reading University College 274
,, Royal Borough of 457, 785
Ready Reckoner 424
Realty, Intestates' Estates 392–2
Rear-Admirals (Active List) 213
Réaumur, Centig. & Fahr. Scales.. 432
Receipt Stamps..... 376, 462
Receipts to be kept (foot of col. 2).. 400
Receiver, Metropolitan Police 206
Receivers in Bankruptcy 199, 204
Record Office, Public 197, 404
,, ,, Shipping 199, 213
Recorders 490, 779–782
Records, Athletics, &c. 422–7, 704–5
,, Shipping 447, 754
Red Cross Society..... 306
Red Star Line 769
Redonda Island (Antigua) 578
Reed-pipes 477–8
Reform Union, National 153
Reformatories, 209; Inspectors 213
Refreshment House Licences..... 369
Regatta (Henley)..... 414, 733, 724–7
Regiments, Territorial..... 231–46
Register of Births, &c., Scotland 480
Register O'Hce, General ..205, 479, 487
,, ,, Shipping & Seamen 199
Registered Letters and Parcels..... 359
Registrar-General's Office..... 136
Registrars, Chancery, 203; Yorksh. 205
Registration, Medical and Dental.. 289
,, of Births and Deaths 376–381
Registry for Deeds, Middlesex 204
,, ,, Office, Scotland 479–480
Reichsrath (Austria) 599
Reichstag (Germany) 620–1
Religious Denominations, Minor 261–2
,, Statistics 253–263, 287
Remarkable Occurrences, 1909 to 1911–50
Remedy (Light Coins)..... 419
Remembrancer (London)..... 472–3
,, The King's 203, 432
Rennie Line of Ships 769
Rent as an item 694
Repayment of Public Loans 420
Representative Peers ..... *(note)* 102
Republican Calendar, French 67
Republics of World..... 93
Reserve, The Special 235–246, 461
Restaurant Keepers' Licences 368–9
Returned Letter Office..... 196, 359–360
,, and Missing Letters..... 359–360
Réunion, Island (French) 619
Reuss, Elder and Younger Lines ..625
Revenue Departs., Estimates 465
,, Offices, Inland 189–190, 480, 481
,, of the U.K., 1000–1911 461
Reversion Duty..... 373
Rewa, State of..... 533, 534
Rhodesia (North & South) 551–552
Richmond (Surrey)..... 405, 735
,, Bishop of (Ripon) 256
,, ,, Borough of 786
Rifle Assoc., National 305
Right Ascension, Apprnt. (Cal.) 20 *et seq.*
,, ,, Meaning of 79
Rio de Janeiro 457, 603
Ripon, Bishop, 256; City 783
Rising, R.A., &c., of Planets 92
Rochdale 457, 785
Rochester, Bishop, 256; City 783
Rodrigues Island (British) 530
Rolls, Master of the 202, 483
Roman Calendar 72
,, Catholic Ch., 263–4; Churches 403
,, ,, Colleges 285, 286
,, Month, Days of 72
Rome, Popes of 94
Rotterdam Lloyd Steamers 769
Rowing Records ..414, 417, 722–3, 724–7
Royal Academy, 299, 401; Almonry 101
,, ,, of Music 282
,, Army Medical Corps 247–9
,, Artillery..... 232–5
,, Coll. of Art, 284; Music 282
,, ,, Science, Dublin 286
,, Company of Archers 101, 250, 473
,, Engineers 236–7
,, Exchange 404
,, Family, 99; Annuities to ..157–8, 176
,, Free Hospital 286, 309

PAGE

Royal Hibernian Academy 408
,, Households 100–2, 478, 485
,, Humane Society 307
,, Hunt Cup, Winners of 413
,, Irish Academy 281
,, Mail Steam Packet 769 770
,, Marines 212, 253
,, Mews, 101; Mint..... 191, 404
,, Naval College (Greenwich)..... 283
,, Navy 210–23
,, Observatories, 193, 405; Edin. 480
,, Patriotic Orphan Chapels 201, 401
,, Scottish Academy 402
,, Societies (various) 293–307
,, United Service Institute..... 402
,, Victorian Order 125–30, 132–46, 252
Rubber Estates, 692; produced..613, 4
Rugby Football 414, 417, 710
Rules of Chief Countries ..93, 596–601
Rumania, Statistics, &c. 644–5, 670
Rumelia, Eastern (Bulgaria) 604
Running Records 425–427, 704–5
Ruskin College 284
Russia and China..... 537–8
,, Army 667
,, Education 670
,, Emperors 94
,, Railways 647
,, Statistics 645–7
Russia in Central Asia 5–7
Russian and Greek Calendar 72
Rutherford Coll., Newcastle 274
Rutlandshire, Area, &c. 475, 777
Rye House, The..... 405

Sahara, The 619
Sailing Ships and Passages 753, 758
St. Albans, Bishop, 256; City .405, 786
St. Andrews, Bishop of 260, 263
,, University 275–6
St. Asaph, Bishop of..... 256
St. Bartholomew's Hospital ..280, 309
St. Christopher, Leeward Isles .. 575–5
St. Croix Island (Danish) 610
St. David's, Bishopric of 256
St. George's Day 30
St. George's Hospital..... 280, 309
St. George, Royal Society of 307
St. Mary's Hospital 280, 309
St. Michael & St. George Order 125–30, 132–46, 252
St. Patrick, Order of 124
St. Paul Island (French) 619
St. Paul's Cathedral 403
,, Canons, 253; Court, Dean, &c. 204
,, Hospital..... 312
St. Peter's Hospital (Stone, &c.)..... 312
St. Pierre Island (French) 619
St. Thomas I. (Danish) 610
St. Thomas's Home 312
,, ,, Hospital 280, 309
St. Vincent, Windward Islands..... 577
Salaries of Government, &c. 177, 180–200
Salisbury, Bishop of, Record 256
Salisbury Bishop, 257; City 786
Salmon, Close Time for 719–20
,, Licences 721
Salop County 475, 777
Salt, Production of 633
Salutes to Indian Chiefs 532–3
Salvage Statistics of 648
Salvation Army 263
Samoa, Statistics of 627, 659, 660
Samos, Island of 648
Sandhurst Royal Military College 232
San Domingo, Island of..... 610–1
San Francisco 660
San Juan, Cape (Spanish) 652
San Martino, Statistics of 648–9
Sarawak, Statistics of..... 545
Sardinia (Italy) 631
Sark 790
Sasine Office, Scotland 477
Saskatchewan, Province of 569–70
Saturn, Rising, &c..... 20 *et seq.*, 85

PAGE

Savings Banks (P.O.) 196, 365
Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe Meiningen..625
,, -Coburg & Gotha..... 625
Saxe-Coburg, Ducal Household 98, 102
Saxe-Weimar, Grand Duchy 625
Saxon and Danish Kings..... 96
Saxony, Kingdom of, Statistics..625–6
Schaumburg-Lippe 626
School Cadet Corps 677
Schoolmasters' Assoc., Ireld. 288
Schoolmistresses' Association 295
Schools, Elementary 474, 477, 485
,, for Indigent Blind 300
,, Inspectors 183–5
,, of Art 279, 283
,, of Medicine 280–81
,, Public, Boys, 283–295; Girls 296–8
Schwarzburg Sondershausen 626
,, ,, Rudolstadt 626
Science and Art Estimates 465
,, Coll., Dublin, 485; London 271, 402
,, Museum, Dublin, 485; Edin. 478
Scotch Education Department 478
Scotland, Agriculture and Area .. 477
,, Baronets 120–4
,, Church of 263–3
,, Convners & Sheriffs 481
,, Counties..... 481
,, Court of Session 681
,, Decrease of Crime..... 237
,, Education Department 479
,, Elementary Education 477
,, Episcopal Church in 270
,, Established Church of 261
,, Free and U.P. Churches of 261
,, Geological Survey of 479
,, Government Offices..... 478–81
,, Kingdom of 477
,, Lord Advocate's Office..... 480
,, Military District 484
,, Peers 103–17
,, Population 456, 477
,, Representative Peers ..*(note)* 103
,, Revenue Offices 480
,, Roman Catholic Church..... 263
,, Royal Household 478
,, School Inspectors 478
,, Secretary for 478
,, Sheriffs-Principal 481
,, Shipping of 459
,, Sovereigns of 96
,, Spirit Licences 371
,, Term Days..... 484
,, Universities 275–7
Scots Guards 238
Scottish Academy, 282; Banks 330–31
,, Bench..... 481
,, Churches 260–61
,, Clubs 483
,, Constituencies & Members.. 168–9
,, Convenors, 481; Counties 477, 481
,, Law Offices 480–1
,, Legal System 482
,, Marriages 378–3
,, Peers with English Titles 103–17
,, Regts. (see Army List) 238–44
,, Term Days 484
Scottish Weights and Measures, Old 434
Scrivenery Department, Courts ..203
Sculling Championships 414, 724–7
Sea Forces of Crown 223, 473, 672–3
Seamen's Hospital 309
,, Letters, 360; Number in Navy 463
Seasons, The 17, 77
Secondary Education in 1910 676–7
Secondary's Office, London 205
Secretaries of State..... 177, 178
Selangor (Straits Setts.) 543
Senegal and Senegambia (French) 619
Serjeants-at-Arms 100
Servants' (Male) Licences 370
Servia, Statistics, &c..... 649, 670
Sessions, County of London, &c.... 208
Seychelles Islands, Statistics of.... 561
Share Certif. & Warrant Stamps .. 376
Shaw, Savill & Albion Ships 770
Sheep in Engld., 474; Scot., 477; Ireland, 485; U.K. 455
Sheep in Australia 584–32
Sheerness Dockyard 223
Sheffield, Bishop of (York) 255

PAGE
Sheffield, City of 457, 786
,, University 274
Sheriffs, High, of Eng. & Wales 773–6
,, of London 692
,, Offices and Officers 205
,, Scotland 481
Shetland, Area, &c. 477, 481
Shipboard, Time and Watches 432
Shipbuilders of over 30,000 tons 755
Shipbuilding, Home and Abroad 750
,, Programme 159, 213, 473, 671–3
Shipping and Seamen Offices 199
,, of British Empire 459
,, Lloyd's Register 304, 750–1
,, of United Kingdom 459, 750–1
,, Owned in each Country 755
,, Records 1910 447
Ships Building for Navy 159, 213, 223, 473
Shooting Game, Seasons for 718–9
,, Licences for 721
Shoreditch, Borough of 779
Shropshire, Area, &c. 475, 786
Siam, Statistics, &c. 649–50
Sicily (Italy) 630
Sidereal Time ..... 19 *et seq.*, 90–1
Sierra Leone 584–5
Signs of the Zodiac, &c. ..... *Title*, 92
Sikkim 531, 533, 534
Silver Coinage 419–23
,, Production 556
,, Price, &c., of Standard 419
Singapore, Island of, 542; Shipping 459
Sion College 307
Sirte Value Duty 370
Skating Records 415
Skin Diseases, Hospitals for 312
Skuptschina (Servia) 649
Slates, Sizes of 433
Small Arms Factories 226, 248, 405
Smallpox Hospitals 313
Sobranje, Bulgarian 627
Socialist Party, The (S.D.P.) 154
Societies and Institutions 295–303
,, in Belfast, 489; Edinburgh 482–3
,, Glasgow, 483; in Dublin 483
Society Islands (French) 589
Sociology, School of 286
Socotra, Island of (Aden) 524
Soda, Production of 683
Sodor and Man, Bishopric of 257
Solar Time ..... 19 *et seq.*, 75, 76
Solar Eclipses 1911 81
,, Physical Observatory 286
Soldiers' Letters 360
Solicitors' Certificate, Annual 371
,, Charges 400
,, Stamp on Admission 370
,, Supreme Court, Edinburgh 483
Solomon Islands (British) 597
Solstices, Summer and Winter 17, 77
Somaliland Protectorate 557
,, French, 618; Italian 631
Somerset House 203, 376, 393
Somersetshire, Area, &c. 475, 777
Somerville College, Oxford 284
South Africa, Union of 98, 546–551
,, Australia, Statistics 587–8
,, Georgia (Falklands) 562
,, Wales, University College of 275
Southampton, 457; Bp. of Winch., 253
,, Shipping, 459; Town of 457, 786
,, University College 274
South Atlantic, Brit. Possns. in 561–3
South Shields 457, 787
Southern Nigeria 555–6
Southing, Meaning of 92
Southwark, Bishop, 257; City of 779
,, Quarter Sessions 206
Southwell, Bishopric of 257
Sovereign, Intrinsic Value, &c. 419
Sovereigns, U.K., etc. 93, 96–9
,, Foreign 93, 596–661
,, Irish, 97–8; Scottish, 96; Welsh 98
Spain 650–2, 670
Speaker of the Commons 176
Special Marriage Licences 380
,, Trains 745
Spirit Duty and Licences 369
,, Import Duty 368
,, Motor 368
Spirits, Production of (U.K.) 580
Sport in 1909–10 ..... 447, 704–717
Sporting Records 412–7, 724–7
Spring Tides ..... 21 *et seq.*, 68–9, 77
Squadrons Afloat (1 Nov., 1910) 212
Square Measure 430, 432, 434
Staff at Head Quarters, 224–5; Irelnd. 484
,, College, Camberley 281
Staff of Indian Army 516
Staffordshire, Area, &c. 475, 777
Stag Hounds 418
Stage Society, The 686, 690
Stamping Deeds after Execution 376
Stamps, Allowance for Spoiled 376
,, Inland Revenue 370–6
,, Postage, 361; Revenue 370–6
,, Taxes, and Death Duties 370–7
,, Year's Receipts from 462
Standard Gold and Silver 419
Standards Department 199
Stanhope Gold Medal 307
Star of India, Order of 125-30, 132-46, 252
Stars, Fixed 90–1
,, Morn. & Even. (*see* Cal.) 20 *et seq.*
,, Variable 77–8, 80
Stationers' Company, 500; Hall 307
Stationery Office 198, 487
Steamship Companies (Mail) 759–772
Steamships, Admeasurement office 199
,, Dimensions of Early 753–4
,, Fastest, 755; Largest 755, 757
Stepney, Bishop of (London) 253
,, Borough 779
Stewards' Cup, Winners of 413
Stock Exchange 307, 489
,, Holidays on the 392
Stockport 457, 787
Stone, &c., Hospital for 312
Storms and Floods in 1909–10 731
Stortbing (Norway) 638
Straits Settlements 542–3
Straw, (weight) 433
Stress, Units of 400
Stuart, House of 97
Submarines 473
Suburban Resorts 404–5
Succession, Legacy Duties 374, 462
Sudan, Provinces, 613–4; French .. 619
Sugar Canes, Shares 562, 613
Suffolk, East and West 475, 777
Suffragan Bishops ..... (*note*) 257
Suffrage, The 159, 393–5
Suffragist Societies 154
Sugar Duty, 366–7; Produce of 462
Sulphur, Production of 684
Summons and Order Department 203
Sunderland, 457, 787; Shipping of 459
Sun, Eclipses of, &c., 1911 81
Sunda Islands (Dutch) 637
Sunday Lessons, 70 1; Letters, Table 67
,, Postal Arrangements 365
,, Telegrams 363–4
Sunrise and Sunset ..... 18 *et seq.*, 73
,, To find time of 73
Sun's Semidiam. & Horiz. Par. 20 *et seq.*
Sunshine, Hours of, 1909–10 ..... 19 *et seq.*
Supertax, The 376
Supreme Court, Central Office 203
,, of Judicature, 202; Field 428
,, Officers of, 202; Pay Office 203
,, Taxing Office 203
Surgeons, Royal College of 308
,, Museum 402
,, Edinburgh 482
,, Ireland 489
,, to King 101, 210, 224, 478, 485, 516
Surinam or Dutch Guinna 638
Surrey Sessions 208
,, County of 475, 777
Survey, Ordnance 480
,, Geological, Ireland 486
,, Scotland, 479; U.K. 185
Surveyors' Fees 399
,, Quantity, &c. 399
Sussex, Area, &c. 475, 777–8
Swansea, Bishop of (St. David's) 256
,, Borough 457, 459, 787
Sweden 652–3, 670
Swedenborgians 263
Swimming Records 415, 417, 727–4
Switzerland 653, 672
Sydney, N.S.W. 457, 585
,, Dock, 223; Shipping of 459
Syria 655
Tabernacle, Mr. Spurgeon's 403
Tael, Value of 421, 607
Tahiti, Society Is. (French) 620
Tariff, The British 366–7
,, Reform League 154
Tashai Lama 537
Tasmania 550–1
Tax, The Income 375–6, 462, 466
,, The Super 376
Taxes, Inspectors, 189; Table 376–77
Taximeter Cabs 369, 397–8
Taxing-Masters 203, 488
Tea Duty, 367; Produce of 462
,, Consumption of, in U.K. 407
Teachers of the Deaf, Training Coll 286
,, Registration of 276
Technical Education 282–4
,, Ireland 486
Teinds, Court of Commissioners for 481
Telegrams 363–5
Telegraph Department, Post Office 195
Telegraphy, Cheaper, etc. 670–680
Telephone Service, G.P.O. 195, 364–5
Telescopic Powers for Celestial Obj. 89
Temperance Hospital, London 310
Temperature, Daily, 1909–10 ..... 19 *et seq.*
,, at British Resorts and Nice .. 843
,, Chart 432
Temple, Middle & Inner 207, 280, 404
Tennis & Rackets, 1910, 727–8; Lawn 414
Term, or Quarter Days, Scottish 484
Terminable Annuities 468
Terms, Law, University, &c. 17, 272–8
Terrestrial Magnetism 80
Territorial Force 223–46, 674–5
Tetuan (Spanish) 652
Thames Channelship 214, 713
,, Conservancy 197
,, Nautical College 283
Theatres in London 405, 686–90
Theological Colleges 285–7
Thermometer Comparisons 432–3
,, Readings, 1909–10 ..... 19 *et seq.*
Thetford, Bp. (Norwich) 255
,, Borough 787
Thistle, Order of the 124
Thrush and Far Hospitals 312
Tibet 537
Tidal Constants 68 9
Tides & Tidal Waves, Explanation . 77
,, Height of, 21 *et seq.*; High 25 (*note*)
,, at Various Ports ..21 *et seq.*, 68–9
,, Spring, &c. ..... 21 *et seq.*, 68–9, 77
Timber and Wood Measures 433
Time and Watch on Shipboard 432
,, Equation of (*see* Cal.) ..... 19 *et seq.*
,, Measures of 432
,, Solar and Sidereal 75–6, 90 1
,, Standard 77, 89
Timor Id. (Dutch and Portug.) 638, 644
Tithe Commutation 398
Tobacco & Snuff, Dealers' Licence 369
,, Imports, 471, 472; Duty .. 367, 462
Tobago, Windward Islands 598
Togoland (German) 627
Tokelau Islands (Pacific) 595
Tokens, Coinage of, forbidden 419
Tonga Islands, Statistics of 595
Tonquin (French) 617–8
Torpedo Boats and Destroyers 473
Tower of London 404, 788
Town Clerks, Eng. and Wales 778–88
Trade, Board of, 198–9; Ireland .. 487 8
,, of U.K., 1700 1910 469
,, 18-5 1909 470
,, Classified 470
,, Specified 472–3
,, of the Empire 451, 473
Training Colleges 285 6
,, Ambulance, 313; Ships .. 283, 313
Transfer and Dividend Days 347
,, or Conveyance Duty 371
Transport Department, Army 226
,, Indian, 183, 529; Navy 210
Transvaal, Statistics, &c 550
Travancore, State of 532, 533, 534
Treasury, 199–200; County Courts 205
Trinidad, W. Indies 578
Trinity College (Dublin Univ.) 277
,, (Music), 282; House 200
Tripoli, Statistics of 654
Tristan d'Acunha, Statistics of 562

PAGE
Tropical Medicine, Lond. Sch. of..281
Trotting Records 414
Trout and Char Fishing 720-1
Troy Weight 429
Truro, Bishop, 257; City of..... 787
Trust Funds, Investments 389-8
Trustee, The Public 383-9
Tuam, Bishop of 260. 263
Tuamotu Islands 620
Tudor, House of 96
Tunis, Statistics of 654
Tunnels, Longest Railway..... 746. 748
Turbine Steamers 754. 757
Turf, The, 1909–10..... 714–6
Turnips in U.K. 474. 477. 485
Turkestan, Chinese 537
Turkey, Empire of 654. 670
Turks Islands, West Indies..... 574
Tussaud's, Madame..... 401
Twelve o'c. Noon, Comparisons..... 71
Type, Sizes and Specimens of..... 429

Uganda Protectorate 553-9
Ulster King of Arms 485, 486
,, Province of 489
Ulwar (Alwar), State of ..532. 533. 534
Undenominational Training Coll...280
Undeveloped Land Duty..... 373
Ungotten Mineral Duty 374
Union-Castle S.S. Co.'s Ships 770
,, S.S. Co. of N.Z. 770–1
,, Islands 595
,, Jack Club 252
Unionist Ministries..... 178–9
,, Organisation 153
Unitarians, 263; College 285
United Kingdom, Area, Agric. 455
,, ,, Coinage..... 419
,, ,, Employment....474. 477. 485
,, ,, Measures..... 430 4
,, ,, Statistics 455–73
,, ,, Tariff of 358
,, ,, Trade of 459–73
,, Methodist Free Church 261–2
,, Presbyterian Church..... 261
,, Provinces (India) 521–2
,, States of America 657–60
,, ,, Presidents of 93–8
,, Steamship Co..... 771
Units, Monetary 419–23
University, Aberdeen..... 276
,, Belfast (Queen's) 278
,, Birmingham..... 273
,, Boat Race..... 417. 713
,, Bristol..... 274
,, Cambridge..... 269–9
,, Coll., Aberystwyth 275
,, ,, Bangor, 275; Exeter 274
,, ,, Cardiff, 275; Cork..... 278
,, ,, Dublin 278
,, ,, Dundee, 276; Galway..... 278
,, ,, Hospital 280. 309
,, ,, London..... 270
,, ,, Nottingham 274
,, ,, Reading 274
,, Contests 417. 713
,, Dublin, 277; Durham..... 272
,, Edinburgh 277
,, Extension 287. 308
,, Glasgow, 276; Leeds..... 273–4
,, Liverpool, 273; London..... 270–1
,, National, of Ireland 277
,, Oxford..... 265–7
,, St. Andrews 275–6
,, Settlements 286
,, Sheffield 274
,, Terms at..... 17, 272–8
,, Victoria, Manchester 272–3
,, Wales 275
Uranus, Rising, &c.....20 *et seq.*. 87. 92
Uruguay, Statistics of..... 93. 661

Vaccination, Law of 379
Valparaiso 604
Valuation for Rating Purposes ..681–7
Vancouver Island 571
Vanua Levu (Fiji)..... 594
Variable Stars, 77–8; Algol 80
Venezuela, Republic of 651
Venus, Rising, &c. .....20 *et seq.*, 85
Vesta, Rising, R.A. & Decl..... 86. 92
Veterinary Colls., 287; Departmt. 243
Veto Conference 152
Vicar-General's Office..... 204
Viceroy, India, 453. 515; Ireland ..485
Victoria and Albert Museum 185, 402–3
,, Cross 151–2
,, League 308
,, State of. Statistics..... 596–7
,, University (Manchester)....272–3
,, (B.C.), 571; Shipping 459
Victorian Order, Royal 125-130, 132–146, 252
Vienna 487. 599
Vinegar Makers' Licences 369
Virgin Islands, Statistics of 576
Viscounts 109–110
Viti Levu (Fiji)..... 594
Volcanic Eruptions in 1909–10 732
Volcanoes of the World..... 732
Volunteers, Naval 213
Voters in U.K. 153
,, Qualifications 393-5

Wages or Income Tables 395. 424
Waifs and Strays Society 303
Wakefield, Bishop, 257; City of 797
Waldeck, Principality, Statistics ..626
Wales, H.R.H. Prince of 98, 99
,, Acreage, Population, &c.... 476
,, Members of Parliament 167–8
,, Universities and Colleges...275–6
Walking Records 415
Wall Paper, Piece of 433
Wallace Collection 200–1, 401
Waltham Abbey 405
,, Gunpowder Factory 248, 405
Wandsworth, Borough, 779; Prison 209
War Expenditure 223, 464
,, Office 201, 224–6
Warships of the World ..223, 473, 671–3
Warspite, The 283
Warwickshire, Area, &c..... 475. 778
Watchmen on Board Ship..... 432
Water Board, Metropolitan 502
,, Polo 714
,, Specific Gravity 434
Waterloo Cup, Records..... 414
Waves, Tidal..... 77
Wealth of the Nation 466, 691–8
Weather Forecasting 78–79
,, and the Crops, 730–1; the Year's 684
,, Clerk of the 191
Weekly Wages Table 395
Weihaiwei 544–5
Weights and Measures 430-4
Weir Charity, 693; Line of Steamers 771
Wellesley, Province..... 543
Wellington (N.Z.), 593; Shipping ..459
Welsh Calvinistic Churches 262
,, Constituencies & Members ..167–8
,, Counties, Statistics 476
,, Sovereigns and Princes..... 98
Wesleyan Body, The 261–2
,, Training Institutions 286
West Africa, 553-6; Regiment 246
,, India Regiment 246
,, Indies, British 573–8
,, London Hospital 310
Western Australia 591–2
,, Pacific..... 595
Westfield College, Hampstead 271
Westminster Abbey, Services at ..403
,, Archbishop of (R.C.)..... 263
,, Cathedral (R.C.) 407
,, City of..... 779
,, Dean and Chapter..... 253
,, Hall, 404; Hospital 280, 309
Westmorland, Area, &c..... 475. 778
Whalley, Bishop of 255
Wheat, Acreage—England, 474; Scotland, 477; Ireland, 485; U.K., 455; Canada 454. 597–571
,, Imports of, 456, 471; Consumed 4:5
,, Price of 398
,, Produced in 1910..... 484
Whips, Party 153. 154
White Star Line of Mail Steamers..771
Whitehall 404
Wild Birds, Protection of..... 718
Will, A Proved, where to find 387
,, Directions for making a....384–7
Wills, Depository for..... 387
,, Principal, in 1910 .....435. 691–8
,, Testators and Executors....384–7
Wilson Line of Steamers 771
Wiltshire, Area, &c..... 475. 778
Winchester, Bishopric of..... 253
,, College 295
,, Mayor of..... 788
Wind, 1909–10 ..... 19 *et seq.*..
Windsor, 788; Castle 405
,, Dean and Canons 256
,, Military Knights of 101, 250
Windward Islands, Statistics of..576–7
Wine Duty 367
,, Imports of, 471; Licences 369
Winners of Races 1900–9..... 412–3
Wingfield Sculls, Winners of ..414. 713
Witu Protectorate 558
Wolverhampton 457. 788
Women, Higher Education of 295
,, Hospitals for 312–3
,, Medical Schools for..... 280–1
,, Schools and Colleges for....296–8
Women's Clubs 407
,, Suffrage 154. 159
,, University Settlements 286
Wood and Timber Measure 433
Woods & Forests, 201; Revenue 465
Wool Measures 433
Woolwich Arsenal and Garr....226, 405
,, Bishop of (Southwark)..... 257
,, Borough 779
,, Ordnance College 281
,, ,, Factories..... 226, 248
,, Regulations for Visiting 405
,, Royal Military Academy 281
Worcester, Bishop, 257; Borough..788
Worcester, The 283
Worcestershire, Area, &c..... 475. 778
Working Men's College..... 284
Workmen's Compensation Ins...356–3
Works Branch, War Office 226
,, Board of, Ireland 488
,, Office of, 201; Scotland 480
World's Navies 223, 473
,, Population 451
,, Religion 287
Worship, Places of Public 403
Wrecks (U.K.) 455
Wrestling Championships 415
Writ, Appearance & Judgment Off..203
Writers to the Signet, Edinburgh..483
Württemberg, Kingdom of 626

Yacht Clubs, 408; Register 308
Yachting, 1910 716–7
Yanaon (French) 618
Yarn, Imports, 472; Measures 433
Yemen 655
Yeomanry 232
Yeomen of the Guard..... 101. 250
Yield of the Crops, 1910 ....684. 730–1
York, 457. 788; Diocese, 253; House 96
Yorkshire, Area, &c..... 475. 778
,, Deeds Registry 205
Yukon 565
Yunnan, Statistics of 537

Zanzibar, Protectorate..... 559
Zenana Missions 308
Zodiac, Signs of the (*Title page and*) 92
Zoological Society, 308; Gardens . 401
Zululand 549

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1911.

BEING THE THIRD YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND 1 AND 2 OF KING GEORGE V.

Common Notes for the Year 1911.

Golden Number	XII.	*Rogation Sunday*	May 21
Epact	30	*Ascension Day—Holy Thursday* ...	,, 25
Solar Cycle	16	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	,, 26
Roman Indiction	9	Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
Dominical Letter	A	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	,, 4
Julian Period (Year of)	6624	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 11
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 12	*Corpus Christi*	,, 15
Ash Wednesday	March 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
Good Friday	April 14	Sundays after Trinity	,, 24
Easter Day (*see* p. 67)	,, 16	*St. Andrew's Day*	Nov. 30
St. George's Day	,, 23	Birth of Queen Mother (1844) ...	Dec. 1
Accession of King George V. ...	May 6	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 3
		CHRISTMAS DAY—Monday	,, 25

Beginnings of the Seasons, 1911.

	d.	h.		d.	h.
Spring, Sun enters Aries (0° long.)	March 21	6A	Autumn, Sun enters Libra (180°)	Sept. 24	4M
Summer ,, ,, Cancer (90°) ...	June 22	2A	Winter, ,, ,, Capricornus (270°)	Dec. 22	11A

The EQUINOXES occur when Spring and Autumn begin, and the SOLSTICES at Summer and Winter.

Law Sittings, 1911.

Hilary.....	Begin Jan. 11 and end April 12	Trinity	Begin June 13 and end July 31
Easter.....	,, April 25 ,, June 2	Michaelmas.....	,, Oct. 12 ,, Dec 21

INNS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS.—*Hilary* begins January 11, ends January 31; *Easter* begins April 25, ends May 22; *Trinity* begins June 13, ends July 3; *Michaelmas* begins November 2, ends November 25. "Call Day" is the 16th day of each term; but if that be Saturday or Sunday, then Call Day is the Monday following.

University Terms, 1911.

OXFORD.	Begins.	Ends.	CAMBRIDGE.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent .....January	14	.....April 8	Lent.....January	8	.....March 27
Easter.....April	19	.....June 2	Easter.....April	18	.....June 24
Trinity .....June	3	.....July 8	Michaelmas .....October	1	.....December 19
Michaelmas .....October	10	.....December 18			

Calendar for the Year 1912. (BISSEXTILE.)

January.							*April.*							*July.*							*October.*						
Su.	—	7	14	21	28		Su.	—	7	14	21	28		Su.	—	7	14	21	28		Su.	—	6	13	20	27	
M.	1	8	15	22	29		M.	1	8	15	22	29		M.	1	8	15	22	29		M.	—	7	14	21	28	
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30		Tu.	2	9	16	23	30		Tu.	2	9	16	23	30		Tu.	1	8	15	22	29	
W.	3	10	17	24	31		W.	3	10	17	24	—		W.	3	10	17	24	31		W.	2	9	16	23	30	
Th.	4	11	18	25	—		Th.	4	11	18	25	—		Th.	4	11	18	25	—		Th.	3	10	17	24	31	
F.	5	12	19	26	—		F.	5	12	19	26	—		F.	5	12	19	26	—		F.	4	11	18	25	—	
S.	6	13	20	27	—		S.	6	13	20	27	—		S.	6	13	20	27	—		S.	5	12	19	26	—	
February.							*May.*							*August.*							*November.*						
Su.	—	4	11	18	25		Su.	—	5	12	19	26		Su.	—	4	11	18	25		Su.	—	3	10	17	24	
M.	—	5	12	19	26		M.	—	6	13	20	27		M.	—	5	12	19	26		M.	—	4	11	18	25	
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27		Tu.	—	7	14	21	28		Tu.	—	6	13	20	27		Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	
W.	—	7	14	21	28		W.	1	8	15	22	29		W.	—	7	14	21	28		W.	—	6	13	20	27	
Th.	1	8	15	22	29		Th.	2	9	16	23	30		Th.	1	8	15	22	29		Th.	—	7	14	21	28	
F.	2	9	16	23	—		F.	3	10	17	24	31		F.	2	9	16	23	30		F.	1	8	15	22	29	
S.	3	10	17	24	—		S.	4	11	18	25	—		S.	3	10	17	24	31		S.	2	9	16	23	30	
March.							*June.*							*September.*							*December.*						
Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30	Su.	—	1	8	15	22	29	Su.	—	1	8	15	22	29
M.	—	4	11	18	25	—	M.	—	3	10	17	24	—	M.	—	2	9	16	23	30	M.	—	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Tu.	—	3	10	17	24	—	Tu.	—	3	10	17	24	31
W.	—	6	13	20	27	—	W.	—	5	12	19	26	—	W.	—	4	11	18	25	—	W.	—	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—	Th.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Th.	—	5	12	19	26	—
F.	1	8	15	22	29	—	F.	—	7	14	21	28	—	F.	—	6	13	20	27	—	F.	—	6	13	20	27	—
S.	2	9	16	23	30	—	S.	1	8	15	22	29	—	S.	—	7	14	21	28	—	S.	—	7	14	21	28	—

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Golden Number ...	XIII.	*Ash Wednesday* ...	Feb. 21	*Corpus Christi*	June 6		
Epact	11	Spring Commences ...	March 20	Summer Commences...	,, 21		
Solar Cycle	17	*Good Friday*	April 5	Sundays after Trinity ...	25		
Roman Indiction	10	*Easter Day*	,, 7	Autumn Commences...	Sept. 23		
Dominical Letters	GF	*Holy Thursday* ...	May 16	*First Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 1		
Julian Period (year of)	6625	*Whit Sunday—Pentecost*	,, 26	Winter Commences ...	,, 22		
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 4	*Trinity Sunday* ...	June 2	*Christmas Day* (Wednesday) ...	25		

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 300° ♒ 21d. 4h. M.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▮	S	**Circumcision. 1st Sunday after Christmas.**	8 8	3 58	1	364
2	▮	M	Union of Ireland with Great Britain, 1801.	8 8	4 0	2	363
3	▮	Tu	Douglas Jerrold b. 1803. Ainsworth d. 1882.	8 8	4 1	3	362
4	▮	W	Henry G. Bohn (publisher) b. '13; d. 22 Jan. '97.	8 7	4 2	4	361
5	▮	Th	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899.	8 7	4 3	5	360
6	▮	F	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day.	8 7	4 5	6	359
7	▮	S	Old Christmas Day. Calais lost, 1558.	8 6	4 6	7	358
8	▮	S	**1st Sunday after Epiphany.** *St. Lucian.*	8 6	4 7	8	357
9	▮	M	Plow Monday. Lord Nelson's funeral, 1806.	8 6	4 8	9	356
10	▮	Tu	Sir Hudson Lowe, Napoleon's gaoler, d. 1844.	8 5	4 9	10	355
11	▮	W	HILARY LAW S. BEGIN. Lord Curzon b. 1859.	8 4	4 11	11	354
12	▮	Th	Earl of Crewe b. '58. E. of Iddesleigh d. '87.	8 3	4 13	12	353
13	▮	F	*St. Hilary.* Chillianwallah, 1849. [1892.	8 3	4 14	13	352
14	▮	S	Ld. Napier of Magdala d. '90. Card. Manning d.	8 3	4 15	14	351
15	▮	S	**2nd Sun. aft. Epiphany.** Brit. Museum op. 1759.	8 2	4 16	15	350
16	▮	M	Coruña; death of Sir John Moore, 1809.	8 2	4 18	16	349
17	▮	Tu	Abu Klea, 1885. Handoub, 1888.	8 0	4 20	17	348
18	▮	W	*St Prisca.* German Empire proclaimed, 1871.	7 59	4 21	18	347
19	▮	Th	Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. Aden captured, 1839.	7 58	4 23	19	346
20	▮	F	*St. Fabian.* John Ruskin d. 1900; b. 8 Feb. '19.	7 57	4 25	20	345
21	▮	S	*St. Agnes.* Henry Hallam, historian, d. 1859.	7 56	4 26	21	344
22	▮	S	**3rd Sunday after Epiphany.** *St. Vincent.*	7 55	4 28	22	343
23	▮	M	William Pitt d. 1806. Gustave Doré d. 1883.	7 54	4 30	23	342
24	▮	Tu	Charles James Fox b. 1749; d. 13 Sept. 1806.	7 52	4 32	24	341
25	▮	W	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Robert Burns b. 1759.	7 51	4 33	25	340
26	▮	Th	General Gordon killed at Khartoum, 1885.	7 50	4 35	26	339
27	▮	F	William II. (German Emperor) born, 1859.	7 49	4 37	27	338
28	▮	S	Aliwal, 1846. Sir H. M. Stanley born, 1841.	7 47	4 39	28	337
29	▮	S	**4th Sunday after Epiphany.** *Y.C.* instit. '56.	7 46	4 40	29	336
30	▮	M	Charles I. beheaded, 1649. C. Bradlaugh d. '90.	7 45	4 42	30	335
31	▮	Tu	Launch of the *Great Eastern*, 1858.	7 44	4 44	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	8d.	6h.	20m.	Morning.
○ Full Moon	14	10	26	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	22	6	21	Morning.
● New Moon	30	9	45	Morning.

Perigee 13d. 0h. M. 225,000.
Apogee 24d. 8h. A. 251,600.

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1910, on 15 days; total fall, 1·73 inches; *below* the average, 1841-90, by 0·26 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 2. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. The Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

– Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed. 5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

The Sun.

After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of ☉'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
3 19	1·20	18 43 24	11·06	23 4 40	11·5	18 40 5	5 19 3
3 48	1·18	18 47 49	11·04	22 59 51	12·6	18 44 1	5 15 7
4 16	1·17	18 52 14	11·03	22 54 35	13·8	18 47 58	5 11 11
4 44	1·15	18 56 38	11·01	22 48 51	14·9	18 51 54	5 7 15
5 11	1·13	19 1 2	10·99	22 42 40	16·0	18 55 51	5 3 19
5 38	1·12	19 5 26	10·98	22 36 2	17·2	18 59 47	4 59 23
6 5	1·10	19 9 49	10·96	22 28 57	18·3	19 3 44	4 55 28
6 31	1·07	19 14 11	10·93	22 21 26	19·4	19 7 40	4 51 32
6 56	1·05	19 18 34	10·91	22 13 28	20·5	19 11 37	4 47 36
7 21	1·03	19 22 55	10·89	22 5 4	21·5	19 15 34	4 43 40
7 46	1·00	19 27 16	10·86	21 56 15	22·6	19 19 30	4 39 44
8 10	0·98	19 31 36	10·84	21 46 59	23·7	19 23 27	4 35 48
8 33	0·95	19 35 56	10·81	21 37 19	24·7	19 27 23	4 31 52
8 55	0·93	19 40 15	10·79	21 27 13	25·8	19 31 20	4 27 56
9 17	0·90	19 44 34	10·76	21 16 43	26·8	19 35 16	4 24 0
9 39	0·87	19 48 52	10·73	21 5 48	27·8	19 39 13	4 20 4
9 59	0·84	19 53 9	10·70	20 54 29	28·8	19 43 9	4 16 8
10 19	0·82	19 57 25	10·67	20 42 46	29·8	19 47 6	4 12 13
10 38	0·79	20 1 41	10·65	20 30 40	30·8	19 51 3	4 8 17
10 57	0·76	20 5 56	10·62	20 18 10	31·7	19 54 59	4 4 21
11 15	0·73	20 10 10	10·58	20 5 17	32·7	19 58 56	4 0 25
11 32	0·70	20 14 24	10·55	19 52 2	33·6	20 2 52	3 56 29
11 48	0·66	20 18 37	10·52	19 38 24	34·5	20 6 49	3 52 33
12 3	0·63	20 22 49	10·49	19 24 25	35·4	20 10 45	3 48 37
12 18	0·60	20 27 0	10·46	19 10 4	36·3	20 14 42	3 44 41
12 32	0·57	20 31 11	10·42	18 55 22	37·2	20 18 39	3 40 45
12 45	0·53	20 35 21	10·39	18 40 19	38·1	20 22 35	3 36 49
12 58	0·50	20 39 29	10·36	18 24 56	38·9	20 26 32	3 32 53
13 9	0·47	20 43 38	10·32	18 9 12	39·7	20 30 28	3 28 58
13 20	0·43	20 47 45	10·29	17 53 9	40·5	20 34 25	3 25 2
13 30	0·40	20 51 51	10·26	17 36 47	41·3	20 38 21	3 21 6

Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (4.58)
2. (5.0)
3. (5.1)
4. (5.2)
5. (5.3)
6. (5.5)
7. (5.6)
8. ☽ (5.7)
9. (5.8)
10. (5.9)
11. (5.11)
12. (5.13)
13. (5.14)
14. (5.15)
15. ☽ (5.16)
16. (5.18)
17. (5.20)
18. (5.21)
19. (5.23)
20. (5.25)
21. (5.26)
22. ☽ (5.28)
23. (5.30)
24. (5.32)
25. (5.33)
26. (5.35)
27. (5.37)
28. (5.39)
29. ☽ (5.40)
30. (5.42)
31. (5.44)

Meteorological Observations, January, 1910.

Temperature Maximum.	Temperature Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Wind. Pressure lbs.	Rain. Fall.	Sunshine.
°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
45·8	33·1	38·6	30·170	SW	1·0	·07	...
55·3	45·8	·4	30·134	SW	1·2	·01	0·9
50·8	43·0	·3	30·209	SW	1·7	...	...
45·2	39·1	·3	30·289	SW	0·6	...	...
42·0	39·0	·2	30·269	V'ble	0·4	...	...
41·3	36·7	·1	30·272	SE	0·2	...	...
40·7	37·8	·0	30·370	SSW	0·3	...	...
47·8	38·4	37·9	29·956	SW	4·5	·04	0·5
52·1	44·9	·9	29·787	SW	9·0	...	...
52·2	43·1	·9	29·912	SW	8·6	·13	4·2
45·3	36·7	·9	29·632	SSW	11·0	·10	4·7
40·0	33·2	·9	29·460	WSW	4·3	...	2·8
44·2	31·0	38·0	30·027	WSW	3·0	·01	2·9
53·1	44·2	·0	29·894	SW	4·2	·02	1·9
50·5	42·3	·1	30·041	SW	6·7	·04	...
53·0	42·4	·3	29·684	SW	9·0	·05	0·1
45·0	39·4	·5	29·549	SW	5·2	·04	3·4
47·0	39·7	·6	29·268	WSW	5·7	·07	...
44·0	37·8	·7	29·321	WSW	4·5	...	1·3
42·1	34·1	·8	29·423	W	2·5	...	...
36·6	28·9	·8	29·601	NNW	1·0	...	0·5
34·6	26·9	·8	29·810	NNW	3·2	...	5·5
42·7	29·4	·9	29·622	SW	5·9	·25	...
42·2	34·1	·9	28·534	W	5·9	·32	0·2
36·9	26·5	39·1	28·976	NNW	11·5	...	3·3
33·0	23·8	·3	29·020	NNW	0·7	...	4·7
35·1	20·3	·5	29·252	SW	4·5	·01	4·2
44·9	32·6	·6	28·652	SW	12·3	·57	3·9
41·0	32·3	·7	29·242	W	7·0	...	2·7
38·0	29·1	·7	29·758	WSW	1·3	...	1·8
45·0	30·5	·7	29·794	SSW	3·0	...	3·6
44·1	35·4	38·6	29·675		Sum	1·73	53·6

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	9 20	4 17	0 47	19 25 44.26	20 24S	54 56	15 0	0 20	41○23
2	9 56	5 28	1 39	20 19 52.24	35 32	55 19	15 6	1 20	43○12
3	10 25	6 44	2 30	21 12 36.21	27 43	55 46	15 13	2 20	432I○
4	10 45	8 2	3 18	22 3 31.17	16 42	56 15	15 21	3 20	342○I
5	11 3	9 21	4 5	22 52 46.12	14 39	56 48	15 30	4 20	3○42●
6	11 17	10 39	4 50	23 40 55.6	34 41	57 23	15 40	5 20	1○234
7	11 31	11 59	5 36	0 28 55.0	30 36S	58 1	15 50	6 20	2○134
8	11 43	mrn.	6 22	1 17 51.5	42 38N	58 40	16 1	7 20	1○34●
9	11 58	1 21	7 12	2 8 58.11	47 42	59 17	16 11	8 20	3○124
10	aft.	2 47	8 6	3 3 27.17	23 39	59 51	16 20	9 20	312○4
11	0 42	4 17	9 5	4 2 8.22	5 27	60 17	16 27	10 20	32○14
12	1 19	5 46	10 8	5 5 2.25	26 4	60 31	16 31	11 20	3○24●
13	2 11	7 7	11 13	6 10 56.27	1 59	60 31	16 31	12 20	1○423
14	3 21	8 13	mrn.	7 17 21.26	41 24	60 15	16 27	13 20	24○13
15	4 45	9 0	0 17	8 21 31.24	29 26	59 45	16 19	14 20	41○2●
16	6 12	9 32	1 18	9 21 28.20	45 50	59 3	16 7	15 20	1♃4○12
17	7 36	9 53	2 13	10 16 37.15	57 18	58 13	15 53	16 20	432I○
18	8 57	10 10	3 3	11 7 23.10	29 46	57 20	15 39	17 20	43○1
19	10 11	10 24	3 49	11 54 46.4	44 43N	56 29	15 25	18 20	431○2
20	11 26	10 37	4 32	12 39 56.1	1 31S	55 42	15 12	19 20	1♃4○32
21	mrn.	10 48	5 14	13 24 5.6	36 30	55 4	15 2	20 20	24○13
22	0 37	11 1	5 55	14 8 11.10	57 54	54 35	14 54	21 20	12○43
23	1 48	11 15	6 37	14 53 23.16	33 43	54 17	14 49	22 20	○3124
24	2 59	11 34	7 21	15 40 17.20	37 25	54 9	14 47	23 20	1♃3I○4
25	4 11	11 56	8 7	16 29 28.23	51 14	54 11	14 47	24 20	32○14
26	5 20	aft.	8 56	17 21 3.26	4 26	54 21	14 50	25 20	31○24
27	6 23	1 10	9 47	18 14 40.27	6 59	54 39	14 55	26 20	○1324
28	7 15	2 7	10 40	19 9 27.26	51 34	55 2	15 1	27 20	2○34●
29	7 57	3 15	11 33	20 4 16.25	15 40	55 29	15 9	28 20	21○43
30	8 28	4 31	aft.	20 58 4.22	22 36	55 59	15 17	0 2	○4312
31	8 50	5 49	1 14	21 50 12.18	21 5S	56 29	15 25	1 2	431○2

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.		♀ Venus.		♂ Mars.		♃ Jupiter.		♄ Saturn.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	19	53	20	19	21	16	16	26	14	30	16	1	54	5
6	19	41	23	19	48	16	16	41	32	14	33	13	1	54	7
11	19	14	49	20	14	51	16	56	42	14	35	58	1	54	19
16	18	51	31	20	40	57	17	12	1	14	38	31	1	54	42
21	18	43	27	21	6	31	17	27	29	14	40	51	1	55	15
26	18	49	50	21	31	34	17	43	4	14	42	56	1	55	58
31	19	6	2	21	56	5	17	58	45	14	44	47	1	56	52

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.															
	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
1	20	36	17S	23	10	35S	21	43	3S	13	37	13S	8	59	43N
6	19	30	44	22	18	34	22	17	8	13	50	41	9	1	27
11	19	12	14	21	9	45	22	46	13	14	3	3	9	4	11
16	19	30	41	19	45	17	23	10	4	14	14	15	9	7	52
21	20	9	36	18	6	31	23	28	31	14	24	17	9	12	29
26	20	51	51	16	14	58	23	41	23	14	33	5	9	18	0
31	21	22	33S	14	12	13S	23	48	32S	14	40	38S	9	24	23N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	9 0	12 2	5 2	3 9	1 5	1 0
15	8 9	12 7	5 3	4 0	1 6	1 0
25	8 9	10 3	5 4	4 1	1 6	1 0

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

January 1. Day breaks at 6*h.* 21*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 4*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 7*h.* 50*m.*

Jan. 3. Occultation of 35 Capricorni; magnitude 6·0 See p. 83.

Jan. 3. Earth at least distance from the Sun, 3*h. aft.*

Jan. 5. Mercury and Uranus in conjunction, 3*h. morn.* ☿ 1° 57′ N.

Jan. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·7*s.*

Jan. 5. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 6*h.* 19*m. aft.* ☿ 2° 50′ N.

Jan. 6. Venus and Uranus in conjunction, 5*h.* 36*m. morn.* ♀ 0° 41′ S.

Jan. 9. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 12*m. morn.* ♄ 1° 4′ S.

Jan. 10. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 10*h. morn.*

Jan. 11. Occultations of υ^1 and υ^2 Tauri; magnitudes 4·2 and 5·4 respectively. See p. 83.

Jan. 11–12. Occultation of BD+ 23°–715; magnitude 6·0. See p. 83.

Jan. 12. Occultation of 125 Tauri; magnitude 5·1. See p. 83.

Jan. 13. Occultation of 139 Tauri; magnitude 4·7. See p. 83.

Jan. 14. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h.* 22*m. aft.* ♆ 5° 11′ S.

Jan. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 9·4*s.*

Jan. 21. Juno in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h. aft.* Juno 1° 8′ N.

Jan. 23. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 49*m. morn.* ♃ 0° 57′ N.

Jan. 26. Occultation of A Ophiuchi; magnitude 5·4. See p. 83.

Jan. 26. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 34*m. aft.* ♂ 2° 59′ N.

Jan. 28. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 31*m. morn.* ☿ 5° 59′ N.

Jan. 28. Occultation of τ Sagittarii; magnitude 3·5. See p. 83.

Jan. 29. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 51*m. morn.* Uranus 4° 17′ N.

Jan. 30. Venus at greatest heliocentric latitude South, 6*h. morn.*

Jan. 31. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h.* 3*m. aft.* ♀ 3° 37′ N.

In this month the Mornings increase 24*m.*, and the Afternoons 46*m.*

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
″	″	″	″	″	″
16 18	4 6	5 0	2 1	15 7	8 6
16 17	4 8	5 1	2 1	16 1	8 5
16 16	3 9	5 1	2 2	16 6	8 3

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Week.		London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar)	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
S		2 20	2 38	11 52	...	7 43	8 1	6 41	7 0	0 27	0 47	2 52	3 10	11 31	11 49
M		2 55	3 13	0 11	0 29	8 19	8 37	7 19	7 37	1 6	1 26	3 28	3 46	...	0 8
Tu		3 32	3 51	0 47	1 5	8 55	9 13	7 55	8 12	1 45	2 4	4 5	4 24	0 27	0 47
W		4 9	4 28	1 24	1 42	9 31	9 49	8 29	8 46	2 22	2 40	4 43	5 3	1 7	1 26
Th		4 46	5 4	2 0	2 19	10 7	10 25	9 4	9 23	2 58	3 17	5 23	5 43	1 45	2 5
F		5 23	5 44	2 39	3 0	10 44	11 4	9 43	10 5	3 37	3 58	6 5	6 28	2 26	2 49
S		6 7	6 31	3 23	3 49	11 25	11 47	10 29	10 54	4 21	4 45	6 54	7 21	3 14	3 40
S		6 56	7 22	4 18	4 49	...	0 11	11 19	11 45	5 10	5 36	7 50	8 20	4 8	4 38
M		7 49	8 18	5 22	5 56	0 39	1 10	...	0 12	6 3	6 33	8 52	9 25	5 9	5 40
Tu		8 49	9 24	6 31	7 6	1 44	2 21	0 42	1 18	7 6	7 41	9 59	10 33	6 12	6 44
W		10 1	10 38	7 41	8 14	2 59	3 37	2 2	2 46	8 17	8 53	11 6	11 39	7 16	7 49
Th		11 13	11 48	8 46	9 16	4 14	4 49	3 25	4 0	9 29	10 3	...	0 11	8 24	8 58
F		...	0 22	9 45	10 13	5 22	5 53	4 30	4 58	10 34	11 4	0 41	1 10	9 30	10 0
S		0 53	1 22	10 40	11 6	6 23	6 53	5 25	5 52	11 34	...	1 38	2 5	10 27	10 53
S		1 50	2 17	11 32	11 57	7 22	7 48	6 19	6 46	0 3	0 31	2 31	2 56	11 18	11 42
M		2 42	3 6	...	0 22	8 12	8 36	7 12	7 37	0 58	1 24	3 21	3 45	...	0 6
Tu		3 30	3 53	0 46	1 8	8 59	9 21	7 59	8 19	1 48	2 11	4 8	4 31	0 30	0 53
W		4 15	4 37	1 30	1 52	9 42	10 2	8 39	8 58	2 32	2 52	4 53	5 15	1 16	1 38
Th		4 58	5 18	2 13	2 33	10 20	10 38	9 17	9 36	3 11	3 30	5 36	5 56	1 59	2 19
F		5 37	5 56	2 52	3 12	10 55	11 12	9 55	10 14	3 48	4 6	6 16	6 37	2 38	2 58
S.		6 15	6 35	3 33	3 54	11 29	11 47	10 34	10 55	4 25	4 45	6 59	7 21	3 19	3 41
S		6 56	7 18	4 18	4 44	...	0 7	11 16	11 38	5 6	5 28	7 45	8 11	4 5	4 30
M		7 42	8 7	5 13	5 43	0 31	0 57	...	0 1	5 52	6 19	8 39	9 9	4 57	5 25
Tu		8 34	9 4	6 14	6 47	1 27	2 0	0 26	0 57	6 48	7 22	9 41	10 15	5 55	6 27
W		9 40	10 21	7 23	8 0	2 38	3 18	1 38	2 23	8 0	8 38	10 51	11 26	7 1	7 37
Th		10 59	11 35	8 35	9 7	3 58	4 36	3 7	3 47	9 15	9 49	...	0 0	8 11	8 43
F		...	0 9	9 36	10 2	5 9	5 39	4 21	4 48	10 19	10 45	0 30	0 57	9 13	9 40
S		0 38	1 4	10 24	10 45	6 5	6 28	5 11	5 32	11 9	11 32	1 21	1 43	10 5	10 27
S		1 27	1 49	11 5	11 24	6 50	7 11	5 51	6 10	11 53	...	2 4	2 23	10 46	11 3
M		2 9	2 27	11 42	...	7 31	7 50	6 29	6 47	0 13	0 33	2 42	3 0	11 20	11 37
Tu		2 44	3 2	0 0	0 18	8 8	8 25	7 6	7 25	0 53	1 12	3 17	3 34	11 55	...

	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. ft.
ings rise	20 9	26 3	33 1	20 10	9 9	16 4	12 to 14
ps ,,	17 4	20 0	22 7	16 4	8 2	12 7	9 to 11

ING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1M	1 13A	5 25A	8 46M	0 41A	4 36A	5 42M	9 47M	1 52A	2 58M	7 51M	0 44A	0 23A	7 13A	2 7M
4M	0 24A	4 44A	8 47M	0 51A	4 55A	5 41M	9 40M	1 39A	2 35M	7 27M	0 19A	11 55M	6 45A	1 39M
0M	11 20M	3 40A	8 45M	1 1A	5 17A	5 39M	9 34M	1 29A	2 13M	7 3M	11 53M	11 27M	6 18A	1 13M
27M	10 41M	2 55A	8 40M	1 9A	5 38A	5 36M	9 28M	1 20A	1 50M	6 39M	11 28M	11 1M	5 52A	0 46M
20M	10 28M	2 36A	8 31M	1 16A	6 1A	5 32M	9 22M	1 12A	1 28M	6 15M	11 2M	10 33M	5 25A	0 21M

ARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND LINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			Decl. N.		
H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	27	13·8	88	50	10
1	27	4·1	88	50	11
1	26	54·3	88	50	11
1	26	45·2	88	50	11

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star in the first week of the month, setting S.W. by W. ; and a morning star in the latter half, rising S.E. by E.

♀ VENUS is an evening star throughout the month, setting S.W. by W.

♂ MARS is a morning star, rising about 2*h*. before the Sun, in the S.E.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star, rising E.S.E.

♄ SATURN in the constellation Aries ; souths, in the middle of the month, shortly after 6 p.m. ; altitude about 48°.

the early part of the month the constellations elopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Monoceros, and is Major are on the meridian about midnight. Gemini there is a fine compressed cluster of ll stars, crowded together, nearly midway ween γ and ζ Geminorum. It can be best rved on the nights immediately before and r the 29th. There is a very fine cluster in Canis Major, in R.A. 6*h*. 43*m*. and Decl. 20° 39′ S., 4° South of Sirius. With a very small astronomical telescope the individual stars can be easily distinguished ; and with a low-power eye-piece, on the larger instruments, the field appears full of stars of various magnitudes. Ceres, Vesta, and Neptune can be well observed in this month. See p. 92.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° ♓ 19*d.* 6*h.* A.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year	to end of Year.
1	▮	W	Pheasant and Partridge Shooting ends.	7 42	4 46	32	333
2	▮	Th	Purification. Candlemas. Scottish Qr. Day.	7 41	4 47	33	332
3	▮	F	*St. Blaize.* Lord Salisb'ry b.'30; d. 22 Aug. 1903.	7 39	4 49	34	331
4	▮	S	Sir William Palliser, artillerist, died, 1882.	7 37	4 51	35	330
5	▮	S	5th Sunday after Epiphany. *St. Agatha.*	7 35	4 53	36	329
6	▮	M	Sir Henry Irving born, 1838; d. 13 Oct. 1905.	7 33	4 55	37	328
7	▮	Tu	Charles Dickens b. 1812; d. 9 June, 1870.	7 31	4 56	38	327
8	▮	W	Half Quarter Day. Jules Verne born, 1828.	7 30	4 58	39	326
9	▮	Th	Sir E. Wood, VC, b. 1838. Dean Gregory b.'19.	7 28	5 0	40	325
10	▮	F	Sobraon, 1846. Charles Lamb born, 1775.	7 27	5 1	41	324
11	▮	S	Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, born, 1847.	7 25	5 3	42	323
12	▮	S	Septuagesima Sunday. "Beau" Nash d. 1761.	7 23	5 5	43	322
13	▮	M	Trial of Warren Hastings commenced, 1788.	7 21	5 7	44	321
14	▮	Tu	*St. Valentine.* St. Vincent, 1797.	7 19	5 9	45	320
15	▮	W	U.S.S. *Maine* blown up at Havana, 1898.	7 17	5 11	46	319
16	▮	Th	Lindley Murray, grammarian, died, 1826.	7 15	5 13	47	318
17	▮	F	Meeanee, 1843. Molière died, 1673.	7 13	5 14	48	317
18	▮	S	Trinidad captured, 1797. Luther died, 1546.	7 11	5 16	49	316
19	▮	S	Sexagesima Sunday. Madame Patti b. 1843.	7 10	5 18	50	315
20	▮	M	Saragossa, 1809. Duchess of Fife born, 1867.	7 8	5 20	51	314
21	▮	Tu	Guzerat, 1849. Cardinal Newman b. 1801.	7 6	5 22	52	313
22	▮	W	George Washington b. 1732; d. 14 Dec. 1799.	7 4	5 24	53	312
23	▮	Th	Martinique cap'd, 1809. John Keats d. 1821.	7 2	5 26	54	311
24	▮	F	St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.	7 0	5 28	55	310
25	▮	S	Sir Christopher Wren d. 1723; b. 20 Oct. 1632.	6 57	5 29	56	309
26	▮	S	Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Sunday.	6 55	5 31	57	308
27	▮	M	Majuba, 1881. Paardeberg, 1900.	6 53	5 33	58	307
28	▮	Tu	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900.	6 52	5 35	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter 6*d.* 3*h.* 28*m.* Afternoon.
○ Full Moon 13 10 38 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter 21 3 44 Morning.
Perigee 9*d.* 5*h.* A. 228,600.
Apogee 21*d.* 5*h.* A. 251,200.

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1911.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall .....TU.	10	11	11	10
Wolverhampton ...W.	11	12	12	11
Birmingham .....TH.	12	13	13	12
Stourbridge .....F.	13	14	14	13
Dudley .....S.	14	15	15	14

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Copies of Registers of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.

2. Candlemas, Scottish Quarter Day.

11. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

15. Old Candlemas.

19. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 20th.

28. Hare-hunting ends.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1910,

on 25 days; total fall, 2·69 inches; *above* the average, 1841–90, by 1·21 inches.

THE SUN.

Day	After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. (☉'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M S.	H. M. S.
1	13 39	0·36	20 55 57	10·22	17 20 6	42·1	20 42 18	3 17 10
2	13 48	0·33	21 0 2	10·19	17 3 7	42·9	20 46 14	3 13 14
3	13 55	0·29	21 4 6	10·15	16 45 50	43·6	20 50 11	3 9 18
4	14 2	0·26	21 8 9	10·12	16 28 15	44·3	20 54 8	3 5 22
5	14 8	0·22	21 12 12	10·09	16 10 23	45·0	20 58 4	3 1 26
6	14 13	0·19	21 16 13	10·05	15 52 15	45·7	21 2 1	2 57 30
7	14 17	0·16	21 20 14	10·01	15 33 50	46·4	21 5 57	2 53 34
8	14 20	0·12	21 24 14	9·98	15 15 10	47·0	21 9 54	2 49 38
9	14 22	0·09	21 28 13	9·94	14 56·14	47·7	21 13 50	2 45 42
10	14 24	0·05	21 32 11	9·91	14 37 3	48·3	17 1 47	2 41 47
11	14 25	0·02	21 36 8	9·88	14 17 38	48·9	21 21 43	2 37 51
12	14 25	0·01	21 40 5	9·84	13 57 58	49·4	21 25 40	2 33 55
13	14 24	0·04	21 44 1	9·81	13 38 5	50·0	21 29 37	2 29 59
14	14 23	0·08	21 47 56	9·78	13 17 59	50·6	21 33 33	2 26 3
15	14 21	0·11	21 51 51	9·75	12 57 39	51·1	21 37 30	2 22 7
16	14 18	0·14	21 55 44	9·72	12 37 7	51·6	21 41 26	2 18 11
17	14 14	0·17	21 59 37	9·69	12 16 22	52·1	21 45 23	2 14 15
18	14 10	0·19	22 3 29	9·66	11 55 26	52·6	21 49 19	2 10 19
19	14 5	0·22	22 7 21	9·63	11 34 19	53·1	21 53 16	2 6 23
20	14 0	0·25	22 11 12	9·61	11 13 0	53·5	21 57 12	2 2 27
21	13 53	0·28	22 15 2	9·58	10 51 31	53·9	22 1 9	1 58 32
22	13 46	0·30	22 18 52	9·55	10 29 52	54·3	22 5 6	1 54 36
23	13 39	0·33	22 22 41	9·53	10 8 3	54·7	22 9 2	1 50 40
24	13 31	0·35	22 26 29	9·50	9 46 4	55·1	22 12 59	1 46 44
25	13 22	0·38	22 30 17	9·48	9 23 57	55·5	22 16 55	1 42 48
26	13 12	0·40	22 34 4	9·45	9 1 41	55·8	22 20 52	1 38 52
27	13 2	0·43	22 37 51	9·43	8 39 16	56·2	22 24 48	1 34 56
28	12 52	0·45	22 41 37	9·41	8 16 44	56·5	22 28 45	1 31 0

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.46)
2. (5.47)
3. (5.49)
4. (5.51)
5. ☽ (5.53)
6. (5.55)
7. (5.56)
8. (5.58)
9. (6.0)
10. (6.1)
11. (6.3)
12. ☽ (6.5)
13. (6.7)
14. (6.9)
15. (6.11)
16. (6.13)
17. (6.14)
18. (6.16)
19. ☽ (6.18)
20. (6.20)
21. (6.22)
22. (6.24)
23. (6.26)
24. (6.28)
25. (6.29)
26. ☾ (6.31)
27. (6.33)
28. (6.35)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1910.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure lbs.	RAIN-FALL. inch.	SUN-SHINE. hours.
	°	°	°	inches.*				
1	45·0	35·2	39·6	29·669	S	2·6	...	2·6
2	40·3	35·3	·5	29·189	SSE	2·4	·04	...
3	42·0	31·0	·5	29·151	SW	0·4	·02	...
4	42·0	29·1	·5	29·603	W	1·6	·01	1·4
5	50·7	27·5	·6	29·810	SSW	4·4	·02	...
6	53·2	49·4	·6	29·669	SSW	3·1	·11	...
7	54·0	44·0	·5	29·334	WSW	8·0	·10	0·2
8	44·9	24·9	·3	29·426	NNW	4·3	·05	0·4
9	41·2	28·6	·1	30·137	N	1·4	...	4·8
10	46·0	28·6	38·9	30·030	SSW	3·7	·05	2·1
11	50·0	34·7	·8	29·830	WSW	6·6	·06	3·2
12	44·7	29·1	·8	29·909	SW	1·0	·01	4·9
13	53·0	41·3	39·0	29·865	SSW	2·5	·02	1·3
14	45·0	36·6	·3	29·523	SSW	7·2	·04	2·6
15	47·8	33·8	·4	28·950	WSW	10·0	·41	4·4
16	47·7	32·1	·5	29·402	SW	7·6	·01	6·0
17	56·0	45·6	·6	29·277	SSW	13·6	·04	3·7
18	52·8	41·9	·5	29·307	SSW	9·1	·15	3·3
19	53·9	42·0	·5	28·975	S	11·0	·02	2·4
20	50·3	40·6	·5	29·035	SW	30·7	·36	2·7
21	49·8	39·8	·6	29·319	SW	24·0	·02	2·9
22	45·8	39·1	·7	29·595	SSW	2·9	·13	0·3
23	50·6	33·6	·8	29·704	SW	3·7	·31	4·8
24	47·0	31·3	40·0	29·410	SW	8·0	·21	3·4
25	50·0	35·9	·1	29·234	SSW	5·4	·30	1·7
26	48·3	37·3	·2	29·049	WSW	5·0	·07	7·1
27	43·9	30·4	·3	29·615	NW	3·8	...	3·7
28	45·1	30·1	·3	29·569	S	4·6	·13	...
Mn	47·9	35·7	39·5	29·485		Sum	2·69	69·9

* The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest readings of the *Thermometer*, with the average for 65 years; the mean of *Barometer* at a height of 159 feet above the mean level of the sea; the daily *Rainfall*, the daily *Sunshine*, and the daily general direction and maximum force of the *Wind*.

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Southts Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	9 8	7 10	2	2 22 40 33	13 23 36S	56 58	15 33	2 2	432○1
2	9 24	8 27	2	48 23 29	7 44 49	57 27	15 41	3 2	43 1○2
3	9 36	9 49	3	34 0 17	45 1 40	22S 57	54 15	48 4 2	4 ○312
4	9 50	11 8	4	20 1 6	21 4 33	27m 58	19 15	55 5 2	42○34
5	10 6	mrn.	5	9 1 56	23 10 39	16	58 42	16 1 6	2 42 1○3
6	10 22	0 32	6	0 2 48	59 16 17	55	59 2	16 7 7	2 4○132
7	10 44	1 59	6	55 3 45	3 21 7	58	59 19	16 11 8	2 314○2
8	11 14	3 26	7	54 4 44	56 24 46	25	59 31	16 15 9	2 32○14
9	11 57	4 49	8	57 5 48	2 26 51	44	59 37	16 16 10	2 31○42
10	aft.	6 1	10	0 6 52	37 27 9	26	59 34	16 16 11	2 3○124
11	2 15	6 53	11	1 7 56	19 25 37	29	59 21	16 12 12	2 12○34
12	3 41	7 30	11	58 8 57	5 22 27	36	58 59	16 6 13	2 ♃○34
13	5 7	7 55	mrn.	9 53	46 18 1	14	58 27	15 57 14	2 ○1234
14	6 30	8 15	0	51 10	46 20 12	43	12	57 48 15 47	15 2 3○1○24
15	7 48	8 29	1	39 11	35 26 6	56	48	57 5 15 35	16 2 32○14
16	9 5	8 42	2	24 12	22 2 1	1	32	11 56 22 15	23 17 2 3○14○2
17	10 18	8 54	3	7 13	7 13	47	18	55 41 15	12 18 2 43○12
18	11 31	9 7	3	49 13	52 1 10	16	27	55 6 15	2 19 2 412○3
19	mrn.	9 19	4	31 14	37 22 15	16	18	54 39 14	55 20 2 42○13
20	0 44	9 36	5	15 15	24 4 19	36	57	54 21 14	50 21 2 4○23●
21	1 55	9 57	6	0 16	12 41 23	8	47	54 14 14	48 22 2 413○2
22	3 7	10 24	6	48 17	3 30 25	42	0	54 17 14	49 23 2 432○1
23	4 13	11 1	7	38 17	56 21 27	7	10	54 31 14	53 24 2 3412○
24	5 8	11 53	8	30 18	50 38 27	16	31	54 53 14	59 25 2 34○12
25	5 54	aft.	9	23 19	46 25 26	5	49	55 23 15	7 26 2 ♃1○34
26	6 28	2 9	10	15 20	39 41 23	35	38	55 59 15	17 27 2 2○134
27	6 54	3 28	11	6 21	32 43 19	51	47	56 37 15	27 28 2 ○2341
28	7 14	4 49	11	55 22	24 12 15	4	43	57 15 15	38 29 2 ♀♃○24

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	19 28 20	22 20 6	18 14 31	14 46 22	1 57 55
10	19 54 26	22 43 39	18 30 19	14 47 41	1 59 7
15	20 22 55	23 6 49	18 46 10	14 48 42	2 0 27
20	20 52 58	23 29 41	19 2 0	14 49 25	2 1 56
25	21 24 5	23 52 19	19 17 49	14 49 50	2 3 33

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ ° ′ ″	♀ ° ′ ″	♂ ° ′ ″	♃ ° ′ ″	♄ ° ′ ″
5	21 31 55S	11 59 52S	13 49 51S	14 46 53S	9 31 35N
10	21 14 18	9 39 37	13 45 18	14 51 48	9 39 32
15	20 26 38	7 13 6	13 34 51	14 55 25	9 48 11
20	19 7 16	4 41 53	13 18 32	14 57 40	9 57 29
25	17 15 24S	2 7 33S	12 56 22S	14 58 33S	10 7 22N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉ ″	″	☿ ″	♀ ″	″	♂ ″	♃ ″	♄ ″
5	8	9	8 4	5	5	4 2	1 7	0 9
15	8	9	7 4	5	6	4 4	1 7	0 9
25	8	9	6 8	5	7	4 5	1 8	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉ ′ ″	☿ ″	♀ ″	♂ ″	♃ ″	♄ ″
16 15	3 2	5 2	2 3	17 1	8 2
16 13	2 8	5 3	2 3	17 7	8 2
16 11	2 6	5 5	2 4	18 2	7 9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 44° 46′ ♉.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 52*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 46*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 9*h.* 4*m.*

Feb. 2. Mercury at greatest elongation (25° 17′) West, 2*h. aft.*

Feb. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·7*s.*

Feb. 5. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h.* 43*m. aft.* ♄ 1° 18′ S.

Feb. 7. Occultation of A^2 Tauri; magnitude 6·1. See p. 83.

Feb. 7. Occultation of A^1 Tauri; magnitude 4·5. See p. 83.

Feb. 7. Mercury in descending Node, 8*h. aft.*

Feb. 7. Occultation of B.A.C. 1289; magnitude 6·1. See p. 83.

Feb. 8. Occultation of ν^1 Tauri; magnitude 4·2. See p. 83.

Feb. 10. Mercury and Uranus in conjunction, 4*h.* 41*m. aft.* ☿ 0° 5′ N.

Feb. 10. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 32*m. aft.* ♆ 5° 13′ S.

Feb. 11. Occultation of λ Cancri; magnitude 5·9. See p. 83.

Feb. 15. Occultation of *b* Virginis; magnitude 5·2. See p. 83.

Feb. 17. Occultation of 38 Virginis; magnitude 6·1. See p. 83.

Feb. 18. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 2*h. morn.*

Feb. 19. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 14*m. aft.* ♃ 1° 31′ N.

Feb. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

Feb. 21. Occultation of δ Scorpii; magnitude 2·5. See p. 83.

Feb. 21. Occultation of B.A.C. 5335; magnitude 5·7. See p. 83.

Feb. 23. Occultation of *X* Sagittarii; magnitude (var.) 4 to 6. See p. 83.

Feb. 24. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 10*m. aft* ♂ 3° 55′ N.

Feb. 25. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 54*m. aft* Uranus 4° 27′ N.

Feb. 27. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h.* 8*m. aft* ☿ 3° 10′ N.

In this month the Mornings increase 50*m.*, and the Afternoons 49*m.*

Day of Week.

Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
W	3 20	3 37	0 36	0 53	8 43	9 1	7 43	8 1	1 31	1 50	3 52	4 10	0 13	0 32
Th	3 55	4 14	1 11	1 29	9 19	9 36	8 18	8 34	2 8	2 26	4 28	4 46	0 51	1 10
F	4 32	4 49	1 46	2 4	9 53	10 10	8 50	9 7	2 43	3 1	5 5	5 24	1 29	1 48
S	5 7	5 26	2 22	2 41	10 28	10 46	9 25	9 44	3 19	3 38	5 44	6 5	2 8	2 28
S	5 45	6 5	3 1	3 21	11 4	11 23	10 4	10 25	3 57	4 17	6 26	6 48	2 48	3 9
M	6 26	6 48	3 43	4 8	11 43	...	10 47	11 11	4 38	5 1	7 12	7 39	3 32	3 58
Tu	7 13	7 40	4 37	5 9	0 4	0 29	11 36	...	5 26	5 55	8 9	8 42	4 27	5 0
W	8 10	8 44	5 45	6 24	1 0	1 37	0 3	0 35	6 28	7 7	9 19	9 59	5 35	6 13
Th	9 24	10 11	7 6	7 50	2 20	3 9	1 18	2 13	7 50	8 35	10 41	11 23	6 53	7 34
F	10 56	11 38	8 32	9 9	3 55	4 40	3 5	3 51	9 18	9 58	...	0 3	8 14	8 53
S	...	0 19	9 43	10 13	5 18	5 52	4 28	4 59	10 34	11 6	0 38	1 10	9 29	10 1
S	0 53	1 22	10 41	11 6	6 24	6 53	5 27	5 53	11 34	...	1 39	2 6	10 29	10 52
M	1 50	2 16	11 30	11 53	7 19	7 43	6 17	6 40	0 0	0 25	2 30	2 52	11 13	11 33
Tu	2 38	2 58	...	0 14	8 4	8 24	7 2	7 23	0 48	1 10	3 13	3 33	11 53	...
W	3 18	3 37	0 34	0 53	8 43	9 1	7 43	8 1	1 31	1 50	3 52	4 11	0 13	0 33
Th	3 56	4 14	1 11	1 29	9 19	9 36	8 18	8 34	2 8	2 26	4 29	4 47	0 52	1 10
F	4 31	4 49	1 46	2 3	9 52	10 8	8 49	9 4	2 43	2 59	5 5	5 22	1 28	1 45
S	5 6	5 22	2 20	2 36	10 23	10 38	9 20	9 36	3 15	3 30	5 39	5 56	2 2	2 19
S	5 37	5 53	2 52	3 9	10 52	11 6	9 52	10 9	3 45	4 1	6 13	6 31	2 36	2 53
M	6 10	6 27	3 27	3 47	11 21	11 38	10 27	10 46	4 18	4 36	6 51	7 12	3 11	3 31
Tu	6 46	7 7	4 9	4 33	11 57	...	11 6	11 27	4 56	5 18	7 35	8 1	3 54	4 20
W	7 32	7 59	5 2	5 36	0 20	0 50	11 52	...	5 44	6 16	8 32	9 8	4 50	5 23
Th	8 32	9 13	6 14	6 55	1 26	2 9	0 23	1 6	6 56	7 40	9 48	10 33	6 2	6 44
F	10 0	10 48	7 40	8 25	2 58	3 46	2 0	2 54	8 27	9 10	11 17	11 57	7 27	8 7
S	11 30	...	9 4	9 37	4 30	5 8	3 42	4 20	9 47	10 20	...	0 31	8 43	9 15
S	0 7	0 40	10 5	10 27	5 40	6 6	4 50	5 13	10 48	11 10	1 0	1 24	9 42	10 6
M	1 6	1 28	10 47	11 5	6 29	6 50	5 33	5 51	11 31	11 51	1 45	2 4	10 26	10 44
Tu	1 48*	2 7	11 22	11 40	7 10	7 29	6 9	6 27	...	0 11	2 22	2 40	11 1	11 17

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	S'ths.	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 25M	10 30M	2 35A	8 20M	1 22A	6 24A	5 27M	9 17M	1 7A	1 3M	5 49M	1035M	10 6M	4 59A	11 52A
6 32M	10 40M	2 49A	8 7M	1 27A	6 47A	5 20M	9 11M	1 2A	0 38M	5 24M	1010M	9 39M	4 33A	11 27A
6 34M	10 54M	3 14A	7 55M	1 32A	7 9A	5 13M	9 6M	0 59A	0 11M	4 57M	9 43M	9 14M	4 8A	11 2A
6 35M	11 10M	3 45A	7 40M	1 36A	7 32A	5 3M	9 0M	0 57A	11 41A	4 30M	9 15M	8 47M	3 43A	10 39A

Parent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

R.A.			Decl. N.		
h.	m.	s.	°	′	″
1	26	40·6	88	50	11
1	26	32·0	88	50	10
1	26	23·2	88	50	9
1	26	15·8	88	50	7

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star throughout the month, rising S.E. by E.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting W.S.W. at first, and at end of month due W.

♂ Mars is a morning star, rising S.E.

♃ Jupiter rises about midnight, E.S.E., near to *a* Libræ.

♄ Saturn in Aries; souths between 4 and 5 p.m.; altitude about 48°.

In the early part of the month the constellations Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and a part of Hydra are on the meridian about midnight. In Cancer there is a very beautiful cluster of stars, preceding *a* Cancri about 8*m*. in R.A. and nearly the same declination, consisting of some 200 stars from the 8th to 13th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Præsepe," can be best observed in this month on the nights immediately preceding and following the 28th. It does not consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as compared with those of other clusters, of considerable magnitude. It is situated in R.A. 8*h*. 34*m*. and Decl. 20° 20′ N., about 1° to the west of a line joining the stars *δ* and *γ* Cancri.

The triple star *ζ* in Cancer may be examined in this month: it will be found in R.A. 8*h*. 6*m*. 59*s*. and Decl. 17° 55′ N. Neptune can be observed in this month. See p. 92.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 0° ♈ 21d. 6h. A. Spring Commences.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▌	W	**Ash Wednesday.** St. David's Day.	6 49	5 37	60	305
2	▌	Th	*St. Chad.* John Wesley d. 1791; b. 28 June 1703.	6 47	5 38	61	304
3	▌	F	Treaty of San Stefano, 1878. [1824.	6 45	5 39	62	303
4	▌	S	Royal National Lifeboat Institution founded,	6 43	5 41	63	302
5	▌	S	**Quadragesima. First Sunday in Lent.**	6 41	5 43	64	301
6	▌	M	Elizabeth Barrett Browning born, 1809.	6 39	5 45	65	300
7	▌	Tu	*St. Perpetua.* B. & F. Bible Soc. estab. 1804.	6 36	5 46	66	299
8	▌	W	Aboukir, 1801. Ember Day.	6 34	5 48	67	298
9	▌	Th	Fight between *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, 1862.	6 32	5 50	68	297
10	▌	F	Wm. Etty, R.A., born, 1787. Ember Day.	6 29	5 52	69	296
11	▌	S	Sir James Outram died, 1863. Ember Day.	6 26	5 54	70	295
12	▌	S	**2nd Sunday in Lent.** *St. Gregory.* [1858.	6 24	5 56	71	294
13	▌	M	R. Burbage, actor, d. 1619. Orsini executed,	6 22	5 58	72	293
14	▌	Tu	Admiral Byng shot, 1757. Karl Marx d. 1883.	6 20	6 0	73	292
15	▌	W	Viscount Melbourne b. 1779; d. 24 Nov. 1848.	6 17	6 1	74	291
16	▌	Th	H.R.H. Duchess of Kent died, 1861.	6 15	6 3	75	290
17	▌	F	St. Patrick's Day. Philip Massinger d. 1640.	6 13	6 5	76	289
18	▌	S	*Edward, K.W.S.* Lawrence Sterne d. 1768.	6 11	6 6	77	288
19	▌	S	**3rd Sun. in Lent.** David Livingstone b. 1813.	6 8	6 8	78	287
20	▌	M	Sir I. Newton d. 1727. L. Kossuth d. 1894.	6 6	6 9	79	286
21	▌	Tu	*St. Benedict.* R. Southey, Laureate, d. 1843.	6 4	6 11	80	285
22	▌	W	Goethe d. 1832. Sir A. Vandyck born, 1599.	6 1	6 13	81	284
23	▌	Th	Novara, 1849. Lord Milner born, 1854.	5 59	6 15	82	283
24	▌	F	W. Morris, poet, b. 1834. Longfellow d. 1882.	5 57	6 17	83	282
25	▌	S	Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 55	6 18	84	281
26	▌	S	**4th Sunday in Lent.** Beethoven died, 1827.	5 53	6 19	85	280
27	▌	M	John Bright died, 1889; born, 16 Nov. 1811.	5 51	6 21	86	279
28	▌	Tu	Margaret (Peg) Woffington died, 1760.	5 48	6 22	87	278
29	▌	W	Rev. J. Keble d. 1866. J. J. Astor d. 1848.	5 46	6 24	88	277
30	▌	Th	Loss of S.S. *Stella*, 1899. Sicilian Vespers, 1282.	5 44	6 26	89	276
31	▌	F	Charlotte Brontë d. 1855; b. 21 April, 1816.	5 42	6 27	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	1d.	0h. 31m.	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	7	11 2	Afternoon.
○	Full Moon	14	11 59	Afternoon.
☾	Last Quarter	23	0 26	Morning.
●	New Moon	30	0 38	Afternoon.

Perigee 6d. 5h. A. 229,900.
Apogee 21d. 1h. A. 251,300.

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1910,
on 12 days; total fall, 1·10 inches; *below* the average, 1841-90, by 0·36 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

Triennial elections of County Councils take place between the 1st and 8th of this month.

15. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

THE SUN.

Day	After Clock	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascen. at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (South) at Noon	Hrly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 41	0·47	22 45 22	9·39	7 54 5	56·8	22 32 41	1 27 4
2	12 29	0·49	22 49 7	9·36	7 31 19	57·1	22 36 38	1 23 8
3	12 17	0·51	22 52 52	9·34	7 8 27	57·3	22 40 35	1 19 12
4	12 5	0·53	22 56 36	9·32	6 45 28	57·6	22 44 31	1 15 17
5	11 52	0·55	23 0 19	9·30	6 22 24	57·8	22 48 28	1 11 21
6	11 38	0·57	23 4 2	9·28	5 59 15	58·0	22 52 24	1 7 25
7	11 24	0·59	23 7 45	9·26	5 36 0	58·2	22 56 21	1 3 29
8	11 10	0·61	23 11 27	9·25	5 12 42	58·3	23 0 17	0 59 33
9	10 55	0·63	23 15 9	9·23	4 49 19	58·5	23 4 14	0 55 37
10	10 40	0·64	23 18 50	9·21	4 25 53	58·7	23 8 10	0 51 41
11	10 24	0·66	23 22 31	9·20	4 2 24	58·8	23 12 7	0 47 45
12	10 8	0·67	23 26 12	9·19	3 38 52	58·9	23 16 3	0 43 49
13	9 52	0·68	23 29 52	9·17	3 15 17	59·0	23 20 0	0 39 53
14	9 36	0·69	23 33 32	9·16	2 51 40	59·1	23 23 57	0 35 58
15	9 19	0·71	23 37 12	9·15	2 28 2	59·1	23 27 53	0 32 2
16	9 2	0·72	23 40 52	9·14	2 4 21	59·2	23 31 50	0 28 6
17	8 45	0·72	23 44 31	9·13	1 40 40	59·2	23 35 46	0 24 10
18	8 27	0·73	23 48 10	9·12	1 16 58	59·3	23 39 43	0 20 14
19	8 10	0·74	23 51 49	9·12	0 53 16	59·3	23 43 39	0 16 18
20	7 52	0·74	23 55 28	9·11	0 29 32	59·3	23 47 36	0 12 22
21	7 34	0·75	23 59 6	9·11	0 5 51	59·2	23 51 32	0 8 26
22	7 16	0·75	0 2 45	9·10	North.	59·2	23 55 29	0 4 30
23	6 58	0·76	0 6 23	9·10	0 41 32	59·2	23 59 26	0 0 34 / 23 56 38
24	6 39	0·76	0 10 1	9·09	1 5 12	59·1	0 3 22	23 52 43
25	6 21	0·76	0 13 40	9·09	1 28 49	59·0	0 7 10	23 48 47
26	6 3	0·76	0 17 18	9·09	1 52 25	58·9	0 11 15	23 44 51
27	5 44	0·76	0 20 56	9·09	2 15 59	58·8	0 15 12	23 40 55
28	5 26	0·76	0 24 35	9·09	2 39 29	58·7	0 19 8	23 36 59
29	5 8	0·76	0 28 13	9·09	3 2 57	58·6	0 23 5	23 33 3
30	4 50	0·76	0 31 51	9·10	3 26 21	58·4	0 27 1	23 29 7
31	4 31	0·76	0 35 29	9·10	3 49 41	58·2	0 30 58	23 25 11

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1910.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure	RAIN-FALL	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	48·3	33·1	40·4	29·942	SW	1·2	...	8·3
2	53·4	35·9	·4	30·003	S	4·1	...	3·8
3	51·8	34·1	·5	30·023	SE	1·6	...	10·0
4	50·1	33·0	·7	29·803	E	3·7	·01	8·7
5	57·0	35·1	·9	29·785	ESE	2·1	·01	10·2
6	55·6	41·2	41·0	29·877	SSE	4·4	·04	4·2
7	57·7	39·5	·0	29·966	SSW	1·7	·01	7·2
8	55·8	40·0	·1	29·844	SSW	4·8	·01	1·2
9	52·8	44·1	·0	29·648	SSW	6·3	·44	...
10	53·3	40·6	40·9	29·609	SSW	2·8	·02	1·8
11	49·3	40·3	41·0	29·677	NE	3·7	·01	0·2
12	43·0	38·1	·1	29·753	NE	5·0	·42	...
13	46·2	33·1	·3	29·913	N	1·6	...	7·6
14	51·3	28·9	·5	29·949	SW	0·6	...	10·2
15	50·7	27·9	·7	29·965	N	0·4	...	4·7
16	54·2	29·2	·9	29·980	SW	3·8	...	9·9
17	51·0	40·2	42·0	29·725	NW	6·0	·06	3·7
18	41·1	32·9	·0	29·638	NNW	12·8	·06	3·4
19	46·3	34·0	41·9	29·884	N	3·5	·01	2·1
20	47·2	28·3	·9	30·029	Calm	0·0	...	5·1
21	52·0	31·9	·9	30·011	Vble	2·5	...	1·4
22	52·3	33·6	42·0	30·256	NNE	3·0	...	8·6
23	54·0	25·5	·2	30·328	N	1·0	...	3·5
24	50·0	36·0	·4	30·306	N	1·0	...	...
25	53·8	42·4	·7	30·228	NE	0·5	...	4·2
26	48·3	35·4	43·0	30·141	NE	1·1	...	0·8
27	57·3	34·1	·3	30·060	Vble	0·2	...	6·1
28	55·0	31·8	·7	30·168	N	0·5	...	2·3
29	50·7	33·4	44·1	30·388	NE	0·7	...	6·2
30	56·9	29·5	·5	30·250	NNE	3·6	...	3·8
31	45·2	33·1	·9	30·349	NE	9·5	...	10·3
Mn	51·3	34·7	41·9	29·984		Sum	1·10	149·5

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (6.37)
2. (6.38)
3. (6.39)
4. (6.41)
5. (6.43)
6. (6.45)
7. (6.46)
8. (6.48)
9. (6.50)
10. (6.52)
11. (6.54)
12. (6.56)
13. (6.58)
14. (7.0)
15. (7.1)
16. (7.3)
17. (7.5)
18. (7.6)
19. (7.8)
20. (7.9)
21. (7.11)
22. (7.13)
23. (7.15)
24. (7.17)
25. (7.18)
26. (7.19)
27. (7.21)
28. (7.22)
29. (7.24)
30. (7.26)
31. (7.27)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	7 30	6 11	0 43	23 14 20	9 28 21S	57 50	15 47	0 11	3○○14
2	7 44	7 33	1 30	0 3 42	3 19 2S	58 21	15 56	1 11	3●○4
3	7 57	8 55	2 17	0 53 9	3 5 41N	58 45	16 2	2 11	3○124
4	8 10	10 20	3 5	1 43 43	9 24 23	59 2	16 7	3 11	1○234
5	8 27	11 47	3 56	2 36 24	15 17 58	59 12	16 10	4 11	24○13
6	8 47	mrn.	4 50	3 32 1	20 23 44	59 16	16 11	5 11	4●○3
7	9 13	1 14	5 48	4 30 56	24 19 29	59 15	16 10	6 11	4○132
8	9 52	2 39	6 49	5 32 41	26 45 23	59 9	16 9	7 11	432●○
9	10 48	3 52	7 51	6 35 54	27 28 3	58 58	16 6	8 11	432●○
10	11 58	4 50	8 52	7 38 32	26 24 28	58 44	16 2	9 11	43○12
11	aft.	5 31	9 49	8 38 43	23 43 15	58 25	15 57	10 11	41○32
12	2 43	5 59	10 42	9 35 19	19 41 48	58 2	15 50	11 11	24○13
13	4 6	6 21	11 30	10 28 9	14 41 38	57 34	15 43	12 11	1○43●
14	5 25	6 35	mrn.	11 17 40	9 4 23	57 3	15 34	13 11	○1324
15	6 43	6 49	0 16	12 4 44	3 9 35N	56 30	15 25	14 11	32●○4
16	7 59	7 0	● 0	12 50 19	2 45 59S	55 56	15 16	15 11	♃ 32○4
17	9 11	7 11	1 42	13 35 24	8 28 4	55 24	15 7	16 11	3○124
18	10 26	7 24	2 24	14 20 50	13 44 19	54 55	14 59	17 11	1○324
19	11 40	7 39	3 8	15 7 24	18 23 41	54 33	14 53	18 11	2○134
20	mrn.	7 58	☽ 53	15 55 40	22 15 49	54 19	14 49	19 11	12●○3
21	0 51	8 22	4 40	16 45 54	25 10 49	54 13	14 48	20 11	○4132
22	2 0	8 54	5 29	17 38 3	26 59 39	54 18	14 49	21 11	♃ 431○
23	3 1	9 39	6 20	18 31 36	27 34 54	54 33	14 53	22 11	432○1
24	3 50	10 37	7 12	19 25 48	26 52 ●	54 58	15 0	23 11	43○12
25	4 28	11 46	8 4	20 19 44	24 50 21	55 33	15 10	24 11	41○2●
26	4 56	aft.	8 55	21 12 42	21 33 27	56 14	15 21	25 11	42○13
27	5 18	2 28	9 45	22 4 25	17 8 50	57 1	15 34	26 11	412○3
28	5 36	3 44	10 33	22 54 58	11 47 28	57 48	15 47	27 11	4○132
29	5 50	5 9	11 21	23 44 52	5 43 28S	58 34	15 59	28 11	341○2
30	6 2	6 32	aft.	0 34 55	0 46 2N	59 12	16 10	29 11	32○14
31	6 17	7 58	0 57	1 26 6	7 20 48N	59 41	16 17	0 23	3○24●

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	♓ 56 1	0 14 49	19 33 35	14 49 56	♓ 5 17
7	♓ 28 40	0 37 15	19 49 17	14 49 44	♓ 7 8
12	23 2 ♒	0 59 43	♒ 4 53	14 49 13	2 9 4
17	23 36 25	1 22 18	20 20 24	14 48 24	2 ♓ 7
22	0 ♓ 11 44	1 45 4	20 35 47	14 47 17	2 13 14
27	♓ 47 48	2 8 7	20 51 2	14 45 54	♓ 15 27

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
2	14 50 43S	0 28 23N	22 28 28S	14 58 3S	10 17 47N
7	11 53 20	3 4 19	21 54 58	14 56 12	10 28 41
12	8 23 51	5 38 41	21 16 3	14 53 0	10 39 59
17	4 23 53S	8 0 59	20 31 55	14 48 31	10 51 37
22	0 2 17N	10 36 42	19 42 47	14 42 45	11 3 33
27	4 44 49N	12 57 19N	18 48 54S	14 35 48S	11 15 42N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	6 6	5 8	4 7	1 8	0 9
15	8 9	6 5	5 6	4 8	1 9	0 9
25	8 8	6 7	6 2	5 0	1 9	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
″	″	″	″	″	″
16 9	2 5	5 5	2 5	18 7	7 8
16 6	2 5	5 7	2 6	19 2	7 7
16 4	2 5	5 9	2 7	19 7	7 7

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. A.M.

3○○14 3●○4 3○124 1○234 24○13 4●○3 4○132 432●○ 432●○ 43○12 41○32 24○13 1○43● ○1324 32●○4 3○124 1○324 2○134 12●○3 ○4132 ♃ 431○ 432○1 43○12 41○2● 42○13 412○3 4○132 341○2 32○14 3○24●

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 55*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 7*h.* 31*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 10*h.* 48*m.*

Mar. 2. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 58*m. aft.* ♀ 2° 20′ N.

Mar. 4. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 22*m. aft.* ♄ 1° 39′ S.

Mar. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·08*s.*

Mar. 6–7. Occultation of A^1 Tauri; magnitude 4·5. See p. 83.

Mar. 7. Occultation of A^2 Tauri; magnitude 6·1. See p. 83.

Mar. 7. Occultation of *k* Tauri; magnitude 5·6. See p. 83.

Mar. 10. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 23*m. morn.* ♆ 5° 22′ S.

Mar. 10. Occultation of ω^1 Cancri; magnitude 6·1. See p. 83.

Mar. 10. Occultation of ω^2 Cancri; magnitude 6·2. See p. 83.

Mar. 11. Occultation of λ Cancri; magnitude 5·9. See p. 83.

Mar. 11. Mars and Uranus in conjunction, 9*h.* 40*m. morn.* ♂ 0° 23′ S.

Mar. 19. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h.* 8*m. morn.* ♃ 1° 47′ N.

Mar. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·3*s.*

Mar. 20. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 1*h. aft.*

Mar. 21. Occultation of 22 Scorpii; magnitude 4·8. See p. 83.

Mar. 21. Sun enters sign Aries. Spring commences, 5*h.* 54*m. aft.*

Mar. 23. Occultation of B.A.C. 6220; magnitude 6·1. See p. 83.

Mar. 25. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 49*m. morn.* Uranus 4′ 39″ N.

Mar. 26. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h.* 3*m. morn.* ♂ 4° 15′ N.

Mar. 27. Venus in ascending Node, 1*h. aft.*

Mar. 29. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 5*h.* 50*m. morn.* ♀ 2° 25′ N.

Mar. 31. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 51*m. morn.* ☿ 2° 22′ N.

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h.* 7*m.*, and the Afternoons 50*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Ba
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	Aft
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.
1	W	2 25	2 42	11 57	...	7 47	8 4	6 45	7 3	0 30	0 49	2 57	3 13	11 33	11
2	Th	2 58	3 15	0 14	0 30	8 21	8 38	7 21	7 38	1 7	1 26	3 30	3 47	...	0
3	F	3 32	3*49	0 47	1 4	8 55	9 12	7 55	8 11	1 44	2 2	4 4	4 22	0 26	0
4	S	4 7	4 25	1 22	1 40	9 30	9 47	8 27	8 44	2 20	2 37	4 40	4 59	1 3	1
5	S	4 43	5 1	1 58	2 16	10 4	10 22	9 1	9 19	2 55	3 13	5 18	5 38	1 41	2
6	M	5 20	5 39	2 35	2 55	10 40	10 58	9 38	9 58	3 32	3 52	5 59	6 21	2 21	2
7	Tu	6 0	6 22	3 16	3 39	11 17	11 38	10 21	10 45	4 13	4 36	6 44	7 10	3 5	3
8	W	6 46	7 13	4 7	4 39	...	0 3	11 12	11 42	5 1	5 31	7 41	8 17	4 0	4
9	Th	7 45	8 24	5 18	6 3	0 36	1 17	...	0 17	6 9	6 54	8 59	9 45	5 15	6
10	F	9 10	10 4	6 52	7 44	2 6	3 2	1 6	2 5	7 44	8 35	10 35	11 23	6 47	7
11	S	10 55	11 40	8 32	9 12	3 55	4 42	3 4	3 53	9 20	9 59	...	0 5	8 16	8
12	S	...	0 19	9 45	10 12	5 20	5 51	4 30	4 58	10 32	10 59	0 40	1 9	9 27	9
13	M	0 51	1 17	10 35	10 56	6 17	6 41	5 21	5 42	11 24	11 47	1 33	1 55	10 18	10
14	Tu	1 40	2 2	11 16	11 35	7 4	7 25	6 3	6 23	...	0 9	2 16	2 36	10 57	11
15	W	2 22	2 39	11 54	...	7 45	8 3	6 42	7 0	0 29	0 48	2 55	3 12	11 32	11
16	Th	2 56	3 12	0 12	0 28	8 19	8 34	7 18	7 35	1 6	1 23	3 28	3 43	...	0
17	F	3 28	3 44	0 44	0 59	8 50	9 5	7 50	8 4	1 39	1 55	3 59	4 15	0 21	0
18	S	4 0	4 16	1 15	1 30	9 20	9 35	8 18	8 32	2 10	2 25	4 31	4 46	0 54	1
19	S	4 31	4 45	1 45	2 0	9 49	10 3	8 46	9 0	2 39	2 53	5 2	5 17	1 25	1
20	M	4 59	5 15	2 15	2 30	10 17	10 31	9 14	9 29	3 8	3 23	5 33	5 50	1 56	2
21	Tu	5 30	5 47	2 46	3 3	10 45	11 0	9 46	10 5	3 39	3 56	6 8	6 27	2 31	2
22	W	6 5	6 24	3 22	3 44	11 17	11 37	10 25	10 46	4 14	4 35	6 48	7 12	3 9	3
23	Th	6 45	7 12	4 10	4 43	...	0 2	11 10	11 40	5 0	5 31	7 42	8 20	4 0	4
24	F	7 47	8 25	5 23	6 7	0 37	1 19	...	0 19	6 9	6 53	9 2	9 47	5 17	6
25	S	9 11	10 3	6 54	7 42	2 8	3 0	1 5	2 4	7 42	8 31	10 34	11 19	6 45	7
26	S	10 52	11 33	8 28	9 5	3 51	4 33	3 0	3 44	9 13	9 47	11 57	...	8 8	8
27	M	...	0 6	9 34	9 57	5 7	5 34	4 18	4 44	10 14	10 37	0 29	0 54	9 10	9
28	Tu	0 34	0 56	10 16	10 33	5 56	6 16	5 2	5 19	10 58	11 18	1 14	1 32	9 54	10
29	W	1 16	1 35	10 50	11 8	6 36	6 56	5 37	5 55	11 38	11 58	1 50	2 8	10 30	10
30	Th	1 53	2 11	11 26	11 44	7 15	7 34	6 13	6 32	...	0 18	2 26	2 43	11 3	11
31	F	2 28	2*45	...	0 1	7 52	8 9	6 50	7 8	0 37	0 55	3 0	3 17	11 37	11

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Day

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Southes h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Southes h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Southes h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Southes h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Southes h. m.	Saturn ♄ Se h.
5	6 31M	11 27M	4 23A	7 26M	1 40A	7 54A	4 53M	8 55M	0 57A	11 14A	4 3M	8 48M	8 20M	3 17A	10 1
12	6 25M	11 46M	5 7A	7 12M	1 44A	8 16A	4 42M	8 49M	0 56A	10 45A	3 35M	8 21M	7 55M	2 53A	9 5
19	6 16M	0 7A	5 58A	6 57M	1 48A	8 39A	4 28M	8 43M	0 58A	10 16A	3 6M	7 52M	7 29M	2 28A	9 2
26	6 6M	0 29A	6 52A	6 43M	1 52A	9 1A	4 15M	8 37M	0 59A	9 45A	2 37M	7 24M	7 2M	2 3A	9

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	26	14·9	88	50	7
10	1	26	9·5	88	50	5
19	1	26	4·5	88	50	2
28	1	26	1·4	88	50	0

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury too near the Sun for observation till the end of the month, when it becomes an evening star, setting W. by N. In superior conjunction with the Sun on the 20th.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting nearly due W. at first, at end of the month W.N.W.

♂ Mars is a morning star, rising S.E. by E.

♃ Jupiter in the constellation Libra, near to *α* Libræ.

♄ Saturn is an evening star, setting W.N.W.

At midnight, in the beginning of March, the constellations Ursa Major, Leo, Crater, and Hydra are on the meridian. In Ursa Major is a large planetary Nebula, appearing as a mass of attenuated light, from 3½′ to 4′ in diameter; it lies 2½° S.E. of *β* Ursa Majoris.

Virgo comes to the meridian about midnight towards the end of this month. Between Virgo and Coma Berenices is a large Nebula, one of the class known as "Spiral Nebulæ," situated in R.A. 12*h*. 14*m*. and Decl. 15° 0′ N. With a large telescope of 8 inches aperture it appears to be resolvable in the centre into two bright star-like points. This constellation is thickly strewed with nebulæ, which may be best observed on the evenings immediately before and after the 30th of the month. Juno can be observed in this month. See p. 92.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 21*d.* 9*h.* M.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	THE SUN Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1	▌	S	All Fools' Day. Bismarck born, 1815.	5 39	6 29	91	274
2	▌	S	5th Sun. in Lent. Passion Sun. Copenhagen,	5 37	6 31	92	273
3	▌	M	*St. Richard.* Lord Loreburn b. 1846. [1801.	5 35	6 33	93	272
4	▌	Tu	*St. Ambrose.* Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 32	6 34	94	271
5	▌	W	Robert Raikes d. 1811. Lord Lister b. 1827.	5 30	6 36	95	270
6	▌	Th	J. Francis ("Athenæum") d.'82; b. 18 Jy. 1811.	5 28	6 38	96	269
7	▌	F	Old Lady Day. Sir F. Chantrey born, 1781.	5 25	6 39	97	268
8	▌	S	Ed. Lloyd ("Daily Chron." & "Lloyd's") d. 1890.	5 23	6 40	98	267
9	▌	S	Palm Sunday. 6th Sunday in Lent. [b. 1829.	5 22	6 42	99	266
10	▌	M	National Gallery opened, 1838. "Gen." Booth	5 20	6 44	100	265
11	▌	Tu	Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. G. Canning b. 1770.	5 17	6 45	101	264
12	▌	W	HILARY LAW SIT. END. Rodney's victory, 1782.	5 15	6 47	102	263
13	▌	Th	Magdala, 1868. Edict of Nantes, 1598.	5 13	6 49	103	262
14	▌	F	Good Friday. Rangoon taken, 1852. [1888.	5 10	6 51	104	261
15	▌	S	Pres. Lincoln shot, 1865. Matthew Arnold d.	5 7	6 53	105	260
16	▌	S	Easter Day. Culloden, 1746.	5 5	6 54	106	259
17	▌	M	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.	5 4	6 56	107	258
18	▌	Tu	Easter Tuesday. Relief of Chitral, 1895.	5 2	6 58	108	257
19	▌	W	*St. Alphege.* Prose Day. Beaconsfield d. '81.	5 0	6 59	109	256
20	▌	Th	Napoleon III. born, 1808; died, 9 Jan. 1873.	4 58	7 0	110	255
21	▌	F	Lady Burdett-Coutts b. 1815; d. 30 Dec. 1906.	4 55	7 2	111	254
22	▌	S	Fielding b. 1707. Royal Society founded, 1662.	4 53	7 4	112	253
23	▌	S	1st S. a. Easter. Low Sun. ST. GEORGE'S DAY.	4 51	7 5	113	252
24	▌	M	Anthony Trollope b. 1818. Dan. Defoe d. 1731.	4 49	7 7	114	251
25	▌	Tu	St. Mark. EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	4 48	7 8	115	250
26	▌	W	Gabriel Rossetti died, 1854.	4 46	7 10	116	249
27	▌	Th	Edward Gibbon b. 1737; d. 16 Jan. 1794.	4 44	7 12	117	248
28	▌	F	Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.	4 42	7 14	118	247
29	▌	S	Shirley Brooks, editor of "Punch," b. 1816.	4 39	7 15	119	246
30	▌	S	2nd Sunday after Easter. Fontenoy, 1745.	4 37	7 17	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter 6*d.* 5*h.* 55*m.* Morning.
○ Full Moon 13 2 37 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter 21 6 36 Afternoon.
● New Moon 28 10 25 Afternoon.

Perigee 2*d.* 8*h.* M. 227,000.
Apogee 18*d.* 7*h.* M. 251,800.
Perigee 30*d.* 9*h.* M. 224,000.

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1910,
16 days; total fall, 2·63 inches; *above* the
erage, 1841-90, by 0·97 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.

2. Census Day, 1911.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1910-1911, for Imperial purposes ends to-day.

– Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

9. Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

The Sun.

Day.	After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon	Hrly Var. ☉'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	4 13	0·75	0 39 8	9·10	4 12 57	58·1	0 34 55	23 21 15
2	3 55	0·75	0 42 46	9·10	4 36 8	57·8	0 38 51	23 17 19
3	3 37	0·75	0 46 25	9·11	4 59 14	57·6	0 42 48	23 13 23
4	3 19	0·74	0 50 4	9·11	5 22 15	57·4	0 46 44	23 9 28
5	3 2	0·73	0 53 43	9·12	5 45 10	57·2	0 50 41	23 5 32
6	2 44	0·73	0 57 22	9·13	6 7 58	56·9	0 54 37	23 1 36
7	2 27	0·72	1 1 1	9·13	6 30 41	56·6	0 58 34	22 57 40
8	2 10	0·71	1 4 40	9·14	6 53 16	56·3	1 2 30	22 53 44
9	1 53	0·70	1 8 20	9·15	7 15 44	56·0	1 6 27	22 49 48
10	1 36	0·69	1 11 59	9·16	7 38 5	55·7	1 10 24	22 45 52
11	1 19	0·68	1 15 39	9·17	8 0 18	55·4	1 14 20	22 41 56
12	1 3	0·67	1 19 20	9·18	8 22 23	55·0	1 18 17	22 38 0
13	0 47	0·66	1 23 0	9·20	8 44 19	54·7	1 22 13	22 34 4
14	0 31	0·65	1 26 41	9·21	9 6 7	54·3	1 26 10	22 30 8
15	0 16	0·63	1 30 22	9·22	9 27 46	53·9	1 30 6	22 26 13
16	0 1	0·62	1 34 4	9·24	9 49 15	53·5	1 34 3	22 22 17
17	Bef.	0·60	1 37 46	9·25	10 10 35	53·1	1 37 59	22 18 21
18	0 28	0·59	1 41 28	9·27	10 31 44	52·7	1 41 56	22 14 25
19	0 42	0·57	1 45 11	9·29	10 52 44	52·2	1 45 53	22 10 29
20	0 55	0·55	1 48 54	9·30	11 13 32	51·8	1 49 49	22 6 33
21	1 8	0·53	1 52 38	9·32	11 34 10	51·3	1 53 46	22 2 37
22	1 21	0·51	1 56 22	9·34	11 54 37	50·9	1 57 42	21 58 41
23	1 33	0·50	2 0 6	9·36	12 14 52	50·4	2 1 39	21 54 45
24	1 44	0·48	2 3 51	9·38	12 34 55	49·9	2 5 35	21 50 49
25	1 55	0·46	2 7 36	9·40	12 54 45	49·3	2 9 32	21 46 53
26	2 6	0·43	2 11 22	9·42	13 14 23	48·8	2 13 28	21 42 58
27	2 16	0·41	2 15 9	9·44	13 33 48	48·3	2 17 25	21 39 2
28	2 26	0·39	2 18 56	9·46	13 53 0	47·7	2 21 22	21 35 6
29	2 35	0·37	2 22 43	9·49	14 11 58	47·1	2 25 18	21 31 10
30	2 44	0·35	2 26 31	9·51	14 30 42	46·5	2 29 15	21 27 14

Meteorological Observations, April, 1910.

Day.	Temperature. Maximum	Minimum	Mn 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure. lbs.	Rain-fall. inch.	Sun-shine. hours.
	°	°	°	inches.				
1	48·6	34·0	45·3	30·189	NE	9·2	...	9·7
2	50·0	33·6	·7	29·947	ENE	4·4	...	8·4
3	52·1	25·5	46·0	29·581	N	1·2	...	11·1
4	51·0	36·7	·2	29·438	N	2·2	·08	3·9
5	52·8	36·2	·3	29·556	SW	2·1	...	2·5
6	53·7	34·6	·3	29·659	ENE	7·2	·01	0·3
7	47·3	39·9	·3	29·820	NE	3·0	·02	...
8	49·0	35·7	·1	29·892	NNE	1·6	...	0·2
9	56·0	34·2	·0	29·862	NW	4·5	...	6·2
10	49·7	39·5	45·9	29·916	S	1·8	·02	...
11	59·8	40·2	·8	29·698	S	2·3	...	10·2
12	63·1	41·1	·9	29·276	S	4·5	·01	2·0
13	63·8	48·7	46·1	28·997	S	12·0	·19	3·3
14	55·0	44·1	·4	29·084	SW	6·3	·01	0·9
15	59·2	42·1	·8	29·137	S	8·1	·13	7·8
16	60·0	39·1	47·2	29·281	V'ble	2·6	1·50	4·9
17	52·5	39·2	·6	29·718	WNW	4·2	...	3·0
18	54·2	34·3	48·0	29·897	SSW	3·0	...	0·3
19	60·8	52·5	·3	29·930	WSW	8·0	...	0·3
20	61·5	48·7	·5	30·057	SW	2·7	·04	...
21	65·5	51·8	·7	29·940	WNW	4·4	...	2·9
22	59·2	36·3	·7	29·834	W	3·6	·19	1·6
23	50·1	30·9	·6	29·680	SSW	5·1	...	0·2
24	55·0	43·1	·6	29·154	SW	9·6	·08	4·6
25	55·1	38·1	·6	29·296	SW	8·7	·05	7·3
26	53·2	37·6	·6	29·569	WNW	7·3	·04	8·2
27	58·5	34·9	·7	29·880	SW	2·9	...	12·4
28	60·0	38·7	·8	29·659	SW	14·9	·25	5·3
29	54·0	36·1	49·0	29·822	NW	5·9	...	10·0
30	52·6	36·0	·1	30·091	NW	2·4	·01	2·3
Mn.	55·4	38·8	47·3	29·662		Sum	2·63	129·8

Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (7.29
2. ☾ (7.31
3. (7.33
4. (7.34
5. (7.36
6. (7.38
7. (7.39
8. (7.40
9. ☾ (7.42
10. (7.44
11. (7.45
12. (7.47
13. (7.49
14. (7.51
15. (7.53
16. ☾ (7.54
17. (7.56
18. (7.58
19. (7.59
20. (8.0
21. (8.2
22. (8.4
23. ☾ (8.5
24. (8.7
25. (8.8
26. (8.10
27. (8.12
28. (8.14
29. (8.15
30. ☾ (8.17

The Moon.

Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Southing Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. A.M.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	d. h.	
6 31	9 27	1 48	2 19 25	13 37 41n	59 58	16 22	1 23	31 ○24
6 50	10 58	2 43	3 15 42	19 11 22	60 2	16 23	2 23	2 ○134
7 15	mrn.	3 41	4 15 19	23 36 20	59 54	16 21	3 23	21 ○34
7 50	0 26	4 43	5 17 47	26 30 10	59 38	16 16	4 23	○1234
8 40	1 47	5 45	6 21 38	27 38 11	59 14	16 10	5 23	13 ○24
9 46	2 49	6 46	7 24 46	26 57 24	58 46	16 3	6 23	32 ○14
11 5	3 34	7 44	8 25 16	24 36 54	58 17	15 54	7 23	314 ○●
aft.	4 5	8 38	9 22 0	20 54 13	57 46	15 46	8 23	☽ 43 ○2
1 51	4 27	9 27	10 14 46	16 10 17	57 15	15 38	9 23	42 ○13
3 10	4 43	10 12	11 4 7	10 45 32	56 45	15 29	10 23	421 ○3
4 26	4 56	10 56	11 50 56	4 58 15n	56 16	15 21	11 ≡3	4 ○123
5 42	5 9	11 38	12 36 12	0 55 38s	55 47	15 14	12 23	☽ 41 ○2
6 55	5 19	mrn.	13 20 55	6 42 3	55 21	15 6	13 23	432 ○1
8 8	5 32	0 20	14 5 57	12 8 12	54 56	15 0	14 23	341 ○●
9 22	5 46	1 3	14 52 5	17 2 7	54 35	14 54	15 ≡3	34 ○12
10 35	6 2	1 47	15 39 53	21 12 19	54 19	14 50	16 23	2 ○34●
11 47	6 23	2 33	16 29 38	24 27 58	54 10	14 47	17 23	21 ○34
mrn.	6 52	3 22	17 21 16	26 39 20	54 7	14 46	18 23	○1234
0 51	7 31	4 12	18 14 18	27 38 45	54 14	14 48	19 23	1 ○324
1 46	8 24	5 4	19 7 57	27 21 38	54 30	14 52	20 23	32 ○14
2 27	9 28	5 55	20 1 21	25 47 15	54 55	14 59	21 23	312 ○4
2 59	10 41	6 46	20 53 48	22 58 40	55 31	15 9	22 23	3 ○124
3 23	11 58	7 35	21 44 57	19 2 6	56 15	15 21	23 23	2 ○34●
3 39	aft.	8 22	22 34 55	14 6 17	57 6	15 35	24 23	241 ○3
3 55	2 38	9 9	23 24 12	8 22 11	58 0	15 50	25 23	4 ○123
4 9	4 1	9 56	0 13 36	2 3 24s	58 54	16 5	26 23	41 ○32
4 21	5 27	10 44	1 4 10	4 32 58n	59 43	16 18	27 23	432 ○1
4 36	6 56	11 35	1 56 59	11 5 25	60 20	16 28	28 23	431 ○
4 53	8 28	aft.	2 53 5	17 7 50	60 44	16 35	0 14	43 ○12
5 14	10 1	1 27	3 53 5	22 10 57n	60 50	16 36	1 14	☽ 41 ○3

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
1 23 32	2 31 29	21 6 10	14 44 15	2 17 43
1 56 51	2 55 14	21 21 8	14 42 23	2 20 3
2 25 3	3 19 22	21 35 57	14 40 18	2 22 26
2 45 50	3 43 55	21 50 37	14 38 4	2 24 51
2 57 41	4 8 50	22 5 9	14 35 43	2 27 18
3 0 9	4 34 6	22 19 32	14 33 16	2 29 46

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
9 24 49n	15 10 18n	17 50 34s	14 27 44s	11 28 31n
13 35 38	17 14 6	16 48 6	14 18 39	11 40 30
16 52 20	19 7 10	15 41 50	14 8 43	11 53 1
19 0 35	20 48 4	14 32 5	13 58 3	12 5 32
19 55 25	22 15 27	13 19 10	13 46 50	12 18 2
19 36 39n	23 28 8n	12 3 28s	13 35 15s	12 30 26n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
″	″	″	″	″	″
8 8	7 9	6 4	5 2	2 0	0 9
8 8	10 2	6 7	5 4	2 0	0 9
8 7	13 4	7 0	5 7	2 0	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 1	3 0	6 1	2 8	20 1	7 6
15 56	3 9	6 4	2 9	20 4	7 6
15 55	5 1	6 7	3 0	20 6	7 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 41° 39′ ♉.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 37*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 8*h.* 31*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 12*h.* 50*m.*

Apr. 1. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 15*m. morn.* ♄ 1° 58′ S.

Apr. 1. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 45*m. aft.* ♀ 0° 14′ N.

Apr. 2. Occultation of B.A.C. 1143; magnitude 6·1. See p. 84.

Apr. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·4*s.*

Apr. 6. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 3*m. morn.* ♆ 5° 31′ S.

Apr. 13. Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude N.

Apr. 15. Mercury at greatest elongation (19° 42′) East, 3*h. morn.*

Apr. 15. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 6*m. morn.* ♃ 1° 41′ N.

Apr. 16. Occultation of B.A.C. 5354; magnitude 5·8. See p. 84.

Apr. 19. Occultation of B.A.C. 6063; magnitude 5·7. See p. 84.

Apr. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·0*s.*

Apr. 21. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h.* 12*m. aft.* Uranus 4° 45′ N.

Apr. 24. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 11*m. morn.* ♂ 3° 45′ N.

Apr. 25. Mercury stationary, 8*h. morn.*

Apr. 28–29. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 81.

Apr. 29. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h.* 46*m. morn.* ♄ 2° 17′ S.

Apr. 29. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 49*m. aft.* ☿ 1° 18′ N.

Apr. 29. Venus at least distance from the Sun, 10*h. aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h.* 2*m.*, and the Afternoons 48*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Ba	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	Aft
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h.
1	S	3* 2	3*20	0 18	0 36	8 26	8 44	7 27	7 45	1 13	1 32	3 35	3 53	...	0
2	S	3*39	3*57	0 54	1 12	9 3	9 22	8 1	8 19	1 51	2 10	4 12	4 32	0 34	0
3	M	4*16	4 37	1 31	1 51	9 41	10 0	8 38	8 58	2 30	2 51	4 53	5 14	1 16	1
4	Tu	4 58	5 19	2 12	2 34	10 20	10 41	9 19	9 41	3 12	3 34	5 36	6 0	2 0	2
5	W	5 42	6 6	2 57	3 23	11 3	11 26	10 5	10 32	3 57	4 22	6 27	6 57	2 49	3
6	Th	6 32	7 2	3 53	4 29	11 53	...	11 1	11 34	4 50	5 24	7 30	8 10	3 48	4
7	F	7 39	8 22	5 13	6 2	0 29	1 15	...	0 14	6 6	6 53	8 57	9 46	5 12	5
8	S	9 10	10 3	6 52	7 42	2 6	3 2	1 6	2 7	7 43	8 28	10 34	11 16	6 44	7
9	S	10 49	11 32	8 25	9 1	3 50	4 32	2 59	3 44	9 10	9 45	11 55	...	8 6	8
10	M	...	0 5	9 30	9 53	5 5	5 32	4 15	4 39	10 13	10 37	0 25	0 49	9 8	9
11	Tu	0 32	0 55	10 13	10 32	5 56	6 17	5 0	5 18	10 58	11 18	1 11	1 31	9 53	10
12	W	1 16	1 35	10 50	11 8	6 37	6 56	5 36	5 54	11 38	11 57	1 50	2 8	10 30	10
13	Th	1 54	2 10	11 25	11 41	7 14	7 31	6 12	6 29	...	0 15	2 25	2 41	11 1	11
14	F	2 26	2 42	11 58	...	7 48	8 4	6 47	7 4	0 33	0 50	2 57	3 13	11 33	11
15	S	2 58	3 14	0 14	0 29	8 19	8 34	7 20	7 35	1 6	1 22	3 28	3 43	...	0
16	S	3 29	3 44	0 44	0 59	8 49	9 4	7 49	8 2	1 38	1 54	3 58	4 14	0 21	0
17	M	3 59	4 15	1 14	1 29	9 19	9 34	8 16	8 30	2 9	2 24	4 30	4 46	0 53	1
18	Tu	4 31	4 46	1 45	2 1	9 49	10 4	8 45	9 1	2 40	2 56	5 3	5 20	1 26	1
19	W	5 2	5 19	2 17	2 34	10 20	10 36	9 18	9 36	3 12	3 29	5 38	5 58	2 1	2
20	Th	5 37	5 58	2 53	3 15	10 53	11 13	9 57	10 19	3 48	4 9	6 20	6 45	2 41	3
21	F	6 20	6 47	3 41	4 12	11 37	...	10 44	11 13	4 34	5 3	7 14	7 48	3 33	4
22	S	7 18	7 53	4 49	5 31	0 8	0 46	11 46	...	5 38	6 18	8 27	9 10	4 45	5
23	S	8 34	9 21	6 16	7 1	1 29	2 17	0 26	1 15	7 2	7 46	9 55	10 36	6 7	6
24	M	10 6	10 47	7 44	8 21	3 4	3 45	2 10	2 55	8 25	9 0	11 13	11 45	7 24	7
25	Tu	11 20	11 50	8 52	9 17	4 21	4 50	3 32	4 1	9 30	9 55	...	0 12	8 25	8
26	W	...	0 14	9 38	9 56	5 15	5 36	4 24	4 43	10 17	10 38	0 34	0 53	9 13	9
27	Th	0 36	0 56	10 13	10 31	5 57	6 18	5 1	5 18	10 58	11 19	1 12	1 31	9 53	10
28	F	1 15	1 34	10 50	11 9	6 38	6 58	5 36	5 56	11 40	...	1 49	2 8	10 29	10
29	S	1 53	2*13	11 28	11 48	7 18	7 38	6 16	6 37	0 2	0 23	2 27	2 47	11 7	11
30	S	2*33	2*53	...	0 8	7 58	8 19	6 58	7 19	0 44	1 6	3 7	3 28	11 48	...

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days

D	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Set
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 55M	0 52A	7 49A	6 30M	1 57A	9 24A	4 0M	8 31M	1 2A	9 14A	2 7M	6 56M	6 36M	1 39A	8 42
9	5 41M	1 8A	8 35A	6 20M	2 3A	9 46A	3 45M	8 24M	1 3A	8 42A	1 37M	6 27M	6 10M	1 15A	8 20
16	5 25M	1 22A	8 59A	6 11M	2 10A	10 9A	3 29M	8 17M	1 5A	8 11A	1 6M	5 57M	5 44M	0 51A	7 58
23	5 6M	0 58A	8 50A	6 4M	2 17A	1030A	3 11M	8 9M	1 7A	7 38A	0 35M	5 28M	5 19M	0 27A	7 35
30	4 43M	0 27A	8 11A	6 2M	2 25A	1048A	2 55M	8 2M	1 9A	7 5A	0 4M	4 59M	4 54M	0 3A	7 12

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. h. m. s.	Decl. N. ° ′ ″
1	1 26 0·5	88 49 58
10	1 25 59·9	88 49 56
19	1 26 1·4	88 49 53
28	1 26 3·7	88 49 50

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star, setting at first W.N.W., afterwards N.W. by W. At least distance from the Sun on the 3rd, at 2*h. morn.*

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting N.W. by W. about 2*h.* after the Sun.

♂ Mars is a morning star, rising E.S.E.

♃ Jupiter rises in the late evening, E.S.E., in the latter half of the month.

♄ Saturn is an evening star in the early part of the month, setting W.N.W.

At the latter part of April the constellations Draco, Bootes, and Libra will be on the meridian about midnight. An irresolvable double Nebula in Canes Venatici, about 4° S.W. of η Ursæ Majoris, can be observed in this month. The Southern Nebula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous light, and was called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, "the Halo Nebula." That this is not a true incandescent Nebula is shown by the absence of bright lines in its spectrum. In R.A. 15*h.* 14*m.*, Decl. 2° 28′ N., is a very fine cluster of stars, condensed into great brilliancy towards the centre. Sir W. Herschel was able to distinguish over 200 stars in this group in the field of his 40-ft. reflector, but found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be separated. The stars range from the 12th to 15th mag. The evenings about the 28th are the best for observing these objects. Juno may be observed in this month. See p. 92.

DAY OF	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° II 22d. 5h. M.	THE SUN Rises. H. M.	THE SUN Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1	▮	M	**St. Philip & St. James.** R. Academy opens.	4 35	7 19	121	244
2	▮	Tu	John Galt, novelist, born, 1779.	4 33	7 21	122	243
3	▮	W	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.	4 32	7 22	123	242
4	▮	Th	J. Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May 1895.	4 30	7 24	124	241
5	▮	F	Napoleon the Great died, 1821.	4 28	7 26	125	240
6	▮	S	KING'S ACCESSION, 1910. *St. John a. P. L.*	4 26	7 28	126	239
7	▮	S	**3rd Sunday after Easter.** E. of Rosebery b. '47.	4 25	7 29	127	238
8	▮	M	Le Sage b. 1668. John Stuart Mill d. 1873.	4 23	7 30	128	237
9	▮	Tu	Half Qtr. Day. Commonwealth Parl. op. 1901.	4 21	7 31	129	236
10	▮	W	Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M., born, 1838.	4 20	7 32	130	235
11	▮	Th	Spencer Perceval assassinated, 1812. [1641.	4 18	7 34	131	234
12	▮	F	Passage of the Douro, 1809. Strafford behd.,	4 16	7 36	132	233
13	▮	S	Sir Arth. Sullivan b. 1842; d. 22 Nov. 1900.	4 14	7 38	133	232
14	▮	S	**4th Sunday after Easter.** Old May Day.	4 13	7 39	134	231
15	▮	M	Vauban, French military engineer, b. 1633.	4 11	7 41	135	230
16	▮	Tu	London Fishmongers' Coy. founded, 1284.	4 10	7 42	136	229
17	▮	W	H.M. the King of Spain born, 1886.	4 8	7 44	137	228
18	▮	Th	Napoleon I. proclaimed Emperor, 1804.	4 7	7 45	138	227
19	▮	F	*St. Dunstan.* Albert Durer, artist, b. 1471.	4 5	7 47	139	226
20	▮	S	Consols £113 11s. 3d., 1897.	4 4	7 48	140	225
21	▮	S	**Rogation Sunday.** Chevalier D'Eon d. 1810.	4 3	7 49	141	224
22	▮	M	Rogation Day. Maria Edgeworth died, 1849.	4 2	7 50	142	223
23	▮	Tu	Rogation Day. Thomas Hood, poet, b. 1799.	4 1	7 52	143	222
24	▮	W	Rogation Day. EMPIRE DAY.	4 0	7 54	144	221
25	▮	Th	**Ascension Day.** Holy Thursday.	3 58	7 56	145	220
26	▮	F	*St. Augustin, Archbishop.* Q. Mary's birthday.	3 57	7 57	146	219
27	▮	S	*Venerable Bede.* John Calvin died, 1564.	3 56	7 58	147	218
28	▮	S	**Sunday after Ascension.** William Pitt b. 1759.	3 55	7 59	148	217
29	▮	M	Charles II. b. 1630. Monarchy restored, 1660.	3 53	8 1	149	216
30	▮	Tu	Peter Paul Rubens died, 1640.	3 52	8 2	150	215
31	▮	W	Peace of Pretoria, 1902. Tintoretto d. 1594.	3 51	8 3	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter 5d. 1h. 14m. Afternoon.
○ Full Moon 13 6 10 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter 21 9 23 Morning.
● New Moon 28 6 24 Morning.
Apogee 15d. 7h. A. 252,300.
Perigee 28d. 5h. A. 222,300.

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1910,

19 days; total fall, 2·25 inches; *above* the rage, 1841-90, by 0·25 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
6. 1 George V. ends.
7. 2 George V. begins.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

SCOTTISH QUARTER DAYS or TERMS are:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsun, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11. The Removal Terms in Scottish Burghs are—May 28; Nov. 28.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 52	0·33	2 30 19	9·53	14 49 12	45·9	2 33 11	21 23 18
2	3 0	0·31	2 34 8	9·55	15 7 27	45·3	2 37 8	21 19 22
3	3 7	0·28	2 37 58	9·57	15 25 27	44·7	2 41 4	21 15 26
4	3 13	0·26	2 41 48	9·59	15 43 11	44·0	2 45 1	21 11 30
5	3 19	0·24	2 45 38	9·62	16 0 40	43·4	2 48 57	21 7 34
6	3 25	0·22	2 49 29	9·64	16 17 52	42·7	2 52 54	21 3 38
7	3 30	0·20	2 53 21	9·66	16 34 49	42·0	2 56 51	20 59 43
8	3 34	0·17	2 57 13	9·68	16 51 28	41·3	3 0 47	20 55 47
9	3 38	0·15	3 1 6	9·71	17 7 51	40·6	3 4 44	20 51 51
10	3 41	0·13	3 4 59	9·73	17 23 57	39·9	3 8 40	20 47 55
11	3 44	0·10	3 8 53	9·76	17 39 45	39·1	3 12 37	20 43 59
12	3 46	0·08	3 12 47	9·78	17 55 15	38·4	3 16 33	20 40 3
13	3 48	0·05	3 16 42	9·80	18 10 28	37·6	3 20 30	20 36 7
14	3 49	0·03	3 20 38	9·83	18 25 22	36·9	3 24 26	20 32 11
15	3 49	0·01	3 24 34	9·85	18 39 58	36·1	3 28 23	20 28 15
16	3 49	0·02	3 28 31	9·88	18 54 14	35·3	3 32 20	20 24 19
17	3 48	0·04	3 32 28	9·90	19 8 12	34·5	3 36 16	20 20 23
18	3 47	0·07	3 36 26	9·92	19 21 51	33·7	3 40 13	20 16 28
19	3 45	0·09	3 40 24	9·95	19 35 9	32·9	3 44 9	20 12 32
20	3 43	0·11	3 44 23	9·97	19 48 8	32·0	3 48 6	20 8 36
21	3 40	0·14	3 48 23	9·99	20 0 47	31·2	3 52 2	20 4 40
22	3 36	0·16	3 52 23	10·02	20 13 6	30·3	3 55 59	20 0 44
23	3 32	0·18	3 56 24	10·04	20 25 3	29·5	3 59 55	19 56 48
24	3 27	0·21	4 0 25	10·06	20 36 40	28·6	4 3 52	19 52 52
25	3 22	0·23	4 4 27	10·09	20 47 56	27·7	4 7 49	19 48 56
26	3 16	0·25	4 8 29	10·11	20 58 50	26·8	4 11 45	19 45 0
27	3 10	0·27	4 12 32	10·13	21 9 23	25·9	4 15 42	19 41 4
28	3 3	0·29	4 16 35	10·15	21 19 34	25·0	4 19 38	19 37 8
29	2 56	0·31	4 20 39	10·17	21 29 23	24·1	4 23 35	19 33 13
30	2 48	0·33	4 24 43	10·19	21 38 49	23·1	4 27 31	19 29 17
31	2 40	0·35	4 28 48	10·20	21 47 53	22·2	4 31 28	19 25 21

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1910.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure.	RAINFALL. inch.	SUNSHINE. hours.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.		
1	56·1	46·2	49·3	30·113	N	1·2	·02	0·1
2	52·3	41·7	·5	29·912	N	3·4	·31	...
3	58·1	36·9	·8	29·872	V'ble	3·5	·02	11·6
4	51·0	36·8	50·0	29·746	NW	8·4	·16	7·9
5	57·2	36·6	·3	29·447	SW	5·0	·06	2·6
6	58·3	40·3	·5	29·361	WSW	8·2	·17	9·8
7	56·1	37·3	·7	29·475	WSW	6·7	...	12·6
8	54·1	35·6	51·0	29·471	V'ble	4·3	·04	5·4
9	53·2	33·6	·2	29·608	NNW	2·0	·13	2·5
10	56·0	30·4	·5	29·879	ENE	2·1	...	13·4
11	59·0	36·7	·8	29·905	NE	7·7	·07	4·9
12	59·4	44·9	52·1	29·492	NE	8·0	·17	11·2
13	59·3	45·1	·4	29·633	SE	6·8	...	5·6
14	67·0	45·3	·6	29·738	E	17·0	·01	10·8
15	69·0	48·2	·8	29·542	NE	1·0	...	9·9
16	69·8	48·3	53·0	29·633	ENE	2·0	...	9·0
17	65·8	50·6	·1	29·616	NE	2·3	·01	2·0
18	70·5	51·4	·3	29·563	SW	1·7	·48	10·0
19	72·0	51·2	·5	29·477	E	1·9	·37	4·7
20	76·0	54·4	·8	29·596	V'ble	2·8	·01	13·3
21	65·2	54·6	54·2	29·753	N	2·6	·02	0·3
22	76·1	52·1	·6	29·809	NNE	2·3	...	10·1
23	73·0	53·8	·9	29·917	ENE	5·5	...	14·1
24	63·2	47·5	55·3	30·045	NNE	4·3	...	11·8
25	59·1	47·0	·5	30·087	NNE	4·2	...	3·9
26	67·6	45·6	·8	30·044	NNE	1·7	...	9·4
27	67·0	48·0	56·0	29·881	V'ble	1·0	...	1·1
28	78·0	50·7	·2	29·752	W	2·0	·08	9·8
29	67·1	54·1	·4	29·610	WSW	3·5	·05	0·6
30	63·3	48·1	·7	29·517	WSW	5·2	...	9·7
31	61·2	49·7	57·1	29·367	SW	10·3	·07	1·3
Mn	63·3	45·2	53·1	29·705		Sum	2·25	219·4

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (8.19
2. (8.21
3. (8.22
4. (8.24
5. (8.26
6. (8.28
7. ☽ (8.29
8. (8.30
9. (8.31
10. (8.32
11. (8.35
12. (8.36
13. (8.38
14. ☽ (8.39
15. (8.41
16. (8.42
17. (8.44
18. (8.45
19. (8.47
20. (8.48
21. ☽ (8.49
22. (8.50
23. (8.52
24. (8.54
25. (8.56
26. (8.57
27. (8.58
28. ☽ (8.59
29. (9.1
30. (9.2
31. (9.3

The Moon.

Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at Midnight.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
5 46	11 29	2 30	4 56 42	25 46 14	60 40	16 33	2 14	○1423
6 31	mrn.	3 35	6 2 27	27 32 26	60 15	16 27	3 14	1○324
7 34	0 42	4 39	7 7 56	27 22 2	59 40	16 17	4 14	32○14
8 51	1 35	5 39	8 10 42	25 23 4	58 58	16 6	5 14	312○4
10 15	2 9	6 34	9 9 13	21 55 0	58 14	15 54	6 14	3○124
11 38	2 33	7 25	10 3 11	17 21 22	57 31	15 42	7 14	13○24
aft.	2 52	8	11 10 53	7 12 4	31	56	50 15	31 8 14	2○134
2 15	3 5	8	55 11 40	3 6 23	18	56	43 15	21 9 14	○2431
3 31	3 17	9	37 12 25	5 0	33	13n	55	41 15	12 10 14	1○432
4 42	3 28	10	18 13	9 19	5	12	35S	55	13 15	4 11 14	423○1
5 56	3 40	11	0 13	53 43	10	42	9	54	50 14	58 12 14	432○
7 8	3 52	11	43 14	39 8	15	43	59	54	30 14	53 13 14	43○12
8 23	4 7	mrn.	15	26 14	20	6	33	54	15 14	49 14	14	413○2
9 36	4 27	0	29 16	15	22	23	38	23	54	5 14	46 15	14	42○13
10 42	4 53	1	17 17	6	31	26	8	45	54	1 14	45 16	14	41○3●
11 40	5 29	2	7 17	59	14	27	28	55	54	2 14	45 17	14	41○32
mrn.	6 16	2	58 18	52	41	27	33	29	54	11 14	47 18	14	342○1
0 25	7 16	3	49 19	45	53	26	21	23	54	27 14	52 19	14	231○4
1 1	8 24	4	39 20	38	2	23	55	48	54	52 14	59 20	14	3○124
1 26	9 38	5	28 21	28	40	20	23	11	55	26 15	8 21	14	13○24
1 45	10 57	6	15 22	17	50	15	52	4	56	9 15	20 22	14	2○134
2 0	aft.	7	1 23	6	0	10	32	11	56	59 15	33 23	14	12○34
♏ 14	1 34	7	46 23	53	57	4	34	36n	57	55 15	48 24	14	↳○234
2 27	2 56	8	32	0 42	44	1	47	28n	58	52 16	4 25	14	23○14
2 40	4 21	9	20	1 33	32	8	17	9	59	46 16	19 26	14	321○4
2 55	5 51	10	12	2 27	37	14	32	24	60	38 16	32 27	14	34○21
3 14	7 25	11	8	3 25	59	20	5	29	61	4 16	40 28	14	413○2
3 41	8 59	aft.	4	28 58	24	24	50	16	61	18 16	44 0	6	42○13
4 18	10 22	1	15	5 35	35	27	1	9	61	13 16	42 1	6	412○3
5 14	11 26	2	22	6 43	29	27	36	28	60	49 16	36 2	6	4○123
6 30	mrn.	3	27	7 49	37	26	11	14n	60	10 16	25 3	6	♈♈4○●

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2 54 36	4 59 38	22 33 46	14 30 46	2 32 16
3 44 34	5 25 20	22 47 52	14 28 17	2 34 46
2 34 59	5 51 4	23 1 50	14 25 50	2 37 15
2 29 53	6 16 42	23 15 42	14 23 29	2 39 44
2 31 14	6 42 6	23 29 26	14 21 15	2 42 12
2 39 13	7 7 8	23 43 4	14 19 10	2 44 37
2 53 20	7 31 39	23 56 36	14 17 17	2 47 1

Apparent Declination of the Above Planets.

☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
18 11 14n	24 25 2n	10 45	21S	13 23 29S	12 42 43n
16 1 44	25 5 21	9 25	14	13 11 46	12 54 49
13 47 35	25 28 31	8 3	29	13 0 18	13 6 42
12 8 21	25 34 20	6 40	24	12 49 18	13 18 19
11 25 39	25 22 57	5 16	22	12 38 57	13 29 38
11 41 42	24 54 46	3 51	47	12 29 27	13 40 38
12 48 3n	24 10 3n	2 27	38	12 20 57S	13 51 15n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
″	″	″	″	″	″
8 7	15 7	7 4	5 9	2 0	0 9
8 7	15 0	7 9	6 1	2 0	0 9
8 7	12 5	8 5	6 4	2 0	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 53	6 0	7 1	3 1	20 6	7 5
15 51	5 7	7 5	3 3	20 5	7 6
15 49	4 8	8 1	3 4	20 3	7 6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 40° 4′ ♉.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h.* 3*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 9*h.* 51*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 14*h.* 44*m.*

May 1. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 11*m. aft.* ♀ 1° 29′ S.

May 3. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 21*m. aft.* ♆ 5° 34′ S.

May 4. Occultation of *e* Geminorum; magnitude 5·5. See p. 84.

May 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

May 5. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 6*h. aft.*

May 12. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 53*m. morn.* ♃ 1° 19′ N.

May 13. Occultation of 1 Libræ; magnitude 4·7. See p. 84.

May 13. Occultation of 2 Libræ; magnitude 6·0. See p. 84.

May 13. A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich. See p. 81.

May 17. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 1*h. morn.*

May 18. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h.* 16*m. aft.* Uranus 4° 43′ N.

May 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·3*s.*

May 23. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 54*m. morn.* ♂ 2° 19′ N.

May 26. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 8*m. aft.* ☿ 4° 5′ S.

May 26. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h.* 15*m. aft.* ♄ 2° 38′ S.

May 29. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction, 2*h.* 28*m. morn.* ☿ 1° 35′ S.

May 30. Venus and Neptune in conjunction, 2*h.* 51*m. morn.* ♀ 2° 59′ N.

May 31. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h.* 57*m. morn.* ♆ 5° 32′ S.

May 31. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 50*m. morn.* ♀ 2° 35′ S.

May 31. Occultation of λ Cancri; magnitude 5·9. See p. 84.

In this month the Mornings increase 44*m.*, and the Afternoons 44*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	3*13	3*34	0 28	0 49	8 40	9 1	7 40	8 0	1 28	1 51	3 49	4 11	0 10	0 33
2	Tu	3 56	4 19	1 11	1 34	9 23	9 46	8 21	8 43	2 14	2 37	4 34	4 59	0 57	1 22
3	W	4 43	5 8	1 58	2 23	10 10	10 33	9 7	9 32	3 1	3 25	5 25	5 53	1 48	2 15
4	Th	5 33	6 0	2 49	3 18	10 57	11 23	9 59	10 29	3 51	4 19	6 23	6 55	2 43	3 14
5	F	6 29	7 3	3 51	4 30	11 53	...	11 1	11 35	4 50	5 26	7 31	8 12	3 50	4 30
6	S	7 40	8 19	5 15	6 0	0 31	1 13	...	0 12	6 5	6 45	8 55	9 38	5 11	5 51
7	☉	9 3	9 48	6 45	7 27	1 59	2 45	0 55	1 47	7 26	8 5	10 18	10 54	6 29	7 4
8	M	10 26	11 1	8 3	8 34	3 26	4 2	2 34	3 12	8 41	9 12	11 26	11 54	7 36	8 6
9	Tu	11 31	11 59	9 0	9 24	4 32	4 59	3 44	4 10	9 39	10 3	...	0 19	8 34	8 59
10	W	...	0 23	9 43	10 1	5 23	5 44	4 30	4 48	10 24	10 44	0 40	0 59	9 20	9 40
11	Th	0 43	1 2	10 19	10 37	6 4	6 23	5 5	5 23	11 4	11 24	1 18	1 36	9 59	10 17
12	F	1 21	1 40	10 55	11 12	6 42	7 1	5 41	5 59	11 43	...	1 54	2 12	10 33	10 49
13	S	1 57	2 14	11 29	11 45	7 19	7 36	6 17	6 34	0 2	0 20	2 29	2 45	11 5	11 20
14	☽	2 30	2 46	...	0 1	7 52	8 7	6 51	7 8	0 37	0 54	3 1	3 17	11 36	11 53
15	M	3 2	3 18	0 17	0 33	8 23	8 39	7 24	7 40	1 11	1 28	3 33	3 49	...	0 10
16	Tu	3 34	3 50	0 49	1 5	8 55	9 11	7 55	8 10	1 45	2 2	4 5	4 22	0 27	0 45
17	W	4 7	4 24	1 22	1 39	9 27	9 44	8 25	8 41	2 18	2 35	4 40	4 58	1 3	1 21
18	Th	4 41	4 59	1 56	2 14	10 1	10 19	8 58	9 18	2 53	3 12	5 17	5 37	1 40	2 0
19	F	5 19	5 40	2 33	2 55	10 38	10 58	9 39	10 1	3 32	3 53	5 59	6 24	2 22	2 46
20	S	6 2	6 26	3 20	3 48	11 19	11 44	10 25	10 52	4 16	4 42	6 52	7 23	3 12	3 41
21	☾	6 55	7 27	4 21	4 59	...	0 16	11 22	11 54	5 12	5 46	7 58	8 35	4 16	4 52
22	M	8 1	8 37	5 39	6 19	0 53	1 32	...	0 29	6 22	6 58	9 13	9 50	5 27	6 1
23	Tu	9 16	9 53	6 57	7 32	2 12	2 51	1 10	1 56	7 33	8 6	10 24	10 55	6 34	7 5
24	W	10 28	10 57	8 3	8 30	3 27	3 58	2 39	3 9	8 36	9 4	11 23	11 47	7 33	8 0
25	Th	11 24	11 50	8 53	9 14	4 25	4 50	3 37	4 0	9 30	9 54	...	0 9	8 26	8 50
26	F	...	0 14	9 34	9 54	5 14	5 37	4 21	4 41	10 17	10 41	0 30	0 52	9 14	9 37
27	S	0 36	0 59	10 15	10 37	6 0	6 24	5 2	5 24	11 6	11 31	1 14	1 37	9 59	10 21
28	☿	1 22	1 45	11 0	11 24	6 48	7 13	5 47	6 11	11 57	...	2 0	2 23	10 44	11 7
29	M	2 8	2*32	11 48	...	7 37	8 1	6 36	7 2	0 23	0 48	2 47	3 11	11 31	11 56
30	Tu	2*56	3 20	0 12	0 36	8 26	8 51	7 27	7 51	1 14	1 40	3 35	4 0	...	0 22
31	W	3 45	4 10	1 0	1 24	9 15	9 39	8 13	8 37	2 5	2 31	4 26	4 53	0 48	1 15

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	4 19M	11 46M	7 13A	6 4M	2 34A	11 4A	2 37M	7 54M	1 11A	6 33A	11 29A	4 29M	4 27M	11 38M	6 49A
14	3 58M	11 7M	6 16A	6 9M	2 42A	11 15A	2 19M	7 46M	1 13A	6 0A	10 58A	4 0M	4 23M	11 14M	6 26A
21	3 37M	10 39M	5 41A	6 19M	2 50A	11 21A	2 1M	7 38M	1 15A	5 28A	10 27A	3 31M	3 36M	10 50M	6 4A
28	3 19M	10 25M	5 31A	6 33M	2 58A	11 23A	1 42M	7 29M	1 16A	4 57A	9 57A	3 1M	3 11M	10 26M	5 41A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	26	5·4	88	49	49
10	1	26	9·4	88	49	47
19	1	26	15·6	88	49	45
28	1	26	22·8	88	49	43

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, rising N.E. by E., later E.N.E.
♀ Venus is an evening star, setting N.W.
♂ Mars is a morning star, rising E.S.E., and later E. by S.
♃ Jupiter rises in the early evening, E.S.E., in Libra.
♄ Saturn is a morning star towards the end of the month, rising E.N.E.

Towards the end of May we shall find the constellations Draco, Hercules, Ophiuchus, and Scorpio on the meridian about midnight.

Hercules contains a very splendid cluster of stars situated in R.A. 16*h*. 38*m*. and Decl. 36° 41′ N. This, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed in the centre, and may be easily resolved with moderate telescopic aid; and a few days about the 27th, when the Moon is absent, it may, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear night, be seen with the naked eye plainly between the stars ζ and η Herculis, rather nearer to η. This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens. With the great Refractor of the Lick Observatory the nebulous glow at the centre has been resolved into separate points.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
☊ Sun's Longitude 90° ☉ 22*d.* 2*h.* A.
Summer Commences.

Day of				The Sun		Days	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		Th	*St. Nicomede.* Ushant, 1794.	3 51	8 4	152	213
2		F	Easter Law Sittings end. Garibaldi d. '82	3 50	8 5	153	212
3		S	King's Birthday (1865). W. Harvey d. 1657.	3 50	8 6	154	211
4		S	Whit Sunday. Pentecost. Magenta, 1859.	3 49	8 7	155	210
5		M	Whit Monday. *St. Boniface.* Bank Holiday.	3 48	8 8	156	209
6		Tu	Whit Tuesday. Velasquez born, 1599.	3 47	8 9	157	208
7		W	Ember Day. First Reform Bill, 1832.	3 46	8 10	158	207
8		Th	Cagliostro b. 1743. Thomas Paine d. 1809.	3 46	8 11	159	206
9		F	Ember Day. Wm. Lilly, astrologer, d. 1681.	3 46	8 12	160	205
10		S	Ember Day. Crystal Palace opened, 1854.	3 45	8 13	161	204
11		S	Trin. Sun. St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.	3 45	8 13	162	203
12		M	Chas. Kingsley b. 1819. Harriet Martineau b.	3 45	8 14	163	202
13		Tu	Trinity Law Sittings begin. [1802.	3 45	8 15	164	201
14		W	Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	3 45	8 15	165	200
15		Th	First Hospital Sunday, 1873 (£27,400).	3 44	8 16	166	199
16		F	Quatre Bras, 1815. Dettingen, 1743.	3 44	8 16	167	198
17		S	*St. Alban.* Bunker's Hill, 1775.	3 44	8 16	168	197
18		S	1st Sunday after Trinity. Waterloo, 1815.	3 44	8 18	169	196
19		M	*Alabama* sunk, 1864. Gwalior captured, 1858.	3 44	8 18	170	195
20		Tu	*Trans. of K. Edwd.* Black Hole, Calcutta, 1756.	3 44	8 18	171	194
21		W	Vittoria, 1813. St. Thomas's Hosp. op'd, 1871.	3 44	8 18	172	193
22		Th	Coronation Day, 1911. Diamond Jubilee, 1897.	3 44	8 19	173	192
23		F	Plassey, 1757. Prince of Wales born, 1894.	3 45	8 19	174	191
24		S	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Quarter Day.	3 45	8 19	175	190
25		S	2nd Sunday after Trinity. George IV. d. 1830.	3 45	8 19	176	189
26		M	Geo. Mouland b. 1763. Gilbert White d. 1793.	3 45	8 19	177	188
27		Tu	John Murray, publisher, died, 1843.	3 46	8 19	178	187
28		W	Cawnpore, 1857. Sixpenny telegrams, 1883.	3 47	8 19	179	186
29		Th	St. Peter, A. & M. Pillory abol'd in U.K. 1837.	3 47	8 19	180	185
30		F	Tower Bridge op'd, 1894. Wm. Roscoe d. 1831.	3 48	8 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter 3*d.* 10*h.* 4*m.* Afternoon.
○ Full Moon 12 9 51 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter 19 8 51 Afternoon.
● New Moon 26 1 20 Afternoon.
Apogee 11*d.* 11*h.* A. 252,500.
Perigee 26*d.* 3*h.* M. 222,200.

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1910,

on 13 days; total fall, 2·06 inches; *above* the average, 1841-90, by 0·04 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Eton celebration day.

15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

20. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the liverymen.

27. Quarter Sessions held this week.

The Sun.

Days.	Before Clock.	Eq. of Time.	Var. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (North) at Noon.	Hrly Var. (−) of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 32	0·36	4 32 53	10·22	21 56 34	21·2	4 35 24	19 21 25
2	2 23	0·38	4 36 58	10·24	22 4 52	20·3	4 39 21	19 17 29
3	2 14	0·39	4 41 4	10·25	22 12 47	19·3	4 43 18	19 13 33
4	2 4	0·41	4 45 10	10·27	22 20 18	18·3	4 47 14	19 9 37
5	1 54	0·42	4 49 17	10·28	22 27 26	17·4	4 51 11	19 5 41
6	1 44	0·44	4 53 23	10·29	22 34 11	16·4	4 55 7	19 1 45
7	1 33	0·45	4 57 31	10·31	22 40 32	15·4	4 59 4	18 57 49
8	1 22	0·46	5 1 38	10·32	22 46 28	14·4	5 3 0	18 53 53
9	1 11	0·47	5 5 46	10·33	22 52 1	13·4	5 6 57	18 49 57
10	1 0	0·48	5 9 54	10·34	22 57 10	12·4	5 10 53	18 46 2
11	0 48	0·49	5 14 2	10·35	23 1 55	11·4	5 14 50	18 42 6
12	0 36	0·50	5 18 11	10·36	23 6 15	10·4	5 18 47	18 38 10
13	0 24	0·51	5 22 19	10·37	23 10 12	9·3	5 22 43	18 34 14
14	0 12	0·52	5 26 28	10·38	23 13 43	8·3	5 26 40	18 30 18
15	aft.	0·52	5 30 37	10·38	23 16 50	7·3	5 30 36	18 26 22
16	0 14	0·53	5 34 46	10·39	23 19 33	6·3	5 34 33	18 22 26
17	0 26	0·53	5 38 56	10·39	23 21 51	5·2	5 38 29	18 18 30
18	0 39	0·54	5 43 5	10·40	23 23 44	4·2	5 42 26	18 14 34
19	0 52	0·54	5 47 15	10·40	23 25 13	3·2	5 46 23	18 10 38
20	1 5	0·54	5 51 24	10·40	23 26 17	2·1	5 50 19	18 6 42
21	1 18	0·55	5 55 34	10·40	23 26 56	1·1	5 54 16	18 2 47
22	1 31	0·55	5 59 43	10·40	23 27 10	0·1	5 58 12	17 58 51
23	1 44	0·54	6 3 53	10·40	23 26 59	1·0	6 2 9	17 54 55
24	1 57	0·54	6 8 3	10·40	23 26 24	2·0	6 6 5	17 50 59
25	2 10	0·54	6 12 12	10·40	23 25 23	3·0	6 10 2	17 47 3
26	2 23	0·53	6 16 22	10·39	23 23 58	4·1	6 13 58	17 43 7
27	2 36	0·53	6 20 31	10·39	23 22 9	5·1	6 17 55	17 39 11
28	2 49	0·52	6 24 40	10·38	23 19 54	6·1	6 21 52	17 35 15
29	3 1	0·51	6 28 49	10·37	23 17 15	7·1	6 25 48	17 31 19
30	3 13	0·51	6 32 58	10·36	23 14 11	8·2	6 29 45	17 27 23

Meteorological Observations, June, 1910.

Day.	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure.	Rain-fall.	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	69·8	49·1	57·4	29·541	SW	2·9	...	5·0
2	70·2	48·1	·8	29·651	SSW	1·8	·08	6·7
3	74·9	48·6	58·1	29·690	SW	1·0	...	13·1
4	66·5	45·1	·3	29·487	ESE	1·2	·07	0·4
5	64·8	50·9	·4	29·561	NE	3·4	...	...
6	72·7	52·1	·3	29·703	NNE	5·1	...	6·4
7	75·7	56·0	·2	29·831	NE	1·2	·09	2·6
8	75·0	56·1	·1	29·850	ENE	0·5	...	10·3
9	79·9	56·1	·0	29·692	E	1·8	...	8·2
10	65.0	58·6	·1	29·558	N	1·2	·35	...
11	70·9	57·1	·2	29·621	N	0·5	...	0·9
12	71·3	59·7	·4	29·668	NNW	1·2	·01	1·6
13	72·0	51·9	·5	29·700	NNW	3·9	...	0·3
14	67·3	47·6	·7	30·039	NW	3·6	...	14·4
15	66·0	46·8	·8	30·186	E	1·2	...	8·4
16	67·0	43·6	·9	30·164	ENE	1·5	...	11·9
17	71·2	45·7	59·0	30·130	NE	1·0	...	5·5
18	74·2	53·4	·2	30·173	E	0·5	...	10·6
19	81·9	50·1	·5	30·098	SW	0·5	...	14·9
20	82·2	52·0	·9	29·960	SSE	1·5	...	15·1
21	80·0	58·1	60·3	29·685	SW	1·7	...	6·6
22	72·4	52·7	·6	29·671	SW	2·9	...	4·1
23	70·0	51·1	·9	29·683	SW	4·0	·20	5·6
24	70·7	54·1	61·2	29·454	SW	3·7	·14	3·6
25	67·9	52·6	·4	29·297	SW	3·4	·77	2·4
26	61·2	49·8	·5	29·416	NNW	2·5	·02	1·9
27	64·8	45·1	·6	29·538	WSW	3·3	·05	1·8
28	69·0	54·1	·6	29·461	SW	8·3	·03	8·3
29	68·0	52·3	·6	29·486	SW	5·0	·11	8·3
30	67·0	50·1	·5	29·393	W	7·3	·14	5·9
Mn	71·0	51·6	59·4	29·713		Sum	2·06	184·8

Memoranda

1.	Lamps to be lighted	(9.4)
2.		(9.5)
3.		(9.6)
4.	☪	(9.7)
5.		(9.8)
6.		(9.9)
7.		(9.10)
8.		(9.11)
9.		(9.12)
10.		(9.13)
11.	☌	(9.13)
12.		(9.14)
13.		(9.15)
14.		(9.15)
15.		(9.16)
16.		(9.16)
17.		(9.16)
18.	☿	(9.18)
19.		(9.18)
20.		(9.18)
21.		(9.18)
22.		(9.19)
23.		(9.19)
24.		(9.19)
25.	☽	(9.19)
26.		(9.19)
27.		(9.19)
28.		(9.19)
29.		(9.19)
30.		(9.18)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	7 55	0 8	4 26	8 51 35	23 3 6	59 21	16 12	4 6	4321○
2	9 22	0 37	5 20	9 48 26	18 38 35	58 28	15 57	5 6	34○21
3	10 46	0 58	6 9	10 40 30	13 24 25	57 35	15 43	6 6	31○42
4	aft.	1 13	6 54	11 28 46	7 43 0	56 45	15 29	7 6	2○314
5	1 19	1 26	7 36	12 14 28	1 51 42N	56 11	15 17	8 6	21○34
6	2 33	1 37	8 18	12 58 50	3 55 54S	55 24	15 7	9 6	○1234
7	3 44	1 49	8 59	13 42 58	9 28 28	54 54	14 59	10 6	1○234
8	4 58	2 1	9 42	14 27 51	14 35 27	54 31	14 53	11 6	432○4
9	6 10	2 15	10 26	15 14 15	19 6 14	54 14	14 48	12 6	3○14●
10	7 22	2 33	11 13	16 2 41	22 49 47	54 3	14 45	13 6	31○24
11	8 34	2 57	mrn.	16 53 17	25 35 8	53 58	14 44	14 6	2○431
12	9 34	3 28	0	3 17 45	41 27 12	33 53	58 14	44 15	6 421○3
13	10 24	4 12	0	53 18 39	6 27 35	19 54	4 14	45 16	6 4○123
14	11 1	5 8	1	45 19 32	29 26 41	9 54	15 14	49 17	6 41○23
15	11 30	6 14	2	35 20 24	50 24 32	42 54	33 14	53 18	6 423○1
16	11 51	7 28	3	25 21 15	33 21 16	43 54	57 15	0 19	6 43○●●
17	mrn.	8 44	4	12 22 4	29 17 2	26 55	29 15	9 20	6 431○2
18	0 8	9 59	4	57 22 51	59 12 0	12 56	7 15	19 21	6 42○31
19	0 20	11 17	5	41 23 38	44 6 20	53 56	52 15	31 22	6 241○3
20	0 33	aft.	6	25 0 25	45 0 16	88 57	43 15	45 23	6 ○4123
21	0 46	1 54	7	11 1 14	11 6 0	31N 58	36 16	0 24	6 1○234
22	0 59	3 20	7	59 2 5	22 12 11	56 59	29 16	14 25	6 23○14
23	1 15	4 49	8	52 3 0	31 17 55	45 60	17 16	27 26	6 32○4●
24	1 37	6 22	9	49 4 0	32 22 43	55 60	54 16	37 27	6 31○24
25	2 8	7 52	10	52 5 5	20 26 5	26 61	15 16	43 28	6 23○14
26	2 54	9 7	11	59 6 13	20 27 33	45 61	18 16	44 29	6 21○34
27	4 2	10 1	aft.	7 21	35 26 56	55 61	0 16	39 0 23	○2143
28	5 24	10 37	2	10 8 26	58 24 23	7 60	26 16	30 1 23	1○423
29	6 55	11 1	3	9 9 27	31 20 16	24 59	38 16	17 2 23	423○1
30	8 24	11 17	4	1 10 22	52 15 6	42N 58	43 16	2 3 23	4321○

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	3 13 5	7 55 33	0 10 1	14 15 38	2 49 22
10	3 38 16	8 18 43	0 23 22	14 14 13	2 51 39
15	4 9 1	8 41 4	0 36 37	14 13 3	2 53 53
20	4 45 34	9 2 34	0 49 48	14 12 10	2 56 2
25	5 27 47	9 23 9	1 2 53	14 11 34	2 58 6
30	6 14 14	9 42 48	1 15 53	14 11 15	3 0 5

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
5	14 32 50N	23 11 12N	1 2 33S	12 13 37S	14 1 28N
10	16 43 26	21 58 3	0 21 25N	12 7 34	14 11 15
15	19 6 6	20 32 27	1 44 30	12 2 54	14 20 34
20	21 23 59	18 55 53	3 6 24	11 59 39	14 29 24
25	23 15 26	17 9 52	4 26 43	11 57 55	14 37 43
30	24 16 25N	15 15 58N	5 45 7N	11 57 41S	14 45 29N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	9 9	9 2	6 7	1 9	0 9
15	8 7	8 1	10 0	7 0	1 9	0 9
25	8 7	7 0	11 0	7 3	1 8	0 9

Semidiameter of the Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 47	3 8	8 8	3 6	19 9	7 6
15 46	3 1	9 6	3 7	19 4	7 7
15 46	2 7	10 5	3 9	19 0	7 8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 38° 25′ ♉.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

June 1. There is no real night in this month, but either daylight or twilight, the length of the Day being 16*h*. 13*m*.

June 1. Mercury at greatest elongation (24° 30′) W., 5*h*. *aft*.

June 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·3*s*.

June 8. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h*. 6*m*. *morn*. ♃ 1° 0′ N.

June 10. Occultation of 22 Scorpii; magnitude 4·8. (See p. 84.)

June 13. Occultation of B.A.C. 6220; magnitude 6·1. See p. 84.

June 15. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h*. 16*m*. *morn*. Uranus 4° 35′ N.

June 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·7*s*.

June 21. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h*. 44*m*. *morn*. ♂ 0° 12′ N.

June 22. Sun enters the sign Cancer. Summer commences, 1*h*. 35*m*. *aft*.

June 23. Occultation of ο Arietis; magnitude 5·8. See p. 84.

June 23. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h*. 38*m*. *morn*. ♄ 3° 3′ S.

June 25. Mercury in ascending Node, 11*h*. *morn*.

June 25. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h*. 14*m*. *aft*. ☿ 3° 32′ S.

June 27. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h*. 38*m*. *aft*. ♆ 5° 28′ S.

June 29. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h*. 8*m*. *aft*. ♀ 3° 40′ S.

June 30. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 1*h*. *morn*.

In this month the Mornings increase 3*m*., and the Afternoons 14 *m*.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
h	4 36	5 2	1 50	2 16	10 4	10 29	9 2	9 28	2 56	3 21	5 20	5 48	1 43	2 11
	5 28	5 56	2 43	3 12	10 54	11 20	9 56	10 25	3 47	4 15	6 17	6 48	2 40	3 10
	6 26	6 57	3 45	4 20	11 47	...	10 55	11 24	4 45	5 15	7 22	7 57	3 42	4 16
	7 28	8 0	4 57	5 36	0 17	0 50	11 54	...	5 46	6 18	8 33	9 8	4 51	5 25
d	8 33	9 7	6 14	6 50	1 26	2 3	0 25	1 0	6 50	7 22	9 42	10 14	5 56	6 26
u	9 42	10 15	7 22	7 52	2 40	3 14	1 40	2 21	7 53	8 23	10 44	11 12	6 55	7 23
V	10 45	11 13	8 20	8 45	3 45	4 14	2 56	3 26	8 52	9 20	11 38	...	7 50	8 16
h	11 40	...	9 8	9 30	4 41	5 6	3 52	4 15	9 46	10 10	0 2	0 25	8 41	9 5
	0 5	0 29	9 50	10 9	5 29	5 51	4 36	4 56	10 32	10 53	0 46	1 6	9 27	9 48
	0 51	1 11	10 28	10 46	6 12	6 33	5 14	5 32	11 14	11 35	1 26	1 46	10 8	10 26
	1 31	1 50	11 5	11 23	6 53	7 12	5 51	6 10	11 55	...	2 5	2 23	10 43	11 1
d	2 8	2 26	11 41	11 59	7 31	7 49	6 29	6 48	0 15	0 34	2 41	2 58	11 18	11 35
u	2 43	3 0	...	0 16	8 6	8 23	7 6	7 23	0 52	1 10	3 15	3 32	11 53	...
V	3 17	3 34	0 32	0 49	8 40	8 57	7 40	7 56	1 28	1 46	3 49	4 7	0 11	0 30
h	3 52	4 11	1 7	1 25	9 15	9 33	8 13	8 30	2 5	2 23	4 26	4 45	0 49	1 8
	4 29	4 47	1 43	2 2	9 50	10 8	8 47	9 5	2 41	3 0	5 4	5 24	1 28	1 48
	5 7	5 26	2 21	2 41	10 27	10 46	9 25	9 47	3 19	3 39	5 45	6 8	2 9	2 31
	5 48	6 11	3 3	3 28	11 6	11 27	10 10	10 34	4 1	4 24	6 33	6 59	2 54	3 19
d	6 35	7 1	3 55	4 25	11 51	...	10 59	11 24	4 49	5 15	7 27	7 57	3 46	4 16
u	7 28	7 56	4 57	5 31	0 17	0 46	11 50	...	5 42	6 11	8 28	9 1	4 46	5 17
V	8 26	8 59	6 6	6 40	1 18	1 53	0 18	0 50	6 43	7 13	9 34	10 5	5 47	6 16
h	9 33	10 4	7 12	7 42	2 29	3 3	1 29	2 7	7 43	8 13	10 34	11 2	6 44	7 12
	10 34	11 3	8 10	8 36	3 34	4 4	2 42	3 15	8 44	9 14	11 29	11 56	7 40	8 9
	11 33	...	9 2	9 27	4 34	5 3	3 45	4 13	9 44	10 13	...	0 22	8 39	9 9
	0 3	0 31	9 51	10 16	5 32	6 1	4 39	5 4	10 41	11 10	0 48	1 14	9 38	10 5
d	0 58	1 26	10 42	11 9	6 29	6 58	5 29	5 56	11 40	...	1 41	2 9	10 31	10 56
u	1 54	2 21	11 36	...	7 26	7 53	6 24	6 52	0 10	0 39	2 36	3 2	11 22	11 49
V	2 47	3 13	0 3	0 29	8 20	8 46	7 19	7 45	1 7	1 34	3 28	3 55	...	0 16
h	3 40	4 6	0 55	1 21	9 11	9 35	8 10	8 33	2 0	2 25	4 21	4 47	0 43	1 10
	4 31	4 56	1 46	2 11	9 59	10 23	8 56	9 20	2 50	3 15	5 13	5 39	1 36	2 2

NG, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4M 10	21M 5	38A 6	47M 3	4A 11	21A 1	23M 7	20M 1	17A 4	26A 9	27A 2	32M 2	45M 10	2M 5	19A
54M 10	29M 6	4A 7	4M 3	9A 11	14A 1	4M 7	11M 1	18A 3	57A 8	58A 2	3M 2	20M 9	38M 4	56A
51M 10	48M 6	45A 7	21M 3	12A 11	3A 0	45M 7	2M 1	19A 2	27A 8	29A 1	35M 1	54M 9	13M 4	32A
2M 11	18M 7	34A 7	38M 3	13A 10	48A 0	27M 6	53M 1	19A 2	58A 8	0A 1	6M 1	28M 8	49M 4	10A

RENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			Decl. N.		
H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	26	26·1	88	49	43
1	26	34·4	88	49	41
1	26	42·8	88	49	41
1	26	52·7	88	49	41

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising E.N.E., then N.E. by E., and at end of month N.E.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting N.W. by W., and later W.N.W.

♂ MARS is a morning star, rising nearly due E. at first, and later E. by N.

♃ JUPITER still in the constellation Libra; souths about time of sunset; altitude about 26°.

♄ SATURN is a morning star, rising E.N.E.

the last week of June the constellations
so, Lyra, a portion of Hercules, Scutum
eski, and a part of Sagittarius will south
t midnight.

Sagittarius there is a notable and very exten-
Nebula, somewhat like a horseshoe in shape.
ill be found in R.A. 18*h.* 15*m.*, and Decl. 16°
S. The spectroscope shows this Nebula to
ist of a mass of incandescent gas. Professor
len says that one arm of the Nebula has changed its position since Herschel's time. In good weather it can be well seen with a small telescope.

In Sagittarius, a little West and North of λ, is a globular cluster of very minute stars, densely crowded, to be seen only with difficulty in small telescopes. Owing to its great southern declination there is but little chance of seeing it except when southing.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 120° 𝌎 24d. 0h. M.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▮	S	Dominion Day. Battle of the Boyne, 1690.	3 48	8 28	182	183
2	▮	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity. *Visitation B.V.M.*	3 49	8 28	183	182
3	▮	M	Sadowa, 1866. Mauritius captured, 1810.	3 50	8 28	184	181
4	▮	Tu	*Trans. St. Martin.* Independence Day, U.S.A.	3 50	8 28	185	180
5	▮	W	Cecil J. Rhodes b. '53. Mrs. Siddons b. 1755.	3 51	8 27	186	179
6	▮	Th	Sedgemoor, 1685. Reginald McKenna b. 1863.	3 51	8 27	187	178
7	▮	F	W. Mulready, R.A., d. '63. J. Huss burnt, 1415.	3 52	8 27	188	177
8	▮	S	Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836.	3 54	8 26	189	176
9	▮	S	4th Sunday after Trinity. Sempach, 1386.	3 55	8 25	190	175
10	▮	M	F. Marryat, novelist, b. 1792; d. 9 Aug. 1848.	3 56	8 24	191	174
11	▮	Tu	Oudenarde, 1708. Cyprus ceded to Gt. Brit. '78.	3 57	8 24	192	173
12	▮	W	Evacuation of the Crimea commenced, 1856.	3 57	8 23	193	172
13	▮	Th	Berlin Treaty, "Peace with honour," 1878.	3 58	8 22	194	171
14	▮	F	French Nat. Holiday. Bastille stormed, 1789.	3 59	8 22	195	170
15	▮	S	*St. Swithun.* Cardinal Manning born, 1808.	4 1	8 21	196	169
16	▮	S	5th Sunday after Trin. Sir J. Reynolds b. 1723.	4 3	8 9	197	168
17	▮	M	Dr. Isaac Watts, hymn-writer, born, 1674.	4 4	8 8	198	167
18	▮	Tu	Dean Stanley d. 1881. Dr. W. G. Grace b. '48.	4 5	8 7	199	166
19	▮	W	Archbishop Gilbert Sheldon born, 1598.	4 6	8 6	200	165
20	▮	Th	*St. Margaret.* Army purchase abolished, 1871.	4 7	8 5	201	164
21	▮	F	First meeting of the Cobden Club, 1866.	4 8	8 4	202	163
22	▮	S	*St. Mary Magdalene.* Salamanca, 1812.	4 10	8 2	203	162
23	▮	S	6th Sunday after Trinity. Titus Oates d. 1705.	4 11	8 1	204	161
24	▮	M	Gibraltar captured, 1704. Alex. Dumas b. 1803.	4 13	7 59	205	160
25	▮	Tu	St. James, A. and M. Mr. Balfour b. 1848.	4 14	7 58	206	159
26	▮	W	Irish Church disestab'd, '69. G. B. Shaw b. '56.	4 15	7 57	207	158
27	▮	Th	Talavera, 1809. Killiecrankie, 1689.	4 17	7 55	208	157
28	▮	F	The *Alabama* sailed from the Mersey, 1862.	4 18	7 54	209	156
29	▮	S	Spanish Armada finally dispersed, 1588.	4 19	7 53	210	155
30	▮	S	7th Sun. after Trinity. Thomas Gray d. 1771.	4 21	7 51	211	154
31	▮	M	Trin. Law Sits. end. Ignatius Loyola d. 1556.	4 22	7 50	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	3d.	9h.	20m.	Morning.
○ Full Moon	11	0	53	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	19	5	31	Morning.
● New Moon	25	8	12	Afternoon.

Apogee 9d. 3h. M. 252,300.
Perigee 24d. 11h. M. 223,900.

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1910,

on 18 days; total fall, 3·53 inches; *above* the average, 1841–90, by 1·06 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

5. Dividends due.

8. Old Quarter Day.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.

THE SUN.

After Clock	Hrly Var. of Sun's Decln.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
25	0·50	6 37 6	10·35	23 10 43	9·2	6 33 41	17 23 27
37	0·48	6 41 15	10·34	23 6 51	10·2	6 37 38	17 19 31
48	0·47	6 45 23	10·33	23 2 34	11·2	6 41 34	17 15 36
0	0·46	6 49 31	10·32	22 57 53	12·2	6 45 31	17 11 40
11	0·45	6 53 38	10·30	22 52 48	13·2	6 49 27	17 7 44
21	0·43	6 57 45	10·29	22 47 20	14·2	6 53 24	17 3 48
31	0·42	7 1 52	10·27	22 41 27	15·2	6 57 21	16 59 52
41	0·40	7 5 58	10·26	22 35 11	16·2	7 1 17	16 55 56
50	0·38	7 10 4	10·24	22 28 32	17·1	7 5 14	16 52 0
59	0·37	7 14 10	10·22	22 21 29	18·1	7 9 10	16 48 4
8	0·35	7 18 15	10·21	22 14 3	19·1	7 13 7	16 44 8
16	0·33	7 22 19	10·19	22 6 15	20·0	7 17 3	16 40 12
24	0·31	7 26 24	10·17	21 58 3	21·0	7 21 0	16 36 16
31	0·29	7 30 28	10·15	21 49 29	21·9	7 24 56	16 32 21
38	0·27	7 34 31	10·13	21 40 33	22·8	7 28 53	16 28 25
44	0·25	7 38 34	10·11	21 31 14	23·7	7 32 50	16 24 29
50	0·23	7 42 36	10·09	21 21 33	24·7	7 36 46	16 20 33
55	0·21	7 46 38	10·07	21 11 31	25·6	7 40 43	16 16 37
0	0·19	7 50 40	10·05	21 1 7	26·5	7 44 39	16 12 41
5	0·17	7 54 40	10·03	20 50 22	27·3	7 48 36	16 8 45
8	0·15	7 58 41	10·00	20 39 15	28·2	7 52 32	16 4 49
12	0·13	8 2 41	9·98	20 27 48	29·1	7 56 29	16 0 53
14	0·10	8 6 40	9·96	20 15 59	29·9	8 0 25	15 56 57
17	0·08	8 10 39	9·94	20 3 51	30·8	8 4 22	15 53 1
18	0·05	8 14 37	9·91	19 51 22	31·6	8 8 19	15 49 6
19	0·03	8 18 34	9·89	19 38 33	32·4	8 12 15	15 45 10
20	0·00	8 22 31	9·86	19 25 25	33·3	8 16 12	15 41 14
19	0·02	8 26 28	9·84	19 11 58	34·1	8 20 8	15 37 18
19	0·05	8 30 23	9·81	18 58 11	34·8	8 24 5	15 33 22
17	0·07	8 34 19	9·78	18 44 6	35·6	8 28 1	15 29 26
15	0·10	8 38 13	9·76	18 29 42	36·4	8 31 58	15 25 30

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (9.18)
2. ☽. (9.18)
3. (9.18)
4. (9.18)
5. (9.17)
6. (9.17)
7. (9.17)
8. (9.16)
9. ☽. (9.15)
10. (9.14)
11. (9.14)
12. (9.13)
13. (9.12)
14. (9.12)
15. (9.11)
16. ☽. (9.9)
17. (9.8)
18. (9.7)
19. (9.6)
20. (9.5)
21. (9.4)
22. (9.2)
23. ☽. (9.1)
24. (8.59)
25. (8.58)
26. (8.57)
27. (8.55)
28. (8.54)
29. (8.53)
30. ☽. (8.51)
31. (8.50)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1910.

TEMPERATURE Maximum	TEMPERATURE Minimum	TEMPERATURE Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. Directn.	WIND. Pressure. lbs. to foot	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
65·8	51·3	61·5	29·527	SW	2·1	·10	1·6
66·3	48·7	·6	29·439	SW	3·6	·55	5·7
66·0	48·1	·8	29·526	Vble	2·4	·61	2·9
67·0	48·2	62·1	29·863	NNW	1·5	...	6·1
67·0	49·9	·3	29·883	WSW	1·5	·31	4·1
64·1	52·0	·4	29·542	NW	9·4	·27	1·2
60·9	50·7	·4	29·827	NNW	2·0	·09	3·6
63·0	50·9	·4	29·880	N	2·7	·01	...
58·0	51·3	·4	29·860	N	1·7	...	0·1
60·0	50·1	·5	29·808	NNE	0·6	...	...
68·0	52·5	·7	29·876	ENE	1·1	...	6·8
71·0	50·6	·9	29·931	NE	0·7	...	5·6
69·1	53·7	63·1	30·016	NE	0·2	...	6·7
69·2	50·3	·3	29·925	NE	0·6	...	7·6
66·8	54·9	·4	29·736	ENE	2·0	...	1·9
68·0	53·5	·4	29·721	NE	3·4	·01	5·9
67·6	54·7	·4	29·610	NE	3·2	·13	0·1
57·9	52·8	·3	29·742	NNE	2·2	·73	...
71·0	47·9	·2	29·841	Vble	1·7	...	8·7
67·8	52·9	·2	29·704	SW	1·2	·09	0·2
73·2	56·9	·2	29·497	SW	7·6	·11	1·8
68·8	54·8	·1	29·487	SW	3·9	·16	3·3
67·8	52·7	·0	29·721	NW	5·0	...	3·5
63·5	47·4	62·9	29·718	WSW	5·8	·10	4·0
67·0	53·4	·7	29·328	SW	7·5	·14	4·9
63·4	51·0	·5	29·655	W	7·5	·02	1·0
67·8	49·8	·4	29·815	SW	2·5	...	2·2
75·7	55·1	·3	29·546	S	2·5	·09	7·5
69·6	54·8	·3	29·575	SW	3·7	...	5·2
71·2	52·2	·3	29·626	SW	1·0	...	4·7
74·0	55·3	·2	29·604	WSW	1·2	·01	6·0
67·0	51·9	62·7	29·704		Sum	3·53	112·9

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 30m. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	9 47	11 32	4 49	11 13 41	9 21 30N	57 46	15 46	4 23	♃ 43○2
2	11 5	11 44	5 33	12 1 11	3 22 39N	56 52	15 31	5 23	♃ 43○●
3	aft.	11 55	6 16	12 46 39	2 33 33S	56 3	15 18	6 23	42 1○3
4	1 35	mrn.	6 58	13 31 18	8 14 34	55 21	15 6	7 23	4○213
5	2 47	0 8	7 40	14 16 13	13 30 0	54 48	14 58	8 23	41○23
6	4 1	0 21	8 24	15 2 19	18 10 1	54 24	14 51	9 23	243○1
7	5 12	0 37	9 10	15 50 13	22 4 35	54 9	14 47	10 23	321○4
8	6 24	1 0	9 59	16 40 15	25 3 20	54 1	14 45	11 23	3○124
9	7 27	1 29	10 49	17 32 16	26 56 26	54 0	14 44	12 23	3○24●
10	8 22	2 9	11 41	18 25 36	27 36 9	54 6	14 46	13 23	21○34
11	9 3	3 2	mrn.	19 19 15	26 58 36	54 16	14 49	14 23	○134●
12	9 34	4 6	0 32	20 12 10	25 5 3	54 32	14 53	15 23	1○234
13	9 57	5 18	1 22	21 3 30	22 1 29	54 52	14 58	16 23	♃ 2○14
14	10 13	6 34	2 10	21 52 56	17 57 27	55 16	15 5	17 23	321○4
15	10 28	7 49	2 55	22 40 37	13 4 15	55 45	15 13	18 23	34○12
16	10 41	9 6	3 40	23 27 7	7 33 49	56 19	15 22	19 23	431○2
17	10 53	10 21	4 23	0 13 18	1 38 23S	56 57	15 33	20 23	♃ 42○3
18	11 6	11 39	5 7	1 0 15	4 29 4N	57 39	15 44	21 23	4○13●
19	11 19	aft.	5 53	1 49 10	10 33 41	58 23	15 56	22 23	41○23
20	11 38	2 26	6 42	2 41 19	16 17 14	59 7	16 8	23 23	42○31
21	mrn.	3 53	7 35	3 37 48	21 16 54	59 48	16 19	24 23	432 1○
22	0 4	5 23	8 34	4 39 7	25 5 42	60 22	16 29	25 23	34○12
23	0 41	6 44	9 38	5 44 36	27 16 24	60 45	16 35	26 23	314○2
24	1 38	7 48	10 45	6 52 10	27 29 26	60 52	16 37	27 23	2○14●
25	2 53	8 32	11 50	7 58 48	25 41 20	60 42	16 34	28 23	2○34●
26	4 22	9 1	aft.	9 1 54	22 6 56	60 16	16 27	0 16	1○234
27	5 52	9 21	1 48	10 0 13	17 13 7	59 36	16 16	1 16	2○314
28	7 21	9 37	2 39	10 53 50	11 29 39	58 46	16 2	2 16	23○4
29	8 43	9 50	3 26	11 43 40	5 22 55N	57 52	15 48	3 16	3○214
30	10 3	10 1	4 10	12 30 53	0 46 16S	56 58	15 33	4 16	31○24
31	11 18	10 14	4 53	13 16 44	6 42 11S	56 8	15 19	5 16	2○314

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	7 1 58	10 1 27	1 28 47	14 11 13	3 1 58
10	7 47 46	10 19 3	1 41 34	14 11 29	3 3 44
15	8 29 37	10 35 33	1 54 16	14 12 2	3 5 23
20	9 6 56	10 50 52	2 6 49	14 12 52	3 6 55
25	9 39 49	11 4 53	2 19 14	14 13 58	3 8 19
30	10 8 40	11 17 26	2 31 27	14 15 20	3 9 34

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
5	24 10 33N	13 15 53N	7 1 19N	11 59 0S	14 52 40N
10	22 58 7	11 11 17	8 15 3	12 1 49	14 59 17
15	20 52 47	9 3 53	9 26 6	12 6 6	15 5 16
20	18 11 39	6 55 23	10 34 14	12 11 48	15 10 39
25	15 9 31	4 47 33	11 39 11	12 18 52	15 15 22
30	11 57 58N	2 42 20N	12 40 45N	12 27 15S	15 19 26N

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

July 1. In this month there i no real night till after the 20th the length of the day being 16*h* 30*m*.

July 1. Mars at least distanc from the Sun, 9*h*. *aft*.

July 3. Earth at greatest dis tance from the Sun, 6*h*. *morn*.

July 3. Jupiter stationary h the heavens, 10*h*. *morn*.

July 4. Mercury in superio conjunction with the Sun, 1*h morn*.

July 5. Mean time of Sun' semidiameter passing the mer dian, 1*m*. 8·4*s*.

July 5. Jupiter in conjunctio with the Moon, 9*h*. 21*m*. morn ☽ 0° 58′ N.

July 7. Venus at greates elongation (45° 29′) East, 4*h*. *aft*.

July 8. Mercury and Neptun in conjunction, 2*h*. 10*m*. *aft*. ☿ ☌ ♆ 2° 19′ N.

July 9. Occultation of B.A.C 6063; magnitude 5·7. See p. 84.

July 12. Uranus in conjunctio with the Moon, 9*h*. 19*m*. morn Uranus 4° 28′ N.

July 14. Neptune in conjun tion with the Sun, 9*h*. *aft*.

July 19. Mars in conjunctio with the Moon, 7*h*. 31*m*. *aft*. ♂ ☌ ☽ 2° 0′ S.

July 20. Mean time of Sun semidiameter passing the mer dian, 1*m*. 7·5*s*.

July 20. Saturn in conjunctio with the Moon, 11*h*. 11*m*. *aft*. ♄ ☌ ☽ 3° 33′ S.

July 21. Uranus in oppositio to the Sun, 6*h*. *morn*.

July 25. Neptune in conjunctio with the Moon, 2*h*. 42*m*. morn ♆ ☌ ☽ 5° 29′ S.

July 27. Mercury in conjunctio with the Moon, 8*h*. *morn*. ☿ ☌ ☽ 4° 6′ N.

July 28. Occultation of B.A.C 3837; magnitude 5·8. See p. 84.

July 28. Venus in conjunctio with the Moon, 9*h*. 18*m*. *aft*. ♀ ☌ ☽ 5° 47′ S.

July 29. Mercury in conjunctio with *α* Leonis (Regulus), 2*h*. *aft* ☿ ☌ ♌ 0° 9′ N.

In this month the Mornin decrease 34*m*., and the Afternoo 28*m*.

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	6 6	12 3	7 7	1 8	0 9
15	8 7	6 9	13 8	8 1	1 7	0 9
25	8 7	7 6	15 8	8 5	1 7	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 45	2 5	11 7	4 1	18 4	7
15 46	2 6	13 2	4 3	17 9	8
15 46	2 9	15 1	4 5	17 4	8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 36° 50′ ♉.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
5 21	5 46	2 36	3 1	10 46	11 7	9 45	10 10	3 39	4 2	6 5	6 31	2 28	2 54
6 11	6 35	3 27	3 54	11 29	11 51	10 34	10 59	4 25	4 49	6 58	7 25	3 19	3 45
7 0	7 26	4 22	4 52	...	0 15	11 23	11 46	5 13	5 37	7 53	8 22	4 12	4 40
7 52	8 18	5 24	5 56	0 41	1 10	...	0 10	6 2	6 29	8 51	9 20	5 9	5 37
8 45	9 14	6 26	6 57	1 40	2 11	0 36	1 7	6 57	7 27	9 49	10 19	6 4	6 31
9 46	10 19	7 27	7 57	2 44	3 17	1 46	2 25	7 58	8 29	10 49	11 18	6 59	7 28
10 50	11 21	8 26	8 54	3 50	4 22	3 1	3 34	9 1	9 32	11 46	...	7 58	8 27
11 51	...	9 19	9 43	4 52	5 20	4 3	4 29	10 0	10 25	0 13	0 39	8 55	9 21
0 19	0 44	10 5	10 25	5 45	6 8	4 51	5 10	10 49	11 12	1 2	1 23	9 45	10 7
1 6	1 28	10 45	11 5	6 30	6 52	5 32	5 51	11 34	11 56	1 44	2 4	10 27	10 46
1 50	2 10	11 25	11 44	7 13	7 33	6 11	6 31	...	0 17	2 24	2 43	11 4	11 21
2 29	2 46	...	0 2	7 52	8 10	6 50	7 9	0 37	0 56	3 1	3 18	11 39	11 57
3 3	3 21	0 19	0 37	8 27	8 45	7 27	7 45	1 15	1 34	3 36	3 54	...	0 16
3 40	3 58	0 55	1 13	9 3	9 21	8 3	8 20	1 53	2 11	4 12	4 31	0 36	0 55
4 17	4 34	1 31	1 49	9 38	9 55	8 36	8 52	2 29	2 46	4 50	5 9	1 13	1 32
4 52	5 10	2 7	2 25	10 12	10 29	9 9	9 27	3 3	3 21	5 28	5 47	1 51	2 10
5 28	5 47	2 44	3 4	10 47	11 6	9 47	10 8	3 40	4 0	6 7	6 29	2 30	2 51
6 8	6 31	3 25	3 49	11 25	11 46	10 30	10 53	4 21	4 43	6 53	7 19	3 14	3 39
6 54	7 19	4 15	4 44	...	0 9	11 16	11 40	5 6	5 31	7 47	8 16	4 6	4 34
7 45	8 13	5 17	5 50	0 35	1 4	...	0 5	5 58	6 27	8 46	9 17	5 3	5 33
8 42	9 15	6 23	6 57	1 36	2 11	0 33	1 7	6 58	7 33	9 50	10 24	6 4	6 36
9 53	10 30	7 32	8 7	2 50	3 30	1 53	2 37	8 10	8 48	10 59	11 34	7 9	7 44
11 7	11 44	8 40	9 12	4 8	4 45	3 19	3 56	9 25	10 1	...	0 8	8 20	8 56
...	0 20	9 42	10 11	5 20	5 53	4 29	4 57	10 34	11 5	0 39	1 8	9 29	10 0
0 52	1 22	10 39	11 6	6 24	6 53	5 24	5 51	11 35	...	1 36	2 4	10 28	10 54
1 50	2 17	11 32	11 58	7 21	7 48	6 19	6 47	0 4	0 32	2 31	2 57	11 19	11 43
2 43	3 8	...	0 23	8 14	8 38	7 14	7 39	0 59	1 26	3 22	3 46	...	0 8
3 32	3 55	0 47	1 10	9 1	9 23	8 0	8 20	1 51	2 13	4 10	4 33	0 32	0 56
4 17	4 39	1 32	1 54	9 44	10 4	8 40	9 0	2 34	2 54	4 55	5 17	1 19	1 41
5 0	5 21	2 15	2 36	10 23	10 42	9 20	9 40	3 14	3 34	5 39	6 0	2 2	2 23
5 41	6 1	2 56	3 17	11 0	11 17	10 0	10 20	3 53	4 12	6 21	6 43	2 44	3 4

G, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
es	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2M	11 56M	8 20A	7 53M	3 13A	10 33A	0 9M	6 44M	1 19A	2 30A	7 32A	0 38M	1 2M	8 24M	3 46A
3M	0 34A	8 50A	8 6M	3 10A	10 14A	11 48A	6 34M	1 19A	2 3A	7 5A	0 11M	0 36M	7 59M	3 22A
0M	1 5A	9 1A	8 19M	3 6A	9 53A	11 30A	6 24M	1 17A	1 37A	6 38A	11 39A	0 10M	7 34M	2 58A
5M	1 27A	8 58A	8 27M	2 59A	9 31A	11 12A	6 14M	1 15A	1 11A	6 12A	11 13A	11 41A	7 8M	2 32A
5M	1 41A	8 47A	8 32M	2 49A	9 6A	10 53A	6 4M	1 13A	0 47A	5 46A	10 45A	11 14A	6 42M	2 7A

ENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND ATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			Decl. N.		
.	M.	S.	°	′	″
:	26	55·5	88	49	41
	27	5·6	88	49	41
	27	14·8	88	49	42
	27	24·3	88	49	43

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star, at first setting N.W., and afterwards W.N.W.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting W.N.W. at first, and afterwards W. by N.

♂ Mars is a morning star at the beginning of the month, rising E. by N.

♃ Jupiter souths in the early evening; altitude about 26°.

♄ Saturn is a morning star, rising E.N.E.

he middle of July the constellations s, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Sagittarius will he meridian about midnight.

Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between y, is the best example of the Annular Nebue heavens containing, as far as is at present , comparatively few examples of this class. uires a rather good telescope to see it well: n R.A. 18*h.* 50*m.* and Decl. 32° 54′ N. It exhibits a spectrum as if composed of an incandescent gas. There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, as nearly as possible midway between γ Lyræ and β Cygni. It is in R.A. 19*h.* 13*m.*, Decl. 30° 1′ N. The best nights for the observation of these objects are those just before and after the 25th.

Uranus may be well observed in this month. See p. 92.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 150° ♍ 24*d.* 7*h.* M.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end
1		Tu	*Lammas Day.* Battle of the Nile, 1798.	4 24	7 48	213	153
2		W	Blenheim, 1704. Thos. Gainsborough d. 1788.	4 25	7 47	214	152
3		Th	The Victoria Nyanza discovered, 1858.	4 27	7 45	215	151
4		F	Inauguration of Cherbourg, 1858.	4 29	7 43	216	150
5		S	First British-American cable worked, 1858.	4 31	7 41	217	149
6		S	**8th Sunday after Trinity.** *Transfiguration.*	4 32	7 40	218	148
7		M	*Name of Jesus.* Bank Holiday. R.A. closes.	4 34	7 38	219	147
8		Tu	Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia) died, 1503.	4 35	7 37	220	146
9		W	Heligoland formally ceded to Germany, 1890.	4 36	7 35	221	145
10		Th	*St. Lawrence.* Greenwich Observ. f'ded, 1675.	4 37	7 33	222	144
11		F	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman d. 1890.	4 39	7 31	223	143
12		S	Grouse Shooting begins. Dock Strike, 1889.	4 41	7 29	224	142
13		S	**9th Sunday after Trinity.**	4 43	7 27	225	141
14		M	Relief of Pekin by the Allies, 1900.	4 44	7 26	226	140
15		Tu	Rev. R. S. Hawker d. 1875; b. 3 Dec. 1803.	4 46	7 24	227	139
16		W	Gas first used in London streets, 1807.	4 47	7 22	228	138
17		Th	John Timbs, antiquarian, born, 1801.	4 49	7 20	229	137
18		F	Gravelotte, 1870. Emperor of Austria b. 1830.	4 51	7 18	230	136
19		S	Robert Herrick, lyric poet, born, 1591.	4 52	7 16	231	135
20		S	**10th Sunday after Trinity.**	4 54	7 13	232	134
21		M	Vimiera, 1808. Taku Forts captured, 1860.	4 55	7 11	233	133
22		Tu	Bosworth, 1485. Warren Hastings d. 1818.	4 57	7 9	234	132
23		W	Sir Astley Cooper, surgeon, born, 1768.	4 59	7 7	235	131
24		Th	**St. Bartholomew, Ap. & M.** Massacre, 1572.	5 1	7 5	236	130
25		F	Capt. Sir E. M. Shaw (Fire Brigade) d. 1908.	5 2	7 3	237	129
26		S	Creçy, 1346. First treaty with Japan, 1858.	5 4	7 1	238	128
27		S	**11th Sunday after Trinity.**	5 5	6 59	239	127
28		M	*St. Augustin.* Kassassin, 1882.	5 6	6 57	240	126
29		Tu	*Beheading of St. John the Baptist.*	5 8	6 55	241	125
30		W	Plevna, 1877. Sir John Ross (Arctic) d. 1856.	5 9	6 53	242	124
31		Th	Kandahar, 1880. John Bunyan died, 1688.	5 11	6 51	243	123

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter 1*d.* 11*h.* 29*m.* Afternoon.
○ Full Moon 10 2 55 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter 17 0 11 Afternoon.
● New Moon 24 4 14 Morning.
☽ First Quarter 31 4 21 Afternoon.

Apogee 5*d.* 2*h.* A. 251,800.
Perigee 21*d.* 11*h.* M. 226,700.

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1910, on 17 days; total fall, 2·42 inches; *above* the average, 1841–90, by 0·07 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Borough and County Lists of Voters be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for t Sundays.—Claims of Lodgers to be sent in betwe this day and 20th. Lammas—Scottish Quarter D

5. Oyster Season opens.

20. Last day for service on Overseers of vot claims and objections in counties and borough

25. Last day for publishing claims and ob tions to vote in elections, and for Overse to deliver lists of Electors to Town Clerks Clerks to County Councils.

THE SUN.

...ger ...ck.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.)at Noon	Hrly Var. (-)'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
12	0·13	8 42 7	9·73	18 15 0	37·1	8 35 54	15 21 34
9	0·15	8 46 0	9·71	18 0 0	37·9	8 39 51	15 17 38
5	0·18	8 49 53	9·68	17 44 42	38·6	8 43 48	15 13 42
1	0·20	8 53 45	9·65	17 29 8	39·3	8 47 44	15 9 46
56	0·23	8 57 36	9·63	17 13 16	40·0	8 51 41	15 5 50
50	0·25	9 1 27	9·60	16 57 8	40·7	8 55 37	15 1 55
43	0·28	9 5 17	9·58	16 40 43	41·4	8 59 34	14 57 59
36	0·30	9 9 7	9·55	16 24 2	42·0	9 3 30	14 54 3
29	0·33	9 12 56	9·53	16 7 6	42·7	9 7 27	14 50 7
21	0·35	9 16 44	9·50	15 49 54	43·3	9 11 23	14 46 11
12	0·38	9 20 32	9·48	15 32 26	44·0	9 15 20	14 42 15
3	0·40	9 24 19	9·46	15 14 44	44·6	9 19 17	14 38 19
53	0·42	9 28 6	9·43	14 56 47	45·2	9 23 13	14 34 23
42	0·44	9 31 52	9·41	14 38 36	45·8	9 27 10	14 30 27
31	0·47	9 35 38	9·39	14 20 11	46·3	9 31 6	14 26 31
20	0·49	9 39 23	9·37	14 1 32	46·9	9 35 3	14 22 35
8	0·51	9 43 7	9·35	13 42 39	47·5	9 38 59	14 18 40
56	0·53	9 46 51	9·33	13 23 33	48·0	9 42 56	14 14 44
43	0·55	9 50 35	9·31	13 4 15	48·5	9 46 52	14 10 48
29	0·57	9 54 18	9·29	12 44 43	49·1	9 50 49	14 6 52
15	0·59	9 58 1	9·27	12 25 0	49·6	9 54 46	14 2 56
1	0·61	10 1 43	9·25	12 5 5	50·0	9 58 42	13 59 0
46	0·63	10 5 25	9·23	11 44 58	50·5	10 2 39	13 55 4
31	0·65	10 9 6	9·21	11 24 39	51·0	10 6 35	13 51 8
15	0·66	10 12 47	9·19	11 4 10	51·4	10 10 32	13 47 12
59	0·68	10 16 27	9·17	10 43 31	51·9	10 14 28	13 43 16
42	0·70	10 20 7	9·16	10 22 41	52·3	10 18 25	13 39 20
26	0·71	10 23 47	9·14	10 1 41	52·7	10 22 21	13 35 25
8	0·73	10 27 26	9·12	9 40 32	53·1	10 26 18	13 31 29
50	0·75	10 31 5	9·11	9 19 14	53·4	10 30 15	13 27 33
32	0·76	10 34 44	9·09	8 57 47	53·8	10 34 11	13 23 37

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (8.48)
2. (8.47)
3. (8.45)
4. (8.43)
5. (8.41)
6. ☽. (8.40)
7. (8.38)
8. (8.37)
9. (8.35)
10. (8.33)
11. (8.31)
12. (8.29)
13. ☽. (8.27)
14. (8.26)
15. (8.24)
16. (8.22)
17. (8.20)
18. (8.18)
19. (8.16)
20. ☽. (8.13)
21. (8.11)
22. (8.9)
23. (8.7)
24. (8.5)
25. (8.3)
26. (8.1)
27. ☽. (7.59)
28. (7.57)
29. (7.55)
30. (7.53)
31. (7.51)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1910.

TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN-	SUN-
ximum.	Minimum	Mn. 1841-1905	Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)		FALL	SHINE.
°	°	°	inches.	Directn.	Pressure lbs. to foot.	inch.	hours.
73·1	49·8	62·2	29·683	SSW	1·2	...	10·4
67·0	53·3	·1	29·540	SSW	4·9	·09	7·6
72·0	49·2	·1	29·601	SSW	2·7	·01	12·5
73·7	50·3	·1	29·504	S	1·9	·63	6·4
72·2	55·2	·1	29·611	V'ble	1·5	·11	2·1
68·2	52·1	·2	29·802	W	1·7	...	4·6
73·3	49·1	·2	29·772	SW	1·0	...	4·3
67·0	58·7	·3	29·699	N	0·3	·02	0·1
67·3	56·4	·3	29·722	NE	1·5	·10	0·1
73·1	52·3	·3	29·869	NNE	2·5	...	11·3
73·1	52·6	·4	29·965	V'ble	0·6	...	8·0
67·4	55·3	·5	29·816	SW	5·0	·02	3·9
64·1	54·3	·5	29·930	SW	0·7	·04	...
65·0	52·1	·5	29·812	SE	2·0	...	5·6
64·5	56·7	·4	29·716	WSW	4·8	...	10·6
65·8	51·4	·3	29·914	SW	2·1	...	9·5
70·1	53·3	·1	29·820	SSW	4·8	·01	2·4
73·1	52·1	61·9	29·806	SW	3·1	...	8·9
64·0	56·0	·7	29·646	WSW	7·7	·17	10·9
63·5	53·1	·5	29·787	SW	5·6	·01	4·8
63·4	55·3	·3	29·728	SW	6·6	...	8·6
66·0	52·1	·1	29·811	WSW	1·8	·03	1·3
70·2	49·1	60·9	29·787	SW	2·1	·08	5·6
65·0	53·3	·8	29·615	WSW	3·5	...	6·6
70·8	51·6	·7	29·747	SSW	2·2	...	1·8
70·0	54·7	·7	29·459	SW	5·1	·69	5·6
66·0	50·6	·6	29·704	SW	7·8	...	7·6
66·1	56·1	·4	29·462	SSE	6·2	·10	...
66·0	48·9	·3	29·463	SSW	4·6	·28	6·9
67·9	53·1	·1	29·772	SSW	4·5	·03	5·9
66·8	51·2	59·9	30·085	WSW	1·9	...	3·1
70·8	52·7	61·6	29·731		Sum	2·42	177·0

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 8h. 30m. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	0 33	10 27	5 36	14 2 19	12 12 39	55	25 15	8 6	42 O3●
2	1 47	10 42	6 20	14 48 37	17 7 22	54	51 14	58 7	16 41 O23
3	3 1	11 3	7 6	15 36 23	21 16 46	54	26 14	52 8	16 ♃ 4 O13
4	4 14	11 28	7 54	16 26 3	24 31 15	54	12 14	48 9	16 423 O
5	5 20	mrn.	8 44	17 17 40	26 41 33	54	7 14	46 10	16 43 O1●
6	6 17	0 5	9 35	18 10 47	27 39 44	54	10 14	47 11	16 431 O2
7	7 3	0 53	10 27	19 4 33	27 20 53	54	20 14	50 12	16 423 O1
8	7 36	1 55	11 17	19 57 57	25 44 29	54	37 14	54 13	16 421 O3
9	8 1	3 4	mrn.	20 50 4	22 54 53	54	58 15	0 14	16 ♃ O423
10	8 20	4 20	0 6	21 40 23	19 0 39	55	23 15	7 15	16 O1234
11	8 35	5 38	0 53	22 28 54	14 13 5	55	50 15	14 16	16 213 O4
12	8 48	6 55	1 38	23 16 1	8 44 57	56	19 15	22 17	16 3O14●
13	9 0	8 11	2 22	0 2 27	2 49 46	56	49 15	31 18	16 31 O24
14	9 12	9 29	3 6	0 49 9	3 18 20	57	20 15	39 19	16 23 O14
15	9 25	10 49	3 51	1 37 14	9 24 8	57	52 15	48 20	16 21 O34
16	9 42	aft.	4 38	2 27 50	15 10 23	58	24 15	56 21	16 O1243
17	10 3	1 38	5 29	3 22 0	20 16 58	58	54 16	5 22	16 O423●
18	10 35	3 5	6 24	4 20 26	24 20 46	59	22 16	12 23	16 2413 O
19	11 22	4 27	7 25	5 22 57	26 57 42	59	45 16	19 24	16 432 O1
20	mrn.	5 35	8 28	6 28 10	27 47 47	60	1 16	23 25	16 431 O2
21	0 28	6 26	9 33	7 33 43	26 42 1	60	6 16	24 26	16 432 O1
22	1 50	7 0	10 35	8 37 5	23 46 39	59	59 16	22 27	16 421 O3
23	3 21	7 23	11 33	9 36 38	19 21 18	59	39 16	17 28	16 4 O123
24	4 50	7 40	aft.	10 31 55	13 52 33	59	7 16	8 0	8 41 O23
25	6 15	7 55	1 15	11 23 25	7 47 24	58	27 15	57 1	8 241 O3
26	7 37	8 7	2 1	12 12 8	1 29 35	58	57 15	44 2	8 32 O14
27	8 58	8 19	2 46	12 59 10	4 41 35	56	52 15	31 3	8 31 O24
28	10 14	8 31	3 29	13 45 37	10 30 46	56	6 15	19 4	8 32 O14
29	11 30	8 46	4 14	14 32 25	15 45 35	55	26 15	8 5	8 21 O34
30	aft.	9 4	5 0	15 20 22	20 15 22	54	53 14	59 6	8 O2134
31	1 59	9 28	5 47	16 9 56	23 50 25	54	29 14	52 7	8 1O234

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.			♀ Venus.			♂ Mars.			♃ Jupiter.			♄ Saturn.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
4	10	33	44	11	28	17	2	43	28	14	16	57	3	10	40
9	10	55	4	11	37	9	2	55	15	14	18	49	3	11	37
14	11	12	22	11	43	40	3	6	45	14	20	56	3	12	24
19	11	24	57	11	47	29	3	17	55	14	23	15	3	13	1
24	11	31	35	11	48	12	3	28	42	14	25	47	3	13	28
29	11	30	47	11	45	31	3	39	2	14	28	32	3	13	44

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
4	8	46	19n	0	42	6n	13	38	48n	12	36	53n	15	22	49n
9	5	42	56	1	10	27n	14	33	15	12	47	39	15	25	31
14	2	56	35	1	52	4	15	24	5	12	59	29	15	27	32
19	0	38	7n	4	18	57	16	11	14	13	12	18	15	28	50
24	0	57	39s	5	26	31	16	54	38	13	26	1	15	29	27
29	1	30	33	6	9	22s	17	34	21n	13	40	33s	15	29	21n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	8 6	18 6	9 0	1 6	1 0
15	8 7	10 1	21 8	9 6	1 6	1 0
25	8 7	12 1	25 5	10 2	1 5	1 0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	15 48	3 3	17 7	4 8	16 8	8
15	15 49	3 8	20 8	5 1	16 4	8
25	15 51	4 6	24 3	5 4	16 0	8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 35° 11′ ♉.

Eclipses, Occultations and other Celestial Phenomena.

August 1. Day breaks 1*h.* 31*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 10*h.* 41*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 15*h.* 24*m.*

Aug. 1. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h.* 11*m.* ☌ ☽ 1° 13′ N.

Aug. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 11*m.* 6·1*s.*

Aug. 8. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 46*m. morn.* Uranus 4° 28′ N.

Aug. 10. Venus at greatest brilliancy, 1*h. aft.*

Aug. 13. Mercury at greatest elongation (27° 25′) East, 9*h. morn.*

Aug. 17. Mars and Saturn in conjunction, 3*h.* 53*m. morn.* ☌ ♂ 21′ N.

Aug. 17. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 2*m. morn.* ♄ 4° 2′ S.

Aug. 17. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 12*m. morn.* ♂ 3° 40′ S.

Aug. 18. Occultation of *k* Tauri magnitude 5·6. See p. 84.

Aug. 20. Venus at greatest distance from the Sun, 7*h. morn.*

Aug. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 11*m.* 4·9*s.*

Aug. 21. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 20*m.* ☌ ♆ 5° 36′ S.

Aug. 22. Occultation of λ Cancri magnitude 5·9. See p. 84.

Aug. 23. Venus stationary, 4*h. morn.*

Aug. 25. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 12*m.* ☌ ☿ 7° 53′ S.

Aug. 25. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 50*m.* ☌ ♀ 10° 23′ S.

Aug. 26. Mercury stationary, 1*h. aft.*

Aug. 29. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 0*m. morn.* ♃ 1° 41′ N.

In this month the Morning decrease 47*m.*, and the Afternoon 57*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
6 21	6 40	3 38	4 0	11 35	11 54	10 40	11 0	4 31	4 50	7 5	7 27	3 25	3 46
7 1	7 23	4 24	4 50	...	0 14	11 20	11 41	5 10	5 32	7 50	8 17	4 9	4 35
7 46	8 13	5 19	5 51	0 36	1 4	...	0 5	5 58	6 27	8 47	9 19	5 4	5 34
8 43	9 17	6 25	7 0	1 37	2 14	0 34	1 10	7 0	7 37	9 53	10 29	6 6	6 40
9 57	10 36	7 36	8 12	2 55	3 36	1 58	2 43	8 16	8 55	11 5	11 41	7 15	7 51
11 14	11 49	8 47	9 19	4 15	4 51	3 26	4 2	9 30	10 2	...	0 13	8 25	8 56
...	0 21	9 46	10 10	5 22	5 49	4 31	4 56	10 30	10 54	0 41	1 6	9 24	9 50
0 49	1 12	10 31	10 50	6 13	6 36	5 17	5 36	11 17	11 39	1 29	1 50	10 13	10 32
1 34	1 55	11 9	11 28	6 58	7 18	5 56	6 15	...	0 0	2 10	2 29	10 50	11 6
2 15	2 32	11 46	...	7 36	7 53	6 34	6 52	0 20	0 38	2 46	3 2	11 22	11 38
2 47	3 3	0 3	0 20	8 9	8 26	7 9	7 26	0 55	1 13	3 18	3 34	11 55	...
3 20	3 38	0 36	0 52	8 43	9 0	7 43	7 59	1 31	1 49	3 51	4 9	0 13	0 31
3 55	4 12	1 9	1 26	9 17	9 33	8 15	8 30	2 6	2 23	4 27	4 44	0 49	1 7
4 29	4 46	1 43	2 0	9 49	10 5	8 46	9 2	2 40	2 57	5 2	5 20	1 25	1 44
5 3	5 20	2 17	2 35	10 22	10 40	9 19	9 38	3 14	3 32	5 39	5 59	2 3	2 22
5 39	6 0	2 54	3 16	10 58	11 17	9 59	10 21	3 51	4 12	6 21	6 44	2 43	3 6
6 22	6 45	3 40	4 6	11 37	11 59	10 44	11 8	4 34	4 57	7 9	7 36	3 30	3 56
7 9	7 36	4 34	5 6	...	0 26	11 33	...	5 23	5 52	8 6	8 40	4 25	4 58
8 9	8 45	5 43	6 24	0 59	1 37	0 0	0 34	6 27	7 7	9 18	10 0	5 34	6 13
9 26	10 13	7 7	7 51	2 22	3 11	1 20	2 18	7 52	8 40	10 43	11 26	6 54	7 37
10 59	11 42	8 35	9 13	4 0	4 44	3 12	3 57	9 25	10 3	...	0 7	8 20	8 58
...	0 21	9 44	10 12	5 22	5 54	4 31	4 59	10 34	11 3	0 41	1 9	9 31	9 59
0 52	1 21	10 37	11 1	6 23	6 50	5 25	5 49	11 31	11 58	1 35	2 0	10 24	10 46
1 47	2 10	11 24	11 47	7 15	7 38	6 13	6 36	...	0 23	2 24	2 47	11 7	11 28
2 32	2 53	...	0 9	7 59	8 19	6 58	7 19	0 46	1 7	3 8	3 28	11 49	...
3 14	3 34	0 29	0 48	8 39	8 58	7 39	7 57	1 27	1 47	3 48	4 7	0 9	0 29
3 53	4 12	1 7	1 26	9 16	9 33	8 14	8 31	2 6	2 24	4 26	4 45	0 49	1 8
4 30	4 47	1 44	2 2	9 50	10 6	8 47	9 3	2 41	2 58	5 4	5 22	1 27	1 45
5 4	5 20	2 19	2 35	10 21	10 37	9 19	9 36	3 14	3 30	5 39	5 57	2 2	2 20
5 37	5 54	2 52	3 10	10 52	11 8	9 54	10 13	3 46	4 4	6 16	6 36	2 38	2 57
6 13	6 33	3 31	3 55	11 26	11 47	10 33	10 54	4 23	4 44	6 58	7 23	3 18	3 41

, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
s	Southg.	Sets	Rises	Southg.	Sets	Rises	Southg.	Sets	Rises	Southg.	Sets	Rises	Southg.	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
M	1 47A	8 29A	8 32M	2 36A	8 40A	10 34A	5 53M	1 10A	0 22A	5 21A	10 20A	10 48A	6 16M	1 41A
M	1 46A	8 7A	8 28M	2 19A	8 10A	10 16A	5 42M	1 6A	0 0A	4 57A	9 54A	10 20A	5 50M	1 16A
M	1 36A	7 41A	8 16M	1 57A	7 38A	9 57A	5 30M	1 1A	11 36M	4 32A	9 28A	9 54A	5 23M	0 49A
M	1 13A	7 10A	7 54M	1 28A	7 2A	9 39A	5 17M	0 53A	11 15M	4 8A	9 1A	9 27A	4 56M	0 22A

NT Right Ascension and ation of the Pole Star.

R.A.		Decl. N.		
M.	S.	°	′	″
27	28·4	88	49	43
27	37·4	88	49	45
27	46·1	88	49	47
27	53·2	88	49	50

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star, setting at first W. by N., afterwards nearly due W.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting at first due W., afterwards W. by S.

♂ Mars is in Aries; about 5° south of the Pleiades at the end of the month.

♃ Jupiter is an evening star; sets W.S.W.

♄ Saturn rises in the late evening, at the end of the month, E.N.E.

he beginning of August, Cepheus, Cygnus, cula, Delphinus, and Capricornus south at ght.

ulpecula, 3½° due north of γ Sagittæ, is Dumb-bell" Nebula, generally considered vable, although under the higher powers rd Rosse's telescope there seemed some of resolvability shown. It is situated in 19h. 55m. and Decl. 22° 26′ N., and gives a um of bright lines.

There is a little bright globular cluster, 4° due south of ε Delphini, consisting of a mass of very small stars, not easy for small telescopes; ε Delphini is situated in R.A. 20h. 28m. 49s. and Decl. 11° 0′ N. – a tiny star, 9th mag. precedes it. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily on the evenings immediately before and after the 23rd of this month. Uranus may be observed at the beginning of the month. See p. 92.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° ♎ 24*d.* 4*h.* M.
AUTUMN COMMENCES.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year	to end
1		F	*St. Giles.* Partridge Shooting begins. [1756.	5 13	6 48	244	121
2		S	Omdurman, 1898. Board of Trade constituted,	5 15	6 45	245	120
3		S	**12th Sunday after Trinity.** Dunbar, 1650.	5 17	6 43	246	119
4		M	French Republic proclaimed, 1870.	5 18	6 41	247	118
5		Tu	Malta captured, 1800. Auguste Comte d. 1857.	5 19	6 39	248	117
6		W	Scottish Rebellion commenced at Perth, 1745.	5 21	6 37	249	116
7		Th	*St. Evurtius.* Sir H. C.-Bannerman b. 1836.	5 22	6 34	250	115
8		F	*Nativity B.V.M.* Sebastopol, 1855.	5 24	6 32	251	114
9		S	Adm. Sir P. Broke (*Shannon*) born, 1776.	5 26	6 30	252	113
10		S	**13th Sunday after Trinity.** Pinkie, 1547.	5 27	6 28	253	112
11		M	Malplaquet, 1709. F.-M. Sir P. Grant b. 1804.	5 29	6 25	254	111
12		Tu	Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith born, 1852.	5 30	6 23	255	110
13		W	Capture of Quebec; death of Gen. Wolfe, 1759.	5 31	6 21	256	109
14		Th	*Holy Cross.* Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	5 33	6 18	257	108
15		F	Porfirio Diaz, Mexican President, b. 1830.	5 35	6 16	258	107
16		S	William Blackwood, publisher, died, 1834.	5 36	6 14	259	106
17		S	**14th Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Lambert.*	5 38	6 12	260	105
18		M	Dr. Saml. Johnson b. 1709; d. 13 Dec. 1784.	5 39	6 9	261	104
19		Tu	Poictiers, 1356. President Garfield d. 1881.	5 41	6 7	262	103
20		W	Ember Day. Alma, '54. DELHI DAY (1857).	5 43	6 5	263	102
21		Th	**St. Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist, & Martyr.**	5 44	6 2	264	101
22		F	Ember Day. Zutphen, 1586.	5 46	6 0	265	100
23		S	Ember Day. Assaye, 1803.	5 47	5 58	266	
24		S	**15th Sunday after Trinity.**	5 49	5 55	267	
25		M	LUCKNOW DAY (1857).	5 51	5 53	268	
26		Tu	*St. Cyprian.* Samuel Butler died, 1680.	5 52	5 50	269	
27		W	Busaco, 1810. George Cruikshank born, 1792.	5 54	5 48	270	
28		Th	Strasburg, 1870. Gen. Sir J. French b. 1852.	5 55	5 47	271	
29		F	**St. Michael and All Angels.** Quarter Day.	5 57	5 45	272	
30		S	*St. Jerome.* F.-M. Lord Roberts, VC, b. 1832.	5 58	5 43	273	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○*Full Moon	8*d.*	3*h.*	57*m.*	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	15	5	51	Afternoon.
● New Moon	22	2	37	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	30	11	8	Morning.

Apogee 2*d.* 7*h.* M. 251,300 | Perigee 17*d.* 6*h.* M. 229,600.
Apogee 30*d.* 3*h.* M. 251,200.
* The Harvest Moon.

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1910,
on 3 days; total fall, 0·73 inch; *below* the average, 1841-90, by 1·52 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Declarations as to misdescript or other error in County or Burgess Lists to delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of ! Peace.—Lists of Jurors to be affixed to chu doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon clo time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

8. First day on which Revising Barristers n hold Revision Courts.

24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up to t date for past half-year.

THE SUN.

	Hrly Var. of Equa of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. (-) of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0·77	10 38 28	9·08	8 36 11	54·1	10 38 8	13 10 41
2	0·79	10 41 59	9·07	8 14 28	54·5	10 42 4	13 15 45
3	0·80	10 45 37	9·05	7 52 36	54·8	10 46 1	13 11 49
4	0·81	10 49 14	9·04	7 30 37	55·1	10 49 57	13 7 53
5	0·82	10 52 51	9·03	7 8 30	55·4	10 53 54	13 3 57
6	0·83	10 56 28	9·02	6 46 17	55·7	10 57 50	13 0 1
7	0·84	11 0 4	9·01	6 23 57	55·9	11 1 47	12 56 5
8	0·85	11 3 40	9·00	6 1 31	56·2	11 5 44	12 52 10
9	0·86	11 7 17	9·00	5 38 59	56·4	11 9 40	12 48 14
10	0·86	11 10 52	8·99	5 16 21	56·7	11 13 37	12 44 18
11	0·87	11 14 28	8·99	4 53 38	56·9	11 17 33	12 40 22
12	0·87	11 18 4	8·98	4 30 50	57·1	11 21 30	12 36 26
13	0·88	11 21 39	8·98	4 7 57	57·3	11 25 26	12 32 30
14	0·88	11 25 15	8·97	3 44 59	57·5	11 29 23	12 28 34
15	0·88	11 28 50	8·97	3 21 58	57·6	11 33 19	12 24 38
16	0·88	11 32 26	8·97	2 58 52	57·8	11 37 16	12 20 42
17	0·88	11 36 1	8·97	2 35 43	57·9	11 41 13	12 16 46
18	0·88	11 39 36	8·97	2 12 31	58·1	11 45 9	12 12 50
19	0·88	11 43 12	8·97	1 49 15	58·2	11 49 6	12 8 55
20	0·88	11 46 47	8·97	1 25 58	58·3	11 53 2	12 4 59
21	0·88	11 50 22	8·98	1 2 38	58·4	11 56 59	12 1 3
22	0·87	11 53 58	8·98	0 39 16	58·4	12 0 55	11 57 7
23	0·87	11 57 34	8·98	South.	58·5	12 4 52	11 53 11
24	0·87	12 1 9	8·99	0 7 30	58·5	12 8 48	11 49 15
25	0·86	12 4 45	8·99	0 30 55	58·5	12 12 45	11 45 19
26	0·85	12 8 21	9·00	0 54 20	58·5	12 16 42	11 41 23
27	0·85	12 11 57	9·01	1 17 45	58·5	12 20 38	11 37 27
28	0·84	12 15 34	9·02	1 41 9	58·5	12 24 35	11 33 31
29	0·83	12 19 10	9·02	2 4 32	58·4	12 28 31	11 29 36
30	0·82	12 22 47	9·03	2 27 55	58·4	12 32 28	11 25 40

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (7.48)
2. (7.45)
3. S. (7.43)
4. (7.41)
5. (7.39)
6. (7.37)
7. (7.34)
8. (7.32)
9. (7.30)
10. S. (7.28)
11. (7.25)
12. (7.23)
13. (7.21)
14. (7.18)
15. (7.16)
16. (7.14)
17. S. (7.12)
18. (7.9)
19. (7.7)
20. (7.5)
21. (7.2)
22. (7.0)
23. (6.58)
24. S. (6.55)
25. (6.53)
26. (6.50)
27. (6.48)
28. (6.47)
29. (6.45)
30. (6.43)

EOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1910.

	TEMPERATURE		BAROM	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		RAIN FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	um Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	Mean.	Directn.	Pressure.	inch.	hours.
	°	°	inches.		lbs.		
2	49·9	59·8	30·115	NNW	2·5	...	10·7
5	50·3	·7	30·025	NW	1·6	...	0·4
3	52·1	·6	29·986	NW	2·3	...	11·6
1	49·7	·5	30·007	N	4·2	...	1·4
2	52·3	·4	30·050	N	2·0	...	...
3	52·6	·2	30·045	N	1·8	...	0·1
0	50·4	·0	30·070	N	2·6	·02	0·2
4	53·2	58·8	30·058	NNE	4·3	...	5·9
0	46·7	·6	30·096	N	1·3	...	2·2
6	39·1	·4	30·066	N	0·2	...	5·9
0	51·3	·1	29·988	NE	1·4	...	3·6
1	47·8	·0	29·991	NNE	3·8	...	2·9
8	45·7	57·8	29·992	N	2·6	...	10·4
1	50·3	·7	29·863	N	8·8	·66	0·5
0	51·8	·6	30·045	NNE	3·3	...	0·3
6	53·4	·5	30·202	NNE	3·1	...	1·9
1	52·3	·2	30·285	NE	2·1	...	1·6
9	50·1	56·9	30·080	NE	2·3	...	9·9
7	46·5	·5	29·873	N	4·0	...	5·4
1	43·0	·2	30·050	N	4·3	...	8·8
1	40·1	55·9	30·202	N	1·0	...	8·6
3	43·9	·6	30·244	N	0·4	...	7·6
0	39·3	·4	30·201	NW	1·2	...	9·2
3	48·2	·3	30·099	NW	0·8	...	5·9
0	48·1	·2	30·032	SE	0·3	...	0·2
1	49·1	·2	29·854	S	2·8	...	3·0
2	49·1	·1	30·004	WSW	1·4	...	10·5
2	43·7	54·9	29·861	S	1·1	...	11·0
9	54·9	·7	29·712	WSW	1·9	·05	1·6
8	49·8	·4	29·922	Calm	0·0	...	1·0
6	48·5	57·2	30·034		Sum	0·73	142·3

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 7h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	3 10	10 0	6 37	17 ♌ 18 26	21 49	54	16	14 49	8 8	2○134
2	4 11	10 45	7 28	17 54 9	27 41	55	54	13 14	48 9	8 32○4●
3	5 0	11 49	8 29	18 47 49	27 45	33	54	20 14	50 10	8 31○42
4	5 38	morn.	9 10	19 41 23	26 31	8	54	35 14	54 11	8 34○21
5	6 5	0 48	10 0	20 33 58	24 1	21	54	58 15	0 12	8 421○3
6	6 26	2 4	10 48	21 25 0	20 22	55	55	27 15	8 13	8 4○13●
7	6 42	3 21	11 34	22 14 22	15 45	41	55	59 15	17 14	8 41○23
8	6 56	4 39	morn.	23 2 21	10 21	46	56	32 15	26 15	8 42○13
9	7 8	5 57	0 19	23 49 33	4 24	53	57	5 15	35 16	8 4321○
10	7 19	7 16	1 3	0 36 50	1 49	51	57	36 15	43 17	8 341○2
11	7 33	8 37	1 49	1 25 11	8 5	45	58	4 15	51 18	8 34○12
12	7 48	9 59	2 36	2 15 41	14 4	17	58	27 15	57 19	8 213○4
13	8 7	11 26	3 26	3 9 18	19 24	45	58	47 16	3 20	8 ○134●
14	8 35	aft.	4 20	4 6 39	23 44	42	59	2 16	7 21	8 1○234
15	9 17	2 16	5 18	5 7 40	26 41	41	59	13 16	10 22	8 2○134
16	10 15	3 30	6 20	6 11 15	27 57	14	59	19 16	12 23	8 231○4
17	11 30	4 24	7 23	7 15 25	27 22	2	59	21 16	12 24	8 4○3○24
18	morn.	5 1	8 24	8 17 56	24 59	23	59	16 16	11 25	8 3○124
19	0 56	5 27	9 22	9 17 11	21 4	19	59	5 16	7 26	8 213○4
20	2 24	5 46	10 16	10 12 35	15 58	59	58	46 16	2 27	8 2○413
21	3 50	6 1	11 6	11 4 27	10 7	33	58	19 15	55 28	8 41○23
22	5 13	6 12	11 52	11 53 35	3 52	58	57	46 15	46 29	8 42○13
23	6 34	6 24	aft.	12 41 2	2 24	33	57	9 15	36 0	21 4213○
24	7 51	6 37	1 21	13 27 48	8 27	41	56	30 15	25 1	21 43○12
25	9 10	6 50	2 6	14 14 49	14 1	39	55	52 15	15 2	21 43○2●
26	10 25	7 8	2 52	15 2 51	18 53	42	55	17 15	5 3	21 4231○
27	11 42	7 28	3 39	15 52 24	22 52	36	54	48 14	57 4	21 42○13
28	aft.	7 56	4 28	16 43 38	25 48	36	54	27 14	52 5	21 14○23
29	2 0	8 36	5 19	17 36 19	27 33	48	54	16 14	49 6	21 ♇○143
30	2 55	9 27	6 10	18 29 49	28 2	58	54	15 14	48 7	21 ♇1○4

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
3	11 21 35	11 39 25	3 48 50	14 31 28	3 13 49
8	11 5 59	11 30 23	3 58 3	14 34 35	3 13 43
13	10 50 54	11 19 34	4 6 35	14 37 51	3 13 37
18	10 45 13	11 8 36	4 14 21	14 41 18	3 13 0
23	10 53 31	10 59 22	4 21 12	14 44 53	3 12 23
28	11 14 9	10 58 44	4 27 2	14 48 36	3 11 36

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
3	0 39 23S	6 22 2S	18 10 31N	15 28 32N	
8	1 38 34N	6 1 0	18 43 18	14 11 42	15 27 3
13	4 38 19	5 7 16	19 12 54	14 28 7	15 24 54
18	6 58 33	3 48 5	19 39 29	14 45 0	15 22 5
23	7 39 32	2 15 41	20 3 14	15 2 17	15 18 38
28	6 31 6N	0 43 29S	20 24 25N	15 19 51S	15 14 35N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	13 9	29 4	11 0	1 5	1 0
15	8 8	12 5	31 1	11 8	1 5	1 0
25	8 8	9 3	29 8	12 7	1 4	1 0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃
′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
15 54	5 3	28 1	5 8	15 6
15 56	4 7	29 7	6 3	15 2
15 59	3 5	28 5	6 8	15 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 33° 32′ ♉.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena

September 1. Day breaks 3*h.* 7*m. morn.*, and Twilight e at 8*h.* 53*m. aft.*, the length of Day being 13*h.* 35*m.*

Sept. 1. Occultation of 43 O uchi; magnitude 5·4. See p.

Sept. 2. Occultation of B.A 6190; magnitude 6·0. See p.

Sept. 4. Uranus in conjunct with the Moon, 4*h.* 37*m.* Uranus 4° 35′ N.

Sept. 5. Mean time of E semidiameter passing the m dian, 1*m.* 4·1*s.*

Sept. 13. Saturn in conjunc with the Moon, 1*h.* 48*m.* ♄ 4° 22′ S.

Sept. 14. Mars in conjunc with the Moon, 0*h.* 39*m.* ♂ 4° 32′ S.

Sept. 16. Occultation of B 1918; magnitude 6·1. See p.

Sept. 17. Neptune in con tion with the Moon, 9*h.* 28*m.* ♆ 5° 46′ S.

Sept. 18. Mercury statio 3*h. morn.*

Sept. 18. Occultation of ω^1 Ca magnitude 6·1. See p. 84.

Sept. 20. Mean time of semidiameter passing the dian, 1*m.* 3·8*s.*

Sept. 21. Mercury in con tion with the Moon, 4*h.* 13*m.* ☿ 4° 31′ S.

Sept. 21. Venus in conjun with the Moon, 11*h.* 11*m.* ♀ 13° 14′ S.

Sept. 24. Sun enters sign ♎ 4*h.* 18*m. morn.* Autumn mences.

Sept. 25. Mercury at gre elongation (17° 52′) West, 2*h.*

Sept. 26. Jupiter in conjun with the Moon, 4*h.* 5*m.* ♃ 2° 11′ N.

Sept. 29. Occultation of B 6072; magnitude 5·8. See p.

In this month the Mor decrease 45*m.*, and the Aftern 1*h.* 5*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 56	7 19	4 22	4 51	...	0 10	11 16	11 40	5 6	5 31	7 50	8 20	4 8	4 38
7 45	8 20	5 23	6 1	0 38	1 14	...	0 11	6 4	6 45	8 56	9 38	5 12	5 51
9 3	9 51	6 45	7 31	1 59	2 48	0 55	1 51	7 31	8 16	10 22	11 6	6 33	7 15
10 37	11 18	8 14	8 52	3 36	4 19	2 44	3 30	8 58	9 35	11 45	...	7 54	8 30
11 56	...	9 23	9 50	4 56	5 27	4 7	4 36	10 8	10 33	0 18	0 46	9 2	9 29
0 27	0 51	10 12	10 30	5 51	6 12	4 58	5 16	10 54	11 13	1 9	1 28	9 50	10 9
1 11	1 30	10 47	11 4	6 32	6 51	5 33	5 50	11 32	11 51	1 46	2 3	10 26	10 42
1 49	2 6	11 20	11 36	7 9	7 26	6 7	6 24	...	0 10	2 20	2 36	10 57	11 13
2 21	2 37	11 53	...	7 43	8 0	6 42	7 0	0 28	0 46	2 52	3 9	11 29	11 46
2 54	3 10	0 10	0 26	8 16	8 33	7 17	7 34	1 4	1 22	3 26	3 43	...	0 4
3 27	3 44	0 43	0 59	8 50	9 6	7 50	8 5	1 39	1 56	4 0	4 16	0 22	0 39
4 1	4 18	1 15	1 32	9 22	9 39	8 20	8 36	2 13	2 30	4 33	4 51	0 57	1 15
4 36	4 54	1 50	2 8	9 56	10 13	8 53	9 10	2 47	3 5	5 10	5 29	1 34	1 53
5 12	5 31	2 26	2 45	10 30	10 48	9 29	9 50	3 24	3 44	5 49	6 12	2 13	2 34
5 52	6 15	3 7	3 33	11 8	11 32	10 14	10 40	4 6	4 31	6 38	7 8	2 58	3 26
6 41	7 12	4 4	4 42	...	0 2	11 9	11 44	4 59	5 34	7 42	8 22	4 1	4 41
7 49	8 32	5 26	6 14	0 40	1 27	...	0 28	6 17	7 5	9 8	9 57	5 24	6 9
9 23	10 16	7 4	7 53	2 20	3 15	1 20	2 20	7 55	8 44	10 45	11 30	6 55	7 40
11 4	11 47	8 38	9 15	4 5	4 48	3 16	3 59	9 26	10 1	...	0 8	8 22	8 57
...	0 20	9 43	10 6	5 21	5 48	4 29	4 52	10 28	10 53	0 39	1 4	9 25	9 49
0 46	1 11	10 28	10 49	6 13	6 36	5 14	5 35	11 17	11 40	1 27	1 49	10 10	10 30
1 34	1 54	11 9	11 28	6 58	7 18	5 56	6 16	...	0 2	2 9	2 28	10 49	11 6
2 13	2 31	11 46	...	7 37	7 55	6 35	6 54	0 22	0 41	2 46	3 3	11 23	11 41
2*48	3* 5	0 4	0 21	8 12	8 29	7 12	7 29	0 59	1 18	3 20	3 38	...	0 0
3 22	3 40	0 38	0 55	8 46	9 2	7 45	8 0	1 36	1 52	3 55	4 11	0 18	0 35
3 57	4 13	1 11	1 26	9 17	9 31	8 14	8 28	2 7	2 22	4 27	4 43	0 51	1 7
4 28	4 43	1 42	1 57	9 45	10 0	8 42	8 57	2 37	2 52	4 59	5 16	1 23	1 40
4 58	5 14	2 13	2 30	10 15	10 30	9 13	9 30	3 7	3 23	5 34	5 53	1 57	2 15
5 32	5 51	2 48	3 8	10 46	11 4	9 49	10 10	3 41	4 1	6 13	6 36	2 34	2 56
6 12	6 36	3 32	4 1	11 26	11 55	10 34	11 1	4 24	4 52	7 3	7 35	3 22	3 55

..., Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
...s	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
...n.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3M	0 35A	6 36A	7 22M	0 53A	6 24A	9 19A	5 3M	0 45A	10 53M	3 45A	8 37A	8 59A	4 29M	11 55M
3M	11 46M	6 4A	6 38M	0 13A	5 48A	9 0A	4 49M	0 35A	10 33M	3 22A	8 11A	8 32A	4 1M	11 26M
7M	11 4M	5 41A	5 47M	11 30M	5 13A	8 39A	4 32M	0 23A	10 12M	2 59A	7 46A	8 4A	3 33M	10 58M
6M	10 48M	5 30A	4 54M	10 49M	4 44A	8 18A	4 15M	0 9A	9 53M	2 37A	7 21A	7 36A	3 5M	10 30M

...ENT Right Ascension and ...ation of the Pole Star.

R.A.		Decl. N.		
h.	M. S.	°	′	″
27	56·8	88	49	31
28	2·5	88	49	54
28	8·3	88	49	57
28	12·7	88	50	0

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star in the latter half of the month, rising E. by N.

♀ Venus is a morning star at the end of the month, rising due E. Not far from Mercury.

♂ Mars rises in the late evening, about midway between Aldebaran and the Pleiades, N.E. by E.

♃ Jupiter is an evening star, setting W.S.W.

♄ Saturn rises in the evening, E.N.E., between Aries and Taurus.

...he 1st of September, Cepheus, Pegasus, ...us, and Piscis Australis will be on the ...n at midnight.

...egasus is a fine globular cluster of very ...tars, 3½′ in diameter, 4½° north-west of ...i, much condensed towards the centre, ...the stars cannot be resolved; there are ...elescopic and several rather bright stars ...ield. Aquarius contains a fine cluster of stars, condensed in the centre, and presenting a true globular form, consisting of very small stars very much compressed. It is situated in R.A. 21*h.* 28*m.* and Decl. 1° 20′ S.

In the early evening at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. 21*h.* 35*m.* and Decl. 23° 40′ S., can be observed. The best evenings for observation are those immediately before and after the 22nd.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 210° ♏ 24*d.* 1*h.* A.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Day of the Year.	Days to end
1		S	16th S. aft. Trin. *St. Remigius.* Pheasants.	6 0	5 40	274	9
2		M	City of Glasgow Bank failure, 1878.	6 2	5 38	275	9
3		Tu	E. Howe, inventor of sewing machine, d. 1867.	6 3	5 35	276	8
4		W	Guizot, French statesman and hist., b. 1787.	6 5	5 33	277	8
5		Th	First English Bible printed, 1535.	6 7	5 31	278	8
6		F	*St. Faith.* Jenny Lind b. 1820; d. 2 Nov. 1887.	6 9	5 28	279	8
7		S	Edgar Allan Poe d. 1849; b. 17 Feb. 1809.	6 11	5 23	280	8
8		S	17th Sunday after Trinity. Fielding d. 1754.	6 13	5 23	281	8
9		M	*St. Denys.* Rome incorp. with Italy, 1870.	6 14	5 21	282	8
10		Tu	President Krüger b. 1825. Dr. Nansen b. 1861.	6 16	5 19	283	8
11		W	Camperdown, 1797. Order of the Bath, 1399.	6 17	5 17	284	8
12		Th	Mich. Law S. begin. Pekin taken, 1860.	6 19	5 15	285	8
13		F	*Trans. of K. Edwd. Conf.* Sir H. Irving d. 1905.	6 21	5 12	286	8
14		S	Hastings, 1066. Sir W. Harcourt born, 1827.	6 22	5 10	287	8
15		S	18th Sunday after Trinity.	6 24	5 8	288	7
16		M	Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.	6 26	5 6	289	7
17		Tu	Smollett died, 1771. John Wilkes born, 1727.	6 27	5 4	290	7
18		W	St. Luke, Evangelist. Last Eng. Lottery, 1826.	6 29	5 2	291	7
19		Th	Dean Swift d. 1745. Sir T. Browne d. 1682.	6 30	5 0	292	7
20		F	Navarino, 1827. Lord Palmerston born, 1784.	6 32	4 58	293	7
21		S	Trafalgar Day (1805). Death of Nelson.	6 34	4 56	294	7
22		S	19th Sunday after Trinity.	6 36	4 53	295	7
23		M	Lord St. Aldwyn b. 1837. Conington d. 1869.	6 38	4 51	296	6
24		Tu	Rt. Hon. William Keogh died, 1878.	6 40	4 48	297	6
25		W	*St. Crispin.* Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 41	4 46	298	6
26		Th	Count von Moltke b. 1800; d. 24 Apr. 1891.	6 43	4 45	299	6
27		F	Metz, 1870. Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858.	6 45	4 43	300	6
28		S	St. Simon and St. Jude. John Locke d. 1704.	6 46	4 42	301	6
29		S	20th Sunday after Trinity. Keats born, 1795.	6 48	4 40	302	6
30		M	John Chubb, eminent lockmaker, died, 1872.	6 50	4 38	303	6
31		Tu	Hallowmas Eve. Lord Dundonald died, 1860.	6 52	4 36	304	6

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	8*d.*	4*h.*	11*m.*	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	14	11	46	Afternoon.
● New Moon	22	4	9	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	30	6	42	Morning.

Perigee 12*d.* 7*h.* M. 228,800.
Apogee 27*d.* 11*h.* A. 251,700.

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1910,

on 14 days; total fall, 1·81 inch; *below* the average, 1841–90, by 1·00 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Revising Barristers must complete revision of all lists of voters by 12th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due. 9. Various Licences expire.

14. Fire Insurances must be paid.

17. Quarter Sessions begin.

24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

THE SUN,

Greenwich Clock.	Equation of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. (+) in Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon
	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0·81	12 26 24	9·94	2 51 15	58·3	12 36 24	11 21 44
20	0·80	12 30 1	9·05	3 14 34	58·2	12 40 21	11 17 48
39	0·79	12 33 38	9·07	3 37 51	58·1	12 44 17	11 13 52
58	0·78	12 37 16	9·08	4 1 5	58·0	12 48 14	11 9 56
16	0·76	12 40 54	9·09	4 24 16	57·9	12 52 11	11 6 0
34	0·75	12 44 33	9·11	4 47 24	57·7	12 56 7	11 2 4
52	0·73	12 48 13	9·12	5 10 28	57·6	13 0 4	10 58 8
9	0·71	12 51 51	9·14	5 33 29	57·4	13 4 0	10 54 12
26	0·70	12 55 30	9·16	5 56 25	57·2	13 7 57	10 50 16
43	0·68	12 59 11	9·18	6 19 16	57·0	13 11 53	10 46 21
59	0·66	13 2 51	9·20	6 42 3	56·8	13 15 50	10 42 25
14	0·64	13 6 32	9·22	7 4 44	56·6	13 19 46	10 38 29
29	0·62	13 10 14	9·24	7 27 20	56·4	13 23 43	10 34 33
44	0·59	13 13 56	9·26	7 49 50	56·1	13 27 40	10 30 37
58	0·57	13 17 38	9·29	8 12 13	55·8	13 31 36	10 26 41
11	0·55	13 21 21	9·31	8 34 29	55·5	13 35 33	10 22 45
24	0·52	13 25 5	9·33	8 56 39	55·2	13 39 29	10 18 49
36	0·50	13 28 49	9·36	9 18 41	54·9	13 43 26	10 14 53
48	0·47	13 32 34	9·38	9 40 35	54·6	13 47 22	10 10 57
59	0·45	13 36 20	9·41	10 2 20	54·2	13 51 19	10 7 1
9	0·42	13 40 6	9·44	10 23 57	53·8	13 55 15	10 3 6
19	0·39	13 43 53	9·47	10 45 25	53·5	13 59 12	9 59 10
28	0·36	13 47 40	9·49	11 6 43	53·0	14 3 9	9 55 14
36	0·34	13 51 29	9·52	11 27 51	52·6	14 7 5	9 51 18
44	0·31	13 55 18	9·55	11 48 49	52·2	14 11 2	9 47 22
51	0·28	13 59 7	9·58	12 9 35	51·7	14 14 58	9 43 26
57	0·25	14 2 57	9·61	12 30 11	51·2	14 18 55	9 39 30
3	0·22	14 6 48	9·64	12 50 34	50·7	14 22 51	9 35 34
8	0·19	14 10 40	9·67	13 10 46	50·2	14 26 48	9 31 38
12	0·16	14 14 33	9·71	13 30 45	49·7	14 30 44	9 27 42
15	0·12	14 18 26	9·73	13 50 31	49·2	14 34 41	9 23 46

MEMORANDA.

1. S. Lamps to be lighted (6.40)
2. (6.38)
3. (6.35)
4. (6.33)
5. (6.31)
6. (6.28)
7. (6.25)
8. S. (6.23)
9. (6.21)
10. (6.19)
11. (6.17)
12. (6.15)
13. (6.12)
14. (6.10)
15. S. (6.8)
16. (6.6)
17. (6.4)
18. (6.2)
19. (6.0)
20. (5.58)
21. (5.56)
22. S. (5.53)
23. (5.51)
24. (5.48)
25. (5.46)
26. (5.45)
27. (5.43)
28. (5.42)
29. S. (5.40)
30. (5.38)
31. (5.36)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1910.

TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. Directn.	Pressure (Pressure lbs. to foot)	RAINFALL. inch.	SUNSHINE. hours.
°	°	°	inches.		lbs.		
71·0	49·4	54·1	29·906	SSE	0·7	·05	3·4
73·2	55·0	53·7	29·681	SW	1·2·6	·07	6·2
61·9	49·0	·3	30·077	W	1·3·9	·01	7·6
65·4	47·2	·0	30·336	W	0·9	...	3·3
67·9	48·1	52·8	30·312	N	0·2	...	4·1
65·2	50·4	·5	30·249	NE	0·5	...	4·4
64·2	50·3	·3	30·009	ESE	1·8	...	6·9
64·1	52·6	·0	29·788	NE	0·6	...	1·1
59·6	52·1	51·6	29·880	Calm	0·0	...	...
67·1	48·6	·3	29·851	SW	0·5	...	3·8
69·2	48·6	50·9	29·608	S	2·2	·19	2·9
58·0	48·6	·6	29·485	NNE	3·7	·39	...
58·2	49·3	·3	30·004	NE	1·2·4	·03	...
52·9	49·1	·1	30·241	E	1·6·0	...	...
56·1	43·2	49·9	30·056	ESE	5·5	...	2·1
60·0	43·5	·8	29·958	ESE	0·4	...	2·3
60·6	49·3	·6	29·793	SSW	2·2	·32	2·3
60·6	45·1	·3	29·813	SW	3·9	·22	4·5
58·5	47·8	·1	29·495	W	3·6	...	2·9
52·8	44·4	48·8	29·487	NNE	3·0	·09	1·9
57·9	42·3	·6	29·655	NE	1·8	...	0·5
55·0	44·8	·3	29·788	ENE	0·7	...	0·2
52·9	39·6	·1	29·725	ENE	1·5	...	1·0
53·7	46·6	47·9	29·661	E	2·3	...	1·3
56·9	50·0	·7	29·839	ESE	0·4	·01	0·3
58·5	50·7	·6	29·935	ESE	2·3	...	0·8
55·0	50·1	·5	29·696	E	6·4	...	...
61·4	45·2	·4	29·583	Vble	3·2	·25	3·9
53·1	44·9	·3	29·691	NE	1·2	·04	...
56·0	46·3	·2	29·720	NE	3·9	·01	...
56·8	44·2	·1	29·603	Vble	8·7	·13	2·3
59·8	47·6	50·0	29·836		Sum	1·81	70·0

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Afternoon.	Southis Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	3 37	10 29	7 1	19 23 18	27 14 14S	54 24	14 51	8 21	3○214
2	4 7	11 43	7 51	20 15 57	25 9 35	54 44	14 56	9 21	3I○24
3	4 33	mrn.	8 40	21 7 10	21 54 25	55 12	15 4	10 21	☿ 3○24
4	4 48	0 57	9 26	21 56 50	17 36 51	55 48	15 14	11 21	2○134
5	5 3	2 17	10 12	22 45 9	12 27 1	56 29	15 25	12 21	1○234
6	5 16	3 35	10 57	23 32 44	6 36 53	57 11	15 37	13 21	○2143
7	5 27	4 54	11 42	0 20 24	0 20 29S	57 53	15 48	14 21	214○3
8	5 40	6 16	mrn.	1 9 7	6 5 38n	58 29	15 58	15 21	43○1●
9	5 53	7 39	0 29	1 59 58	12 21 49	58 59	16 6	16 21	431○2
10	6 11	9 7	1 19	2 53 54	18 5 23	59 20	16 12	17 21	432○1
11	6 37	10 37	2 13	3 51 34	22 51 22	59 31	16 15	18 21	42○3●
12	7 14	aft.	3 12	4 52 54	26 15 5	59 34	16 15	19 21	41○23
13	8 7	1 23	4 14	5 56 47	27 56 37	59 28	16 14	20 21	4○123
14	9 19	2 23	5 17	7 1 10	27 46 15	59 17	16 11	21 21	421○3
15	10 40	3 5	6 19	8 3 47	25 47 27	59 0	16 6	22 21	342○1
16	mrn.	3 34	7 17	9 2 59	22 15 6	58 41	16 1	23 21	31○42
17	0 8	3 52	8 11	9 58 13	17 30 26	58 18	15 55	24 21	32○14
18	1 33	4 9	9 1	10 49 47	11 56 0	57 53	15 48	25 21	23I○4
19	2 54	4 22	9 47	11 38 33	5 52 53n	57 26	15 41	26 21	1○234
20	4 14	4 33	10 32	12 25 33	0 20 9S	56 56	15 33	27 21	○1234
21	5 32	4 43	11 15	13 11 50	6 26 24	56 26	15 24	28 21	
22	6 49	4 56	11 59	13 58 23	12 10 48	55 55	15 16	0 8	
23	8 5	5 11	aft.	14 45 57	17 19 24	55 25	15 7	1 8	
24	9 22	5 31	1 31	15 35 7	21 39 25	54 57	15 0	2 8	
25	10 38	5 55	2 20	16 26 4	24 59 23	54 34	14 54	3 8	
26	11 47	6 29	3 10	17 18 35	27 9 59	54 18	14 49	4 8	
27	aft.	7 16	4 1	18 12 1	28 4 58	54 9	14 47	5 8	
28	1 34	8 15	4 53	19 5 30	27 42 6	54 10	14 47	6 8	
29	2 10	9 23	5 43	19 58 6	26 3 14	54 21	14 50	7 8	
30	2 34	10 37	6 31	20 49 13	23 13 40	54 42	14 56	8 8	
31	2 54	11 53	7 18	21 38 38	19 20 59S	55 13	15 4	9 8	

The Satellites will not be visible till December 18 owing to the planet's proximity to the Sun.

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury. H.	M.	S.	♀ Venus. H.	M.	S.	♂ Mars. H.	M.	S.	♃ Jupiter. H.	M.	S.	♄ Saturn. H.	M.	S.
3	11	42	14	10	49	54	4	31	45	14	52	27	3	10	40
8	12	13	23	10	50	53	4	35	13	14	56	25	3	0	35
13	12	45	9	10	55	26	4	37	19	15	0	29	3	8	22
18	13	16	39	11	3	6	4	37	56	15	4	39	3	7	3
23	13	47	44	11	13	22	4	36	58	15	8	54	3	5	37
28	14	18	34	11	25	45	4	34	23	15	13	14	3	4	7

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ °	′	″	♀ °	′	″	♂ °	′	″	♃ °	′	″	♄ °	′	″
3	3	58	11n	0	37	23n	20	43	20n	15	37	38S	15	10	0n
8	0	36	30n	1	39	42	21	0	11	15	55	33	15	4	54
13	3	4	58S	2	19	58	21	15	6	16	13	32	14	59	21
18	6	48	0	2	37	34	21	28	5	16	31	30	14	53	24
23	10	22	22	2	33	37	21	39	2	16	49	25	14	47	9
28	13	42	11S	2	10	4n	21	47	46n	17	7	10S	14	40	4on

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉ ″	☿ ″	♀ ″	♂ ″	♃ ″	♄ ″
5	8 8	7 3	26 5	13 7	1 4	1 1
15	8 8	6 5	22 8	14 8	1 4	1 1
25	8 9	6 2	19 5	15 9	1 4	1 1

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉ ′	″	☿ ″	♀ ″	♂ ″	♃ ″	♄ ″
5	16 1		2 8	25 3	7 3	14 7	9 2
15	16 4		2 5	21 8	7 9	14 5	9 3
25	16 7		2 3	18 7	8 4	14 4	9 4

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

October 1. Day breaks at *4h. 8m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at *7h. 32m. aft.*, the length of the Day being *11h. 40m.*

Oct. 2. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, *0h. 4m. morn.* Uranus 4° 44′ N.

Oct. 3. Occultation of 35 Capricorni; magnitude 6·0. See p. 84.

Oct. 3–4. Occultation of 37 Capricorni; magnitude 5·7. See p. 84.

Oct. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, *1m. 4·3s.*

Oct. 6. Occultation of ψ^1 Aquarii; magnitude 4·5. See p. 84.

Oct. 6. Occultation of ψ^2 Aquarii; magnitude 4·6. See p. 84.

Oct. 9–10. Occultation of 2 Arietis; magnitude 6·1. See p. 84.

Oct. 10. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, *6h. 28m. aft.* ♄ 4° 27′ S.

Oct. 12. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, *5h. 52m. morn.* ♂ 4° 21′ S.

Oct. 13. Occultation of B.A.C. 1754; magnitude 5·7. See p. 84.

Oct. 15. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, *3h. 33m. morn.* ♆ 5° 53′ S.

Oct. 18. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, *6h. 41m. aft.* ♀ 7° 39′ S.

Oct. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, *1m. 5·4s.*

Oct. 22. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, *2h. 2m. morn.* ☿ 0° 28′ N.

Oct. 22. Eclipse of the Sun, in visible at Greenwich. See p. 81.

Oct. 22. Venus at greatest brilliancy, *4h. aft.*

Oct. 23. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, *11h. 3m. aft.* ♃ 2° 40′ N.

Oct. 28. Occultation of B.A.C. 6628: magnitude 5·9. See p. 84.

Oct. 29. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, *8h. 40m. morn.* Uranus 4° 48′ N.

In this month the Morning decrease *52m.*, and the Afternoon *1h. 4m.*

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 3° 57′ ♉.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places –

Week.		London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
		7 6	7 39	4 37	5 17	...	0 31	11 33	...	5 24	6 3	8 13	8 56	4 32	5 12
M		8 29	9 8	6 1	6 48	1 14	2 4	0 13	1 3	6 49	7 37	9 42	10 28	5 55	6 39
Tu		9 58	10 44	7 36	8 20	2 56	3 44	2 0	2 54	8 23	9 3	11 11	11 48	7 21	7 59
W		11 23	11 55	8 55	9 22	4 24	4 56	3 35	4 6	9 35	10 1	...	0 17	8 30	8 56
Th		...	0 21	9 43	10 2	5 21	5 41	4 29	4 48	10 22	10 41	0 39	0 59	9 19	9 38
F		0 41	0 59	10 18	10 33	6 0	6 19	5 5	5 21	11 0	11 19	1 16	1 33	9 55	10 12
S		1 17	1 35	10 49	11 5	6 37	6 55	5 37	5 53	11 38	11 56	1 50	2 6	10 27	10 42
M		1 52	2 7	11 21	11 38	7 12	7 28	6 10	6 26	...	0 13	2 22	2 38	10 58	11 15
Tu		2 22	2*39	11 55	...	7 45	8 2	6 44	7 2	0 31	0 50	2 55	3 13	11 33	11 51
W		2*57	3*15	0 13	0 30	8 20	8 38	7 20	7 37	1 9	1 27	3 29	3 47	...	0 10
Th		3 32	3 50	0 47	1 5	8 55	9 13	7 53	8 10	1 45	2 3	4 6	4 25	0 29	0 48
F		4 9	4 28	1 24	1 43	9 31	9 50	8 28	8 47	2 22	2 42	4 45	5 6	1 8	1 29
S		4 48	5 10	2 4	2 26	10 10	10 32	9 8	9 33	3 3	3 25	5 29	5 55	1 51	2 16
		5 34	6 1	2 50	3 19	10 56	11 23	10 0	10 30	3 50	4 20	6 24	6 58	2 45	3 18
		6 32	7 6	3 54	4 37	11 57	...	11 3	11 41	4 55	5 35	7 37	8 22	3 56	4 40
M		7 48	8 37	5 26	6 19	0 40	1 32	...	0 28	6 20	7 8	9 12	10 1	5 26	6 12
Tu		9 28	10 15	7 9	7 54	2 25	3 15	1 27	2 23	7 55	8 38	10 45	11 24	6 55	7 34
W		10 58	11 35	8 31	9 3	3 59	4 36	3 10	3 47	9 16	9 47	11 57	...	8 10	8 41
Th		...	0 5	9 29	9 49	5 6	5 29	4 15	4 35	10 11	10 33	0 24	0 46	9 6	9 28
F		0 28	0 49	10 8	10 26	5 51	6 12	4 54	5 12	10 54	11 14	1 6	1 25	9 48	10 7
S		1 10	1 30	10 44	11 2	6 32	6 51	5 31	5 50	11 34	11 53	1 44	2 2	10 24	10 40
		1 48	2 5	11 19	11 36	7 9	7 26	6 8	6 25	...	0 11	2 19	2 36	10 55	11 11
		2 20	2 36	11 52	...	7 42	7 58	6 42	6 59	0 28	0 45	2 52	3 8	11 28	11 45
		2 53	3 9	0 8	0 24	8 15	8 31	7 15	7 31	1 3	1 20	3 24	3 40	...	0 3
		3 26	3 42	0 40	0 56	8 47	9 2	7 46	8 0	1 36	1 52	3 56	4 13	0 20	0 36
Th		3 59	4 14	1 12	1 28	9 17	9 32	8 14	8 29	2 8	2 24	4 30	4 47	0 53	1 10
		4 30	4 46	1 45	2 1	9 48	10 4	8 45	9 2	2 40	2 56	5 5	5 23	1 28	1 46
		5 3	5 22	2 18	2 38	10 20	10 37	9 21	9 42	3 14	3 34	5 43	6 6	2 5	2 26
		5 43	6 6	3 1	3 28	10 57	11 22	10 5	10 30	3 56	4 21	6 32	7 2	2 50	3 19
		6 32	7 5	4 0	4 38	11 55	...	11 0	11 35	4 52	5 28	7 37	8 17	3 55	4 34
		7 43	8 24	5 21	6 6	0 35	1 19	...	0 16	6 9	6 51	8 59	9 42	5 15	5 55

NG, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Southe	Sets	Rises	South	Sets	Rises	South	Sets
	m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
	24M	10 54M	5 24A	4 10M	10 15M	4 20A	7 55A	3 55M	11 52M	9 32M	2 14	6 56A	7 8A	2 36M	10 0M
	2M	11 9M	5 16A	3 35M	9 47M	3 59A	7 29A	3 32M	11 32M	9 11M	1 52A	6 33A	6 39A	2 7M	9 31M
	43M	11 26M	5 7A	3 10M	9 27M	3 44A	7 2A	3 8M	11 10M	8 52M	1 30A	6 8A	6 11A	1 38M	9 1M
	27M	11 42M	4 57A	2 55M	9 12M	3 29A	6 32A	2 40M	10 44M	8 34M	1 9A	5 44A	5 42A	1 9M	8 31M
	9M	11 58M	4 47A	2 48M	9 2M	3 16A	5 58A	2 9M	10 15M	8 14M	0 47A	5 20A	5 14A	0 39M	8 0M

RENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND NATION OF THE POLE STAR

R.A.			Decl. N.		
H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	28	13·9	88	50	2
1	28	16·1	88	50	5
1	28	17·2	88	50	8
1	28	17·7	88	50	12

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star till near the end of the month, rising at first nearly due E., and afterwards E.S.E.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising nearly due E.

♂ MARS rises in the early evening N.E. by E.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting W.S.W.

♄ SATURN rises in the early evening, E.N.E.

the 1st of October, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, s, and Cetus are on the meridian at mid-; while Cancer and Orion are rising, and ules and Capricornus setting.

Andromeda, near to ti e 4th mag. star υ, is ge and irresolvable Nebula in the form of an ated ellipse. It is situated in R.A. *oh. 37m.* Decl. 40° 43′ N. In Sept., 1885, a decidec r nucleus was observed in R.A. *oh. 36m. 31s.*, 40° 38′ N., probably unconnected with the la. Very many minute stars can be seen n the Nebula.

A fine double cluster of stars, situated midway on a line joining α Persei and γ Cassiopeiæ, may be observed in this month. The northern cluster is a magnificent collection of stars, 30′ in diameter, ranging in magnitude from the 6th to 14th. The smaller southern cluster, 15′ in diameter, is less rich in stars, and much condensed toward the centre. On fine nights, without moonlight, such as those about the 21st, these objects afford one of the most b autiful subjects for observation.

Pallas can be observed in this month. See p. 92.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals, Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 240° 1′ 23d. 9h. M.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		W	All Saints. E. India Comp. abolished, 1858.	6 54	4 34	305	60
2		Th	All Souls' Day. Duke of Kent born, 1767.	6 56	4 32	306	59
3		F	Acre, 1840. Emperor of Japan born, 1852.	6 58	4 30	307	58
4		S	Mendelssohn died, 1847. Peabody died, 1869.	7 0	4 28	308	57
5		S	21st Sunday after Trinity. Inkermann, 1854.	7 1	4 27	309	56
6		M	*St. Leonard.* Holborn Viaduct opened, 1869.	7 2	4 26	310	55
7		Tu	"London Gazette" first published, 1665.	7 4	4 24	311	54
8		W	John Milton d. 1674. Duns Scotus d. 1308.	7 6	4 22	312	53
9		Th	Lord Mayor's Day. Edward VII. born, 1841.	7 8	4 20	313	52
10		F	Oliver Goldsmith b. 1728. Luther b. 1483.	7 9	4 19	314	51
11		S	*St. Martin.* Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 11	4 17	315	50
12		S	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	7 13	4 15	316	49
13		M	*St. Brice.* Charles Kemble, actor, died, 1865.	7 14	4 14	317	48
14		Tu	Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., born, 1833.	7 16	4 12	318	47
15		W	*St. Machutus.* Earl of Chatham born, 1708.	7 18	4 11	319	46
16		Th	John Walter, founder of the "Times," d. 1812.	7 20	4 10	320	45
17		F	*St. Hugh.* Queen Elizabeth's Accession, 1558.	7 22	4 8	321	44
18		S	Sir William Schwenck Gilbert born, 1836.	7 23	4 7	322	43
19		S	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	7 25	4 5	323	42
20		M	*St. Edmund.* Thomas Hood died, 1874.	7 27	4 4	324	41
21		Tu	Sir Thomas Gresham died, 1579.	7 28	4 3	325	40
22		W	*St. Cecilia.* Thos. Cook (Tours) born, 1808.	7 30	4 2	326	39
23		Th	*St. Clement.* Richard Hakluyt died, 1616.	7 31	4 1	327	38
24		F	Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 33	4 0	328	37
25		S	*St. Catherine.* Sir Henry Havelock d. 1857.	7 35	3 58	329	36
26		S	24th Sunday after Trinity.	7 37	3 57	330	35
27		M	Dumas fils d. 1895. Fanny Kemble b. 1809.	7 38	3 56	331	34
28		Tu	Mandalay occ'd, 1885. Leslie Stephen b. 1832.	7 40	3 55	332	33
29		W	Sir Francis Cowley Burnand born, 1836.	7 41	3 54	333	32
30		Th	St. Andrew, A. & M. Mark Lemon b. 1809.	7 43	3 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	6d.	3h.	48m.	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	13	7	20	Morning.
● New Moon	20	8	49	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	29	1	42	Morning.

Perigee 8d. 5h. A. 225,400.
Apogee 24d. 5h. A. 252,300.

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1909,

on 14 days; total fall, 0·79 inch; *below* the average, 1841–90, by 1·48 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.
– Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends.—
– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.
– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
– Fox-hunting begins.
9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.
11. Martinmas; Scottish Quarter Day.
12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

The Sun.

Day of Month	Equation of Time to be subtracted from Apparent Time	Var. of Equation of Time	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (South), at Noon.	Daily Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Noon of Sidereal Time 0h 0m 0s.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 18	0·09	14 22 20	9·77	14 10 4	48·6	14 38 38	9 19 51
2	16 19	0·06	14 26 15	9·80	14 29 23	48·0	14 42 34	9 15 55
3	16 21	0·03	14 30 10	9·83	14 48 28	47·4	14 46 31	9 11 59
4	16 21	0·01	14 34 6	9·86	15 7 18	46·8	14 50 27	9 8 3
5	16 20	0·04	14 38 4	9·90	15 25 54	46·2	14 54 24	9 4 7
6	16 19	0·08	14 42 2	9·93	15 44 14	45·5	14 58 20	9 0 11
7	16 16	0·11	14 46 0	9·97	16 2 19	44·9	15 2 17	8 56 15
8	16 13	0·15	14 50 0	10·00	16 20 8	44·2	15 6 13	8 52 19
9	16 9	0·18	14 54 1	10·04	16 37 40	43·5	15 10 10	8 48 23
10	16 5	0·22	14 58 2	10·07	16 54 55	42·8	15 14 7	8 44 27
11	15 59	0·25	15 2 4	10·11	17 11 54	42·1	15 18 3	8 40 31
12	15 52	0·29	15 6 7	10·15	17 28 35	41·3	15 22 0	8 36 36
13	15 45	0·33	15 10 11	10·18	17 44 57	40·6	15 25 56	8 32 40
14	15 37	0·36	15 14 16	10·22	18 1 2	39·8	15 29 53	8 28 44
15	15 28	0·40	15 18 22	10·26	18 16 48	39·0	15 33 49	8 24 48
16	15 18	0·43	15 22 28	10·29	18 32 14	38·2	15 37 46	8 20 52
17	15 7	0·47	15 26 36	10·33	18 47 21	37·4	15 41 42	8 16 56
18	14 55	0·51	15 30 44	10·36	19 2 8	36·6	15 45 39	8 13 0
19	14 43	0·54	15 34 53	10·40	19 16 35	35·7	15 49 36	8 9 4
20	14 29	0·58	15 39 3	10·43	19 30 41	34·8	15 53 32	8 5 8
21	14 15	0·61	15 43 14	10·47	19 44 25	33·9	15 57 29	8 1 12
22	14 0	0·64	15 47 25	10·50	19 57 48	33·0	16 1 25	7 57 16
23	13 44	0·68	15 51 38	10·53	20 10 49	32·1	16 5 22	7 53 20
24	13 28	0·71	15 55 51	10·57	20 23 28	31·2	16 9 18	7 49 25
25	13 10	0·74	16 0 5	10·60	20 35 44	30·2	16 13 15	7 45 29
26	12 52	0·77	16 4 20	10·63	20 47 37	29·4	16 17 11	7 41 33
27	12 33	0·80	16 8 35	10·66	20 59 7	28·3	16 21 8	7 37 37
28	12 14	0·83	16 12 51	10·69	21 10 13	27·3	16 25 5	7 33 41
29	11 53	0·86	16 17 8	10·72	21 20 55	26·3	16 29 1	7 29 45
30	11 32	0·89	16 21 25	10·75	21 31 12	25·2	16 32 58	7 25 49

Meteorological Observations, November, 1909.

Day of Month	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Direction.	Pressure.	Rain. Fall.	Sun. Shine.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	51·7	43·9	47·0	30·000	NNE	0·5	...	0·2
2	55·1	44·6	46·8	29·909	SW	0·9	·01	5·3
3	54·2	48·2	·6	29·900	N	0·6	·01	...
4	52·1	45·4	·4	30·009	Calm	0·0	...	...
5	54·6	37·2	·1	29·977	SE	0·1	...	6·1
6	56·7	34·2	45·8	29·894	SE	0·1	...	8·5
7	47·0	34·8	·4	29·961	N	2·1	...	...
8	48·9	33·7	·0	30·157	NNW	1·5	...	5·8
9	48·5	29·1	44·6	30·008	SW	3·0	...	6·6
10	46·9	35·5	·3	29·961	W	6·2	·01	3·2
11	46·2	34·1	·0	29·990	NW	2·6	·01	3·2
12	53·8	44·4	43·7	29·632	WSW	13·3	...	...
13	50·6	32·3	·5	29·507	NW	8·0	·01	3·4
14	42·0	30·1	·3	29·388	V'ble	0·5	·16	0·2
15	42·0	36·1	·1	29·583	NE	2·8	·01	0·1
16	40·2	33·1	42·8	29·802	NE	3·4	·05	0·9
17	48·0	34·2	·6	29·861	NNE	4·4	·03	3·3
18	47·0	38·0	·4	29·900	ENE	5·2	·01	4·9
19	43·5	34·3	·3	30·000	ENE	6·0	...	3·2
20	41·5	32·2	·2	29·980	NNW	0·1	·02	1·4
21	43·5	31·1	·1	29·727	NNW	4·5	...	3·8
22	40·0	31·7	·1	29·877	N	3·2	...	5·8
23	38·9	31·2	·0	30·195	NNW	2·3	·01	...
24	40·0	30·7	·0	30·214	WSW	1·2	...	1·8
25	43·2	27·6	41·9	30·115	NW	0·5	...	0·2
26	42·9	29·6	·8	29·987	SW	0·2	...	...
27	44·8	39·0	·7	29·824	S	3·0	...	3·1
28	52·5	43·0	·5	29·612	SW	3·9	·04	0·1
29	52·5	45·7	·2	29·232	SW	5·0	·41	...
30	48·2	40·1	·0	29·198	SW	4·5	...	6·4
	47·2	36·2	43·5	29·847		Sum	0·79	77·5

Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.34)
2. (5.32)
3. (5.30)
4. (5.28)
5. ☌. (5.27)
6. (5.26)
7. (5.24)
8. (5.22)
9. (5.20)
10. (5.19)
11. (5.17)
12. ☽. (5.15)
13. (5.14)
14. (5.12)
15. (5.11)
16. (5.10)
17. (5.8)
18. (5.7)
19. ☽. (5.5)
20. (5.4)
21. (5.3)
22. (5.2)
23. (5.1)
24. (5.0)
25. (4.58)
26. ☾. (4.57)
27. (4.56)
28. (4.55)
29. (4.54)
30. (4.54)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.
1	3 9	...	8 3	22 26 36	14 34 48	55 53	15 15	10 8
2	3 21	1 10	8 47	23 13 41	9 2 49	56 40	15 28	11 8
3	3 34	2 28	9 32	0 0 44	2 58 28S	57 32	15 42	12 8
4	3 45	3 48	10 18	0 48 46	3 25 16N	58 24	15 56	13 8
5	3 59	5 10	11 7	1 38 57	9 50 57	59 11	16 9	14 8
6	4 15	6 37	mrn.	2 32 25	15 56 28	59 49	16 20	15 8
7	4 38	8 8	0 0	3 30 3	21 14 56	60 16	16 27	16 8
8	5 9	9 41	0 59	4 32 1	25 17 10	60 27	16 30	17 8
9	5 58	11 7	2 1	5 37 20	27 37 6	60 23	16 29	18 8
10	7 4	aft.	3 7	6 43 47	27 59 29	60 7	16 24	19 8
11	8 27	1 5	4 11	7 48 33	26 25 15	59 40	16 17	20 8
12	9 54	1 37	5 12	8 49 39	23 10 14	59 7	16 8	21 8
13	11 21	2 0	6 8	9 46 8	18 38 15	58 31	15 58	22 8
14	mrn.	2 16	6 59	10 38 18	13 14 5	57 54	15 48	23 8
15	0 43	2 30	7 46	11 27 8	7 19 37	57 18	15 38	24 8
16	2 1	2 42	8 30	12 13 46	1 13 31N	56 44	15 29	25 8
17	3 18	2 52	9 13	12 59 24	4 50 11S	56 12	15 20	26 8
18	4 35	3 4	9 56	13 45 6	10 36 18	55 43	15 13	27 8
19	5 49	3 19	10 40	14 31 45	15 52 17	55 17	15 5	28 8
20	7 6	3 34	11 25	15 20 2	20 25 21	54 53	14 59	29 8
21	8 21	3 57	aft.	16 10 18	24 3 14	54 33	14 53	0 15
22	9 34	4 27	1 3	17 2 23	26 35 4	54 16	14 49	1 15
23	10 36	5 10	1 54	17 55 42	27 52 53	54 5	14 46	2 15
24	11 29	6 5	2 46	18 49 17	27 52 55	54 0	14 44	3 15
25	aft.	7 9	3 36	19 42 4	26 36 19	54 3	14 45	4 15
26	0 37	8 21	4 25	20 33 17	24 8 29	54 14	14 48	5 15
27	0 58	9 34	5 11	21 22 34	20 37 33	54 34	14 54	6 15
28	1 14	10 50	5 56	22 10 2	16 12 47	55 5	15 2	7 15
29	1 27	mrn.	6 39	22 56 13	11 3 42	55 45	15 13	8 15
30	1 40	0 4	7 22	23 41 57	5 19 58	56 34	15 26	9 15

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites.

The Satellites will not be visible in this month owing to the planet's proximity to the Sun.

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	14 49 24	11 39 51	4 30 15	15 17 37	3 2 33
7	15 20 26	11 55 21	4 24 42	15 22 4	3 0 57
12	15 51 49	12 12 0	4 17 57	15 26 33	2 59 20
17	16 23 33	12 29 37	4 10 19	15 31 4	2 57 44
22	16 55 26	12 48 2	4 2 12	15 35 37	2 56 10
27	17 26 53	13 7 9	3 54 7	15 40 10	2 54 39

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
2	16 43 43S	1 28 59N	21 54 0N	17 24 43S	14 34 2N
7	19 24 6	0 32 31N	21 57 20	17 41 58	14 27 21
12	21 40 38	0 37 15S	21 57 26	17 58 55	14 20 43
17	23 30 33	1 58 10	21 54 7	18 15 29	14 14 13
22	24 50 50	3 28 1	21 47 37	18 31 37	14 7 56
27	25 38 30S	5 4 41S	21 38 42N	18 47 16S	14 2 0N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	6 2	16 7	16 8	1 4	1 1
15	8 9	6 4	14 6	17 2	1 4	1 1
25	8 9	7 1	13 0	17 0	1 4	1 1

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
5	16 10	2 3	15 9	8 9	14 3	9 4
15	16 12	2 5	14 0	9 2	14 3	9 4
25	16 14	2 7	12 4	9 1	14 3	9 4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1. 30° 19′ ♉.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

November 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 1*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 27*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 9*h.* 40*m.*

Nov. 5. Mean time of Sun's Semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·1*s.*

Nov. 6. Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich. See p. 82.

Nov. 7. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h.* 11*m. morn.* ♄ 4° 18′ S.

Nov. 7. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 7*h.* 19*m. aft.* ☿ 1° 50′ S.

Nov. 7. Occultation of 32 Tauri; magnitude 5·8. See p. 84.

Nov. 10. Occultation of 47 Geminorum; magnitude 5·6. See p. 84.

Nov. 11. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h.* 31*m. morn.* ♆ 5° 52′ S.

Nov. 11. Occultation of λ Cancri; magnitude 5·9. See p. 84.

Nov. 11–12. Occultation of ν^2 Cancri; magnitude 6·1. See p. 84.

Nov. 12. Occultation of ν^3 Cancri; magnitude 5·7. See p. 84.

Nov. 16. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 58*m. aft.* ♀ 1° 13′ S.

Nov. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·8*s.*

Nov. 20. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 47*m. aft.* ♃ 3° 7′ N.

Nov. 22. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 24*m. morn.* ☿ 1° 28′ N.

Nov. 25. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 41*m. aft.* ♅ 4° 44′ N.

Nov. 26. Venus at greatest elongation (46° 45′) West, 8*h. morn.*

Nov. 27. Occultation of B.A.C 7550; magnitude 6·1. See p. 84.

Nov. 28. Occultation of 51 Aquarii; magnitude 6·1. See p. 84.

Nov. 29. Occultation of ♃ Aquarii; magnitude 4·6. See p. 84.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49*m.*, and the Afternoon 40*m.*

y of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar)	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
W	9 8	9 53	6 49	7 31	2 4	2 49	1 3	1 56	7 32	8 11	10 22	10 59	6 33	7 9
Th	10 32	11 6	8 8	8 38	3 31	4 7	2 42	3 19	8 46	9 15	11 31	11 57	7 42	8 10
F	11 34	11 58	9 3	9 22	4 35	4 58	3 47	4 8	9 39	9 59	...	0 18	8 34	8 55
S	...	0 18	9 39	9 56	5 18	5 38	4 25	4 42	10 19	10 39	0 36	0 53	9 15	9 34
S	0 38	0 57	10 13	10 30	5 58	6 17	4 59	5 16	10 59	11 19	1 11	1 30	9 52	10 9
M	1 15	1 33	10 48	11 7	6 36	6 55	5 34	5 53	11 39	11 59	1 48	2 6	10 27	10 45
Tu	1 51	2 10	11 26	11 45	7 15	7 35	6 13	6 34	...	0 20	2 25	2 44	11 4	11 24
W	2*29	2*49	...	0 5	7 56	8 17	6 55	7 16	0 41	1 4	3 4	3 25	11 46	...
Th	3*11	3 33	0 25	0 47	8 38	9 0	7 37	7 58	1 27	1 50	3 47	4 10	0 9	0 33
F	3 55	4 18	1 10	1 33	9 22	9 44	8 19	8 41	2 13	2 36	4 34	4 59	0 58	1 23
S	4 41	5 5	1 57	2 22	10 7	10 31	9 5	9 32	2 59	3 24	5 26	5 54	1 49	2 16
S	5 32	6 2	2 49	3 20	10 56	11 24	10 0	10 31	3 52	4 22	6 24	6 58	2 45	3 18
M	6 34	7 7	3 56	4 38	11 58	...	11 4	11 40	4 55	5 32	7 37	8 20	3 56	4 38
Tu	7 46	8 29	5 24	6 11	0 38	1 24	...	0 21	6 13	6 53	9 5	9 46	5 19	5 58
W	9 13	9 53	6 53	7 31	2 9	2 51	1 8	1 58	7 32	8 8	10 23	10 56	6 34	7 7
Th	10 29	11 2	8 4	8 34	3 28	4 2	2 39	3 15	8 41	9 11	11 26	11 53	7 38	8 7
F	11 32	11 57	9 0	9 21	4 32	4 58	3 44	4 7	9 38	10 2	...	0 17	8 33	8 57
S	...	0 20	9 41	9 59	5 20	5 41	4 27	4 46	10 23	10 43	0 38	0 58	9 19	9 39
S	0 41	1 1	10 17	10 36	6 2	6 22	5 4	5 22	11 4	11 24	1 17	1 36	9 58	10 15
M	1 21	1 40	10 54	11 12	6 42	7 1	5 40	5 59	11 44	...	1 54	2 12	10 32	10 49
Tu	1 57	2 13	11 29	11 46	7 19	7 37	6 17	6 35	0 3	0 22	2 29	2 46	11 6	11 23
W	2 30	2 48	...	0 3	7 54	8 11	6 53	7 11	0 40	0 58	3 3	3 20	11 40	11 58
Th	3 5	3 22	0 20	0 37	8 27	8 43	7 28	7 43	1 16	1 33	3 36	3 53	...	0 16
F	3 39	3 56	0 54	1 11	9 0	9 16	7 58	8 13	1 50	2 7	4 10	4 28	0 34	0 52
S	4 13	4 29	1 27	1 44	9 32	9 48	8 29	8 45	2 23	2 40	4 46	5 5	1 9	1 27
S	4 46	5 4	2 2	2 21	10 5	10 23	9 3	9 23	2 58	3 17	5 24	5 45	1 47	2 8
M	5 25	5 47	2 42	3 5	10 42	11 3	9 46	10 10	3 38	4 0	6 9	6 36	2 31	2 56
Tu	6 10	6 37	3 32	4 3	11 27	11 56	10 35	11 2	4 25	4 53	7 5	7 37	3 24	3 55
W	7 6	7 38	4 38	5 15	...	0 30	11 31	...	5 23	5 56	8 12	8 48	4 30	5 4
Th	8 12	8 49	5 53	6 31	1 7	1 45	0 3	0 40	6 32	7 7	9 24	9 59	5 37	6 9

RSING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	4 38M	0 14A	4 40A	2 47M	8 55M	3 3A	5 24A	1 35M	9 41M	7 56M	0 26A	4 56A	4 45A	0 9M	7 29M
8	25M	0 30A	4 35A	2 49M	8 50M	2 51A	4 46A	0 58M	9 5M	7 37M	0 5A	4 33A	4 16A	11 35A	6 59M
8	50M	0 47A	4 35A	2 56M	8 47M	2 38A	4 9A	0 20M	8 26M	7 17M	11 43M	4 9A	3 48A	11 6A	6 28M
9	25	1 4A	4 42A	3 6M	8 46M	2 26A	3 31A	11 36A	7 46M	6 58M	11 22M	3 46A	3 18A	10 36A	5 58M

PARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND CLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			Decl. N.		
H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	28	16·8	88	50	14
1	28	15·3	88	50	17
1	28	11·4	88	50	20
1	28	6·6	88	50	23

n the 1st of November, Perseus, Aries, and is are on the meridian at midnight. n irresolvable Nebula 2′·5 to the East of γ romedæ may be observed in this month. It discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small cting telescope of twenty-seven inches in l length. It is a very elongated Nebula, 15′ long by 3′ broad, with a cleft, dark in the middle, and suggests the idea of a vast flat ring seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. 2*h.* 16*m.* and Decl. 41° 49′ N. The best evenings for observing it are those about the 20th.

Pallas can be well observed in this month. See p. 92.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY rises and sets too near to the Sun to be easily observed in this month.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising nearly due E., and at the end of the month E. by S.

♂ MARS in Taurus; souths about midnight; altitude about 60°.

♃ JUPITER too near the Sun for observation in this month.

♄ SATURN souths about midnight, early in the month; altitude about 53°.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° ♑ 22*d.* 11*h.* A.
WINTER COMMENCES.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	To end of Year.
1		F	Queen Alexandra, Queen Mother, born, 1844.	7 44	3 54	335	30
2		S	Austerlitz, 1805. St. Paul's opened, 1697.	7 45	3 53	336	29
3		S	First Sunday in Advent. Hohenlinden, 1800.	7 47	3 53	337	28
4		M	Thomas Carlyle b. 1795; d. 4 Feb. 1881.	7 48	3 52	338	27
5		Tu	Sir Henry Tate (Tate Gallery) died, 1899.	7 49	3 51	339	26
6		W	*St. Nicolas.* R. Barham (Ingoldsby) b. 1788.	7 51	3 51	340	25
7		Th	Gen. Buller, VC, b. 1839; d. 2 June 1908.	7 52	3 51	341	24
8		F	*Concept. B.V.M.* Sir G. Birdwood born, 1832.	7 53	3 51	342	23
9		S	Sierra Leone founded, 1786.	7 54	3 50	343	22
10		S	2nd Sunday in Advent. Stormberg, 1899.	7 56	3 50	344	21
11		M	Magersfontein, 1899. R. Doyle died, 1883.	7 56	3 50	345	20
12		Tu	Plevna, 1877. Robert Browning died, 1889.	7 57	3 49	346	19
13		W	*St. Lucy.* Council of Trent, 1545.	7 58	3 49	347	18
14		Th	H.R.H. Prince Albert of York born, 1895.	7 59	3 49	348	17
15		F	Izaac Walton died, 1683; born, 9 Aug. 1593.	8 0	3 49	349	16
16		S	Oliver Cromwell made Lord Protector, 1653.	8 1	3 49	350	15
17		S	3rd Sunday in Advent.	8 2	3 49	351	14
18		M	Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1862.	8 3	3 49	352	13
19		Tu	Sir F. Lockwood, Solicitor-General, d. 1897.	8 4	3 50	353	12
20		W	Ember Day. Suakin,'88. C.I.V. formed, 1899.	8 4	3 50	354	11
21		Th	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	3 51	355	10
22		F	Ember Day. George Eliot died, 1880.	8 5	3 51	356	9
23		S	Ember Day. Sir R. Arkwright born, 1732.	8 6	3 52	357	8
24		S	4th Sunday in Advent. Christmas Eve.	8 6	3 52	358	7
25		M	Christmas Day. Imp. Penny Postage, 1898.	8 7	3 53	359	6
26		T	St. Stephen. Bank Holiday. Boxing Day.	8 7	3 53	360	5
27		W	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.	8 7	3 54	361	4
28		Th	Innocents' Day. Childermas. [1898.	8 8	3 55	362	3
29		F	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone b. 1809; d. 19 May	8 8	3 56	363	2
30		S	Sir James Paget, eminent surgeon, d. 1899.	8 8	3 57	364	1
31		S	First Sunday after Christmas. *St. Silvester.*	8 8	3 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	6*d.*	2*h.*	52*m.*	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	12	5	46	Afternoon.
● New Moon	20	3	40	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	28	6	48	Afternoon.

Perigee 7*d.* 1*h.* M. 222,600.
Apogee 22*d.* 2*h.* M. 252,700.

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1909, on 22 days; total fall, 2·40 inches; *above* the average, 1841–90, by 0·63 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.

– Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.

21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.

25. Quarter Day. Bills of Exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 23rd.

26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 26th are not payable till the 27th.

31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN.

Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon	Hourly Var. of R. A	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon	Hrly Var. Cl's Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
11 11	0·91	16 25 43	10·77	21 41 5	24·2	16 36 54	7 21 53
10 49	0·94	16 30 2	10·80	21 50 34	23·2	16 40 51	7 17 57
10 26	0·97	16 34 22	10·83	21 59 37	22·1	16 44 47	7 14 1
10 2	0·99	16 38 42	10·85	22 8 14	21·1	16 48 44	7 10 5
9 38	1·02	16 43 2	10·87	22 16 26	20·0	16 52 40	7 6 10
9 14	1·04	16 47 23	10·90	22 24 12	18·9	16 56 37	7 2 14
8 48	1·06	16 51 45	10·92	22 31 32	17·8	17 0 34	6 58 18
8 23	1·08	16 56 7	10·94	22 38 25	16·7	17 4 30	6 54 22
7 56	1·10	17 0 30	10·96	22 44 53	15·6	17 8 27	6 50 26
7 30	1·12	17 4 53	10·98	22 50 53	14·5	17 12 23	6 46 30
7 3	1·14	17 9 17	11·00	22 56 26	13·3	17 16 20	6 42 34
6 35	1·16	17 13 41	11·02	23 1 32	12·2	17 20 16	6 38 38
6 7	1·17	17 18 6	11·03	23 6 11	11·1	17 24 13	6 34 42
5 39	1·19	17 22 31	11·05	23 10 22	9·9	17 28 9	6 30 46
5 10	1·20	17 26 56	11·06	23 14 6	8·8	17 32 6	6 26 50
4 41	1·21	17 31 22	11·07	23 17 22	7·6	17 36 3	6 22 55
4 12	1·22	17 35 47	11·08	23 20 10	6·4	17 39 59	6 18 59
3 42	1·23	17 40 13	11·09	23 22 30	5·3	17 43 56	6 15 3
3 13	1·24	17 44 40	11·10	23 24 22	4·1	17 47 52	6 11 7
2 43	1·25	17 49 6	11·11	23 25 45	2·9	17 51 49	6 7 11
2 13	1·25	17 53 32	11·11	23 26 41	1·7	17 55 45	6 3 15
1 43	1·25	17 57 59	11·11	23 27 8	0·5	17 59 42	5 59 19
1 13	1·25	18 2 26	11·11	23 27 6	0·6	18 3 39	5 55 23
0 43	1·25	18 6 52	11·11	23 26 37	1·8	18 7 35	5 51 27
0 13	1·25	18 11 19	11·11	23 25 39	3·0	18 11 32	5 47 31
aft.	1·25	18 15 45	11·11	23 24 12	4·2	18 15 28	5 43 35
0 47	1·24	18 20 12	11·10	23 22 18	5·4	18 19 25	5 39 39
1 17	1·23	18 24 38	11·09	23 19 55	6·5	18 23 21	5 35 44
1 46	1·23	18 29 4	11·09	23 17 4	7·7	18 27 18	5 31 48
2 15	1·22	18 33 30	11·08	23 13 46	8·9	18 31 14	5 27 52
2 44	1·21	18 37 55	11·07	23 9 59	10·0	18 35 11	5 23 56

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (4·54)
2. (4·53)
3. (4·53)
4. (4·52)
5. (4·52)
6. (4·51)
7. (4·51)
8. (4·52)
9. (4·50)
10. (4·50)
11. (4·50)
12. (4·49)
13. (4·49)
14. (4·49)
15. (4·49)
16. (4·49)
17. (4·49)
18. (4·49)
19. (4·50)
20. (4·50)
21. (4·51)
22. (4·51)
23. (4·52)
24. (4·52)
25. (4·53)
26. (4·53)
27. (4·54)
28. (4·55)
29. (4·56)
30. (4·57)
31. (4·58)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1909.

TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
47·0	38·7	40·9	28·966	SSW	11·5	·22	...
53·0	40·6	·9	29·017	SW	12·5	·26	0·1
53·0	38·5	41·1	28·686	SW	27·0	·14	5·3
44·5	34·3	·3	28·570	SW	2·7	·33	1·3
43·3	29·9	·5	28·996	SW	0·7	·03	6·3
41·9	33·3	·5	28·953	SW	0·6	·14	3·6
37·5	29·2	·3	29·174	WNW	1·7	...	...
40·2	30·6	·0	29·850	W	0·9	...	2·9
43·0	28·8	40·6	30·210	SW	1·3	·02	3·9
47·9	42·2	·4	29·935	SSW	4·3	·15	...
47·0	38·9	·2	30·733	S	2·6	·02	...
42·1	35·0	·3	29·844	E	2·2	·03	...
42·6	39·4	·5	30·125	ENE	3·7	...	...
40·3	36·0	·7	30·208	ENE	9·8	...	...
38·3	32·6	·8	30·091	NE	4·9	·03	...
39·2	33·1	·7	29·910	E	0·9	·17	...
41·1	38·6	·4	29·341	E	1·1	·06	...
41·1	36·2	·0	29·227	W	3·7	·14	0·4
43·0	27·6	39·5	28·987	SW	4·4	·03	2·5
36·7	26·5	·0	29·406	SW	2·2	...	6·2
36·3	22·1	38·7	29·608	V'ble	4·6	...	4·8
53·2	33·4	·4	28·801	SSW	5·0	·29	...
52·5	48·5	·2	28·914	SW	9·0	·11	0·2
49·0	30·3	·2	29·445	W	3·1	...	...
44·6	29·5	·4	29·702	SW	5·5	·03	4·4
53·2	38·2	·6	29·578	SW	5·0	·06	1·4
52·8	47·6	·8	29·657	SW	3·8	·05	...
53·5	48·0	·9	29·431	WSW	10·0	·07	0·8
48·0	31·7	39·0	30·027	N	6·6	...	2·4
43·0	28·2	38·9	30·218	SW	1·3	...	1·2
51·8	38·1	·7	29·989	WSW	4·5	·02	2·5
45·2	35·0	39·9	29·503	Sum	2·40	50·2	

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Nopn.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 7h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	1 51	1 20	8 6	0 28 17	0 47 41n	57 29	15 41	10 15	
2	2 4	2 40	8 53	1 16 24	7 6 1	58 27	15 57	11 15	
3	2 17	4 3	9 43	2 7 37	13 17 23	59 24	16 13	12 15	The Satellites will not be visible till the 18th owing to the planet's proximity to the Sun.
4	2 37	5 31	10 39	3 3 9	18 58 15	60 13	16 26	13 15	
5	3 4	7 4	11 41	4 3 45	23 39 7	60 50	16 36	14 15	
6	3 44	8 37	mrn.	5 9 8	26 48 17	61 11	16 42	15 15	
7	4 46	9 58	0 47	6 17 24	28 0 13	61 11	16 42	16 15	
8	6 4	10 58	1 54	7 25 27	27 5 34	60 54	16 37	17 15	
9	7 33	11 38	3 0	8 30 15	24 15 16	60 20	16 28	18 15	
10	9 3	aft.	4 0	9 30 7	19 54 41	59 36	16 16	19 15	
11	10 29	0 23	4 54	10 24 52	14 33 24	58 47	16 3	20 15	
12	11 51	0 37	5 43	11 15 23	8 37 58	57 56	15 49	21 15	
13	mrn.	0 49	6 29	12 2 55	2 29 32n	57 8	15 36	22 15	
14	1 8	1 0	7 12	12 48 47	3 35 33S	56 24	15 24	23 15	
15	2 23	1 13	7 55	13 34 11	9 24 2	55 46	15 13	24 15	
16	3 39	1 25	8 38	14 20 12	14 44 10	55 14	15 5	25 15	
17	4 53	1 42	9 23	15 7 37	19 24 33	54 48	14 58	26 15	
18	6 10	2 2	10 10	15 56 59	23 13 44	54 28	14 52	27 15	42○13
19	7 22	2 29	10 58	16 48 20	26 0 47	54 12	14 48	28 15	413○2
20	8 29	3 7	11 49	17 41 15	27 36 32	54 2	14 45	29 15	43○12
21	9 24	3 58	aft.	18 34 50	27 55 27	53 56	14 43	0 20	342↥○
22	10 7	4 59	1 31	19 27 57	26 57 1	53 56	14 43	1 20	42○31
23	10 38	6 11	2 21	20 19 36	24 45 43	54 1	14 45	2 20	○423●
24	11 2	7 22	3 7	21 9 13	21 29 52	54 13	14 48	3 20	12○34
25	11 19	8 36	3 52	21 56 44	17 19 37	54 32	14 53	4 20	2○134
26	11 33	9 50	4 35	22 42 12	12 25 32	55 0	15 1	5 20	13○24
27	11 45	11 3	5 17	23 27 18	6 57 50	55 36	15 11	6 20	3○124
28	11 56	mrn.	5 59	0 12 3	1 6 34S	56 20	15 23	7 20	321○4
29	aft.	0 19	6 43	0 57 55	4 57 16n	57 12	15 37	8 20	32○14
30	0 21	1 36	7 30	1 46 10	11 0 13	58 9	15 52	9 20	1○324
31	0 37	3 0	8 21	2 38 9	16 44 26n	59 7	16 8	10 20	↥24○3

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 41*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 5*h.* 57*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 8*h.* 10*m.*

Dec. 3. Occultation of 29 Arietis; magnitude 6·1. See p. 84.

Dec. 4. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h.* 39*m. morn.* ♄ 4° 5′ S.

Dec. 5. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h.* 55*m. morn.* ♂ 0° 50′ S.

Dec. 5. Occultation of B.A.C. 1189; magnitude 5·9. See p. 84.

Dec. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·3*s.*

Dec. 6. Occultation of B.A.C. 1754; magnitude 5.7. See p. 84.

Dec. 7. Occultation of 136 Tauri; magnitude 4·6. See p. 84.

Dec. 7. Occultation of B.A.C. 1918; magnitude 6·1. See p. 84.

Dec. 7. Mercury at greatest elongation (20° 58′) East, 7*h. aft.*

Dec. 8. Occultation of 47 Geminorum; magnitude 5·6. See p. 84.

Dec. 8. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 22*m. aft.* ♆ 5° 45′ S.

Dec. 8. Occultation of ω^1 Cancri; magnitude 6·1. See p. 84.

Dec. 8. Occultation of ω^2 Cancri: magnitude 6·2. See p. 84.

Dec. 9. Occultation of λ Cancri; magnitude 5·9. See p. 84.

Dec. 16. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h.* 58*m. aft.* ♀ 3° 39′ N.

Dec. 18. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 2*m. aft.* ♃ 3° 35′ N.

Dec. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 11·0*s.*

Dec. 22. Sun enters the sign Capricornus, 10*h.* 54*m. aft.* Winter commences.

Dec. 24. Occultation of 33 Capricorni; magnitude 5·3. See p. 84.

Dec. 31. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h.* 59*m. aft.* ♄ 4° 1′ S.

In this month the Mornings decrease 24*m.*, and the Afternoons increase 4*m.*

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D	☿ Mercury	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	17 56 46	13 26 55	3 46 30	15 44 43	2 53 12
7	18 22 51	13 47 17	3 39 45	15 49 15	2 51 51
12	18 41 6	14 8 15	3 34 8	15 53 46	2 50 37
17	18 45 5	14 29 48	3 29 50	15 58 14	2 49 31
22	18 29 24	14 51 56	3 26 59	16 2 39	2 48 33
27	18 1 4	15 14 38	3 25 36	16 7 0	2 47 45

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
2	25 51 12S	6 46 9S	21 28 25n	19 2 24S	13 56 29n
7	25 28 31	8 30 31	21 18 2	19 16 58	13 51 30
12	24 34 13	10 15 54	21 8 44	19 30 57	13 47 5
17	23 18 36	12 0 19	21 1 38	19 44 18	13 43 20
22	21 56 8	13 41 50	20 57 37	19 57 1	13 40 18
27	20 44 13S	15 18 32S	20 57 13n	20 9 38S	13 38 3n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	8 3	11 7	16 2	1 4	1 1
15	8 9	10 7	10 6	15 0	1 4	1 1
25	9 0	13 0	9 8	13 6	1 4	1 0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	16 16	3 1	11 2	8 6	14 4	9 3
15	16 17	4 0	10 2	8 0	14 5	9 2
25	16 17	4 9	9 3	7 3	14 7	9 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 28° 44′ ♈.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar.)	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
F	9 26	10 1	7 7	7 39	2 23.	2 59	1 24	2 6	7 40	8 11	10 5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S	10 31	11 0	8 8	8 33	3 32	4 2	2 41	3 13	8 49	9 8	11 25	11 50	7 5[illegible]	7 9
S	11 27	11 52	8 56	9 17	4 29	4 53	3 40	4 3	9 33	9 57	...	0 13	8 29	8 52
M	...	0 15	9 37	9 57	5 16	5 38	4 23	4 42	10 20	10 43	0 34	0 54	9 15	9 38
Tu	0 38	1 0	10 17	10 38	6 1	6 25	5 3	5 25	11 7	11 33	1 15	1 37	10 0	10 22
W	1 22	1 46	11 1	11 25	6 50	7 15	5 48	6 12	11 59	...	2 0	2 24	10 45	11 8
Th	2 10	2 33	11 49	...	7 39	8 3	6 37	7 2	0 24	0 50	2 48	3 12	11 32	11 58
F	2 56	3 21	0 13	0 37	8 27	8 52	7 27	7 51	1 16	1 42	3 36	4 1	...	0 24
S	3 47	4 13	1 2	1 28	9 17	9 42	8 15	8 39	2 7	2 33	4 28	4 56	0 51	1 19
S	4 40	5 7	1 54	2 21	10 7	10 32	9 5	9 32	2 59	3 25	5 24	5 53	1 47	2 15
M	5 33	6 0	2 48	3 17	10 57	11 22	10 0	10 28	3 51	4 18	6 23	6 54	2 44	3 13
Tu	6 28	6 58	3 49	4 24	11 48	...	10 56	11 24	4 46	5 15	7 26	7 59	3 43	4 15
W	7 28	7 59	5 0	5 36	0 18	0 50	11 53	...	5 44	6 15	8 33	9 7	4 49	5 22
Th	8 31	9 5	6 12	6 47	1 25	2 2	0 24	0 59	6 47	7 20	9 40	10 12	5 53	6 23
F	9 40	10 13	7 20	7 51	2 38	3 12	1 40	2 20	7 53	8 24	10 43	11 12	6 53	7 22
S	10 44	11 14	8 19	8 45	3 44	4 14	2 55	3 27	8 54	9 23	11 39	...	7 50	8 17
S	11 42	...	9 9	9 32	4 42	5 9	3 54	4 18	9 50	10 15	0 4	0 28	8 44	9 10
M	0 9	0 34	9 54	10 15	5 34	5 57	4 40	5 1	10 38	11 0	0 51	1 13	9 34	9 56
Tu	0 57	1 18	10 35	10 54	6 19	6 40	5 20	5 39	11 22	11 43	1 34	1 53	10 15	10 34
W	1 38	1 57	11 13	11 32	7 0	7 20	5 58	6 18	...	0 4	2 12	2 31	10 52	11 9
Th	2 16	2 34	11 50	...	7 39	7 57	6 38	6 57	0 24	0 43	2 49	3 7	11 26	11 44
F	2 52	3 9	0 7	0 25	8 15	8 32	7 15	7 33	1 2	1 20	3 24	3 41	...	0 3
S	3 26	3 44	0 42	0 59	8 50	9 7	7 50	8 6	1 38	1 56	3 59	4 17	0 22	0 40
S	4 2	4 19	1 16	1 33	9 23	9 40	8 21	8 37	2 13	2 30	4 35	4 53	0 58	1 16
M	4 36	4 54	1 51	2 9	9 56	10 13	8 54	9 12	2 48	3 6	5 12	5 31	1 35	1 54
Tu	5 12	5 31	2 27	2 46	10 30	10 48	9 31	9 51	3 24	3 43	5 51	6 12	2 14	2 34
W	5 51	6 12	3 7	3 30	11 7	11 27	10 12	10 34	4 3	4 24	6 35	7 0	2 55	3 18
Th	6 35	6 59	3 56	4 24	11 49	...	10 57	11 21	4 47	5 11	7 26	7 53	3 43	4 11
F	7 24	7 51	4 54	5 25	0 13	0 41	11 46	...	5 36	6 4	8 22	8 53	4 41	5 11
S	8 20	8 51	5 58	6 33	1 12	1 46	0 13	0 43	6 34	7 6	9 26	9 59	5 41	6 11
S	9 24	9 59	7 6	7 38	2 21	2 57	1 18	2 0	7 39	8 12	10 31	11 2	6 41	7 11

SING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
ises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
42M	1 18A	4 54A	3 19M	8 46M	2 13A	2 54A	10 58A	7 7M	6 40M	11 1M	3 22A	2 50A	10 6A	5 27M
41M	1 23A	5 5A	3 32M	8 47M	2 2A	2 21A	10 22A	6 28M	6 20M	10 40M	3 0A	2 21A	9 37A	4 57M
11M	1 5A	4 59A	3 48M	8 50M	1 52A	1 48A	9 48A	5 53M	6 1M	10 19M	2 37A	1 53A	9 8A	4 27M
5M	0 11A	4 17A	4 4M	8 53M	1 42A	1 18A	9 17A	5 20M	5 41M	9 57M	2 13A	1 24A	8 39A	3 58M
54M	11 8M	3 22A	4 21M	8 58M	1 35A	0 49A	8 49A	4 53M	5 22M	9 36M	1 50A	0 56A	8 11A	3 30M

ARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND LINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R. A.			Decl. N.		
H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	28	4·5	88	50	24
1	27	58·6	88	50	27
1	27	51·2	88	50	28
1	27	42·2	88	50	30

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star till the end of the month, setting S.W. In conjunction with the Moon on the 21st, at 11*h.* 41*m. morn.* ☿ 5° 43′ N.

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising at first E. by S., and afterwards E.S.E.

♂ Mars in Taurus; souths about 10*h.* p.m. in middle of the month; altitude about 59°.

♃ Jupiter is a morning star, rising S.E. by E.

♄ Saturn souths in the late evening; altitude about 52°.

n the 1st of December, at midnight, the constellations Camelopardus, Taurus, and Eridanus l be on the meridian.

n Taurus is a fine Nebula of a pearly white our 1½° North-west of ζ Tauri. Lord Rosse npared its appearance to that of a crab, and s generally known as the "Crab Nebula."

bout the middle of December Orion souths at night, and can be best observed in this month.

This magnificent constellation contains the grandest of all the Nebulæ, situated in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from α Orionis through ζ, the third star of the belt, will pass over θ Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye on any clear night. Evenings about the 20th are the best.

Ceres can be observed in this month. See p. 92.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Festivals, Phenomena, etc.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	The Sun After Clock. M. S.	The Moon Rises Aft. H. M.	The Moon Sets Morn. H. M.	High Water at London Bridge. Morn. H. M.	High Water at London Bridge. Aft. H. M.
				8 8	3 58	3 13	0 58	4 28	10 32	11 4
2		Tu	♃ Rises 5*h.* 15*m. morn.*	8 8	4 0	3 42	1 29	5 59	11 38	...
3		W		8 7	4 1	4 10	2 19	7 26	0 7	0 36
4		Th	○ Full Moon, 1*h.* 30*m. aft.*	8 7	4 3	4 38	3 30	8 39	1 4	1 32
5		F		8 7	4 4	5 5	4 59	9 30	1 59	2 26
6		S	Epiphany.	8 7	4 5	5 32	6 32	10 4	2 53	3 18
7		S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	8 7	4 5	5 59	8 5	10 26	3 43	4 9
8		M		8 6	4 6	6 25	9 31	10 41	4 34	4 58
9		Tu	☿ Rises 6*h.* 20*m. morn.*	8 6	4 8	6 50	10 53	10 56	5 22	5 45
10		W		8 5	4 9	7 15	Mrn.	11 8	6 8	6 32
11		Th	☾ Last Quarter, 7*h.* 43*m. morn.*	8 5	4 11	7 40	0 11	11 20	6 55	7 19
12		F		8 4	4 12	8 4	1 28	11 31	7 44	8 10
13		S		8 4	4 13	8 28	2 44	11 47	8 38	9 10
14		S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	8 4	4 14	8 50	3 59	Aft.	9 45	10 21
15		M		8 3	4 16	9 13	5 13	0 30	10 57	11 32
16		Tu	♀ Rises 4*h.* 59*m. morn.*	8 2	4 17	9 34	6 21	1 6	...	0 5
17		W		8 1	4 19	9 55	7 20	1 52	0 35	1 2
18		Th		8 0	4 20	10 16	8 6	2 51	1 25	1 47
19		F	● New Moon, 11*h.* 10*m. morn.*	7 59	4 22	10 35	8 42	3 59	2 7	2 24
20		S		7 57	4 24	10 54	9 8	5 11	2 41	2 55
21		S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	7 56	4 26	11 12	9 25	6 26	3 16	3 38
22		M		7 55	4 28	11 29	9 40	7 40	3 48	4 1
23		Tu		7 54	4 30	11 46	9 53	8 53	4 21	4 37
24		W	♂ Sets 3*h.* 39*m. morn.*	7 53	4 31	12 2	10 3	10 7	4 53	5 5
25		Th		7 51	4 33	12 17	10 15	11 21	5 25	5 45
26		F		7 50	4 35	12 31	10 26	Mrn.	6 1	6 21
27		S	☽ First Quarter, 8*h.* 51*m. morn.*	7 49	4 37	12 44	10 39	0 40	6 42	7 1
28		S	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	7 48	4 38	12 57	10 58	2 4	7 29	7 52
29		M		7 46	4 40	13 8	11 24	3 29	8 26	9 1
30		Tu	♄ Sets 1*h.* 31*m. morn.*	7 44	4 42	13 19	Aft.	4 57	9 42	10 25
31		W		7 43	4 43	13 29	1 2	6 15	11 8	11 46

MOON'S PHASES FOR 1912.

January.
Full Moon 4*d.* 1*h.* 30*m.* Aft.
Lst. Quart 11 7 43 Morn.
New Moon 19 11 10 Morn.
Fst. Quart 27 8 51 Morn.

February.
Full Moon 2*d.* 11*h.* 58*m.* Aft.
Lst. Quart 10 0 51 Morn.
New Moon 18 5 44 Morn.
Fst. Quart 25 7 27 Aft.

March.
Full Moon 3*d.* 10*h.* 42*m.* Morn.
Lst. Quart 10 7 56 Aft.
New Moon 18 10 9 Aft.
Fst. Quart 26 3 2 Morn.

April.
Full Moon 1*d.* 10*h.* 5*m.* Aft.
Lst. Quart 9 3 24 Aft.
New Moon 17 11 40 Morn.
Fst. Quart 24 8 47 Morn.

May.
Full Moon 1*d.* 10*h.* 19*m.* Morn.
Lst. Quart 9 9 56 Morn.
New Moon 26 10 14 Aft.
Fst. Quart 23 2 11 Aft.
Full Moon 30 11 30 Aft.

June.
Lst. Quart 8*d.* 2*h.* 36*m.* Morn.
New Moon 15 6 24 Morn.
Fst. Quart 21 8 39 Aft.
Full Moon 29 1 34 Aft.

July.
Lst. Quart 7*d.* 4*h.* 47*m.* Aft.
New Moon 14 1 13 Aft.
Fst. Quart 21 5 18 Morn.
Full Moon 29 4 28 Morn.

August.
Lst. Quart 6*d.* 4*h.* 18*m.* Morn.
New Moon 12 7 58 Aft.
Fst. Quart 19 4 57 Aft.
Full Moon 27 7 59 Aft.

September.
Lst. Quart 4*d.* 1*h.* 23*m.* Aft.
New Moon 11 3 49 Morn.
Fst. Quart 18 7 55 Morn.
Full Moon 26 11 34 Morn.

October.
Lst. Quart 3*d.* 8*h.* 48*m.* Aft.
New Moon 10 1 41 Aft.
Fst. Quart 18 2 6 Morn.
Full Moon 26 2 31 Morn.

November.
Lst. Quart 2*d.* 3*h.* 38*m.* Morn.
New Moon 9 2 5 Morn.
Fst. Quart 16 10 43 Aft.
Full Moon 24 4 12 Aft.

December.
Lst. Quart 1*d.* 11*h.* 5*m.* Morn.
New Moon 8 5 7 Aft.
Fst. Quart 16 8 7 Aft.
Full Moon 24 4 30 Morn.
Lst. Quart 30 8 12 Aft.

Port or Place.	Constants.	Spngs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
erick	*add* 4 22	18¾	13½
tlehampton Bar	*sub.* 2 36	16	11½
erpool	*sub.* 2 23	27½	20¼
ard	*add* 3 23	14¼	10¼
nelly Bar	*add* 4 35	25	18¾
h Long (Arrochar)	*sub.* 1 46	12	9
e	*add* 3 46	16¾	13½
sie mouth	*sub.* 1 35	12	9
westoft	*sub.* 4 8	6½	5¼
dy Island	*add* 3 36	27	20
ne Regis	*add* 4 35	11½	8½
nington	*sub.* 3 27	8	6
mouth	*add* 4 19	30½	21¾
n Deep	*add* 4 1	23¼	16¼
rgate Pier	*sub.* 2 19	15½	13
ryport	*sub.* 2 18	25	19
vagissey	*add* 3 26	15½	12
ddlesbrough	*add* 1 54	17	13¼
ford Haven Entrance	*add* 4 29	21¾	16½
nehead Pier	*add* 4 40	32¼	24½
ntrose	*add* 0 29	14	11
recambe	*sub.* 2 21	27	21
h Point	*add* 4 41	33	25
ze	*sub.* 2 13	12½	10
ath	*add* 4 33	13½	
ndles Point	*sub.* 4 6	7½	5
wcastle-on-Tyne	*add* 1 22	14¾	11½
whaven	*sub.* 2 44	19	14
wport (Bristol Channel)	*add* 5 24	38	29
wport (Cardigan)	*add* 5 22	12	9
wquay (Towan)	*add* 3 4	21½	15¾
wquay (Cardigan)	*add* 5 49	13	
re Light	*sub.* 1 37	15½	13
rth Shields	*add* 1 6	14½	11
rth Sunderland	*add* 0 39	15	11½
an	*add* 3 52	13	9½
rdness	*sub.* 2 49	8	6½
nde	*sub.* 1 45	15	12
dstow	*add* 3 35	23	16½
nbroke Dockyard	*add* 4 34	22½	17
zanee	*add* 2 54	16¼	12½
terhead	*sub.* 1 17	11½	9¼
mouth Breakwater	*add* 3 56	15½	12
le	*sub.* 5 0	6½	4¾
rt Carlisle	*sub.* 1 35	20	14
rt Harrington	*sub.* 2 29	25	19
rt Madoc	*add* 5 54	15¾	10¾
rt Patrick	*sub.* 2 28	15	12
rt Talbot	*add* 4 20	29	18¾
rtishead	*add* 5 24	42	31¾
rtland Bill	*add* 4 47	9	6½
rtland Breakwater	*add* 5 13	6¾	4½
rtsmouth Dockyard	*sub.* 2 13	13½	10¾
ston	*sub.* 2 27	17	10
thdi Bar	*sub.* 5 49	14¾	10½
eensferry	*add* 0 53	18	14
eenstown	*add* 3 8	12	9½
msey (Isle of Man)	*sub.* 2 29	20¾	16
nsgate Harbour	*sub.* 2 20	15	12

Port or Place.	Constants.	Spngs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Renfrew	*sub.* 0 50	11	
Ribble Lighthouse	*sub.* 2 55	25½	19
Rosslare Point	*add* 4 32	5	3½
Ryde	*sub.* 2 33	13½	10
St. Agnes	*add* 2 57	16	12
St. Helier	*add* 4 35	34½	24
St. Ives	*add* 3 8	21	15
St. Malo	*add* 4 19	36¼	25¾
St. Mary	*add* 2 54	16	12
St. Peter Port	*add* 4 49	26	18¾
Salcombe	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Saltash	*add* 4 4	15	11
Scarborough	*add* 2 15	15¾	12½
Seaham	*add* 1 31	14½	10½
Selsea Bill	*sub.* 2 10	16½	12½
Sharpness	*sub.* 5 50	28	15
Sheerness Dockyard	*sub.* 1 24	16	13¼
Shoreham Harbour	*sub.* 2 23	18	13¼
Silloth	*sub.* 2 4	26	20
Southampton	*sub.* 3 22	13	9½
Southwold	*sub.* 3 45	6½	4½
Spurn Head	*add* 3 28	18¾	15
Start Point	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Stirling	*add* 2 10	7½	4
Stockton	*add* 2 4	11	
Stonehaven	*sub.* 0 39	14	11
Stornoway	*add* 5 14	13½	9½
Stranraer	*sub.* 1 55	9½	7½
Stromness	*sub.* 4 47	10	7
Sunderland	*add* 1 29	14½	11
Sutton Bridge	*add* 4 31	20½	15
Swanage	*sub.* 5 30	6¼	4¾
Swansea Bay	*add* 4 18	27¼	20¼
Tees River Bar	*add* 1 52	15	12¼
Tay River Bar	*add* 0 19	16	13½
Teigumouth	*add* 4 16	13	9¼
Tenby	*add* 3 59	25½	19¼
Thurso	*sub.* 5 16	13½	9¼
Tobermory	*add* 3 57	14¼	10
Torbay	*add* 4 16	13½	10
Troon	*sub.* 1 49	10	7½
Truro	*add* 3 27	10	6
Tynemouth Bar	*add* 1 11	13¼	10½
Ushant	*add* 2 17	20	14¾
Valentia Harbour	*add* 1 52	11¼	8
Waterford Harbour	*add* 4 11	13½	10¼
Weston-super-Mare	*add* 5 8	37	28½
Wexford	*add* 5 24	5	3½
Whitby	*add* 1 49	15	11¼
Whitehaven	*sub.* 2 30	26	19
Wick	*sub.* 2 24	10	7½
Wisbech	*add* 5 31	15¼	11¼
Woolwich	*sub.* 0 18	20½	17½
Workington	*sub.* 2 40	25¾	20
Worm's Head	*add* 4 20	25½	18½
Yarmouth Road	*sub.* 4 50	6	4½
Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	*sub.* 3 52	7	5½
Ymuiden	*add* 1 4	5¾	5½
Youghal	*add* 3 12	12½	9½

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on *January 10th*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge *8h. 49m.* Morn.
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen ..... 7 59 Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 26th*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge *10h 59m.* Morn.
Add tide interval 2 15

Time of high water at Scarborough .. 1 14 After.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 12 hours must be added to the London Bridge times; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide, where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge"+"tide interval" will exceed 12 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following, according as the London high water was of the morning or afternoon.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 27th*, &c.:—

Time of high water at London Bridge on *January 28th* + 12 hours ..... *12h 38m.* Morn.
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen, *Jan 27th* 11 48 After

Calendar of First and Second Proper Lessons

APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		Morning Prayer.		Evening Prayer.	
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*	*First Lesson.*	*Second Lesson.*
Jan. 1	Circumcision	Genesis .. 17, v. 9	Romans .. 2, v. 17	Deuteron. 10, v. 12	Coloss. 2, v. 8 to 18
,, 6	*Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Luke 3, v. 15 to 23	Isa. 49, v. 13 to 24	John .. 2, to v. 12
,, 8	I. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 51	Matt. 5, v. 13 to 33	Isaiah 52, v. 13, & 53 *Or* Isaiah 54	Acts 4, v. 32, to 5, v. 17
,, 15	II. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 55	Matt. .. 9, to v. 18	Isaiah ..... 57 *Or* Isaiah 61	Acts .. 9, to v. 23
,, 22	III. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 62	Matt. 13, to v. 24	Isaiah ..... 65 *Or* Isaiah 66	Acts .. 13, v. 26
,, 25	Conv. of St. Paul	Isaiah 49, to v. 13	Galatians 1, v. 11	Jerem. 1, to v. 11	Acts .. 26, to v. 21
,, 29	V. S. aft. Epiph.	Job 27	Matt. .. 16, to v. 24	Job ..... 29 *Or* Job 42	Acts .. 17, v. 16
Feb. 2	Purification	Exodus 13, to v. 17	Matt. 18, v. 21 to 19, v. 3	Haggai 2, to v. 10	Acts .. 20, to v. 17
,, 5	V. S. after Epiph.	Proverbs 1	Matt. .. 20, v. 17	Proverbs ..... 8 *Or* Proverbs 8	Acts 21, v. 17 to 37
,, 12	Septuagesima	Genesis 1, & 2, to v. 4	Rev. .. 21, to v. 9	Genesis .. 11, v. 4 *Or* Job 38	Rev. 21, v. 9, to 22, v. 6
,, 19	Sexagesima	Genesis 3	Matt. 27, to v. 27	Genesis ..... 6 *Or* Genesis 8	Romans 3
,, 24	*St. Matthias ..	1 Sam. 2, v. 27 to 36	Mark ..... 1, v. 21	Isaiah .... 22, v. 15	Romans 8, to v. 18
,, 26	Quinquagesima ..	Genesis 9, to v. 20	Mark 2, v. 23 to 3, v. 13	Genesis ..... 12 *Or* Genesis 13	Romans .. 9, v. 19
Mar. 1	Ash Wednesday.	Isaiah 58, to v. 13	Mark 2, v. 23 to 3	Jonah 3	Heb. 12, v. 3 to 18
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 6, 32, 38		Ps. 102, 130, 143	
,, 5	I. Sun. in Lent ..	Gen. 19, v. 12 to v. 30	Mark ..... 6, v. 30	Genesis .. 22, to v. 20 *Or* Genesis 23	Rom. 14, & 15, to v. 8
,, 12	II. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 27, to v. 41	Mark ..... 10, v. 32	Genesis ..... 28 *Or* Genesis 32	1 Cor. 4, v. 18, & 5
,, 19	III. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 37	Mark 14, v. 27 to 53	Genesis ..... 39 *Or* Genesis 40	1 Cor. 11, v. 2 to 17
,, 25	Annunciation ..	Isaiah 9, to v. 16	Luke ..... 1, v. 46	Isaiah 52, v. 7 to 13	1 Cor. 15, to v. 35
,, 26	IV. Sun. in Lent.	Genesis 42	Luke .. 2, to v. 21	Exodus .... 43 *Or* Genesis 45	1 Cor. .. 15, v. 35
April 2	V. Sun. in Lent..	Exodus 3	Luke .. 6, to v. 20	Exodus ..... 5 *Or* Exod. 6, to v. 14	1 Cor. 6 and 7, v. 1
,, 9	Palm Sunday	Exodus 9	Matthew 26	Exodus ..... 10 *Or* Exodus 11	Luke 22, v. 28, *or* 20, [v. 9 to 21
,, 10	Mon. before East.	Lam. .. 1, to v. 15	John .. 14, to v. 15	Lam. .... 2, v. 13	John .... 14, v. 15
,, 11	Tues. before East.	Lam. .. 3, to v. 34	John .. 15, to v. 14	Lam. .... 3, v. 34	John .... 15, v. 14
,, 12	Wed. before East.	Lam. .. 4, to v. 21	John .. 16, to v. 16	Daniel .... 9, v. 20	John .... 16, v. 16
,, 13	Thur. before East.	Hosea 15, to v. 15	John 17	Hosea 14	John .. 13, to v. 36
,, 14	Good Friday	Genesis 22, to v. 20	John 18	Isa. 52, v. 13 and 53	1 Peter 2
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 22, 40, 54		Psalms .. 69, 88	
,, 15	Easter Eve.....	Zechariah 9	Luke .... 23, v. 50	Hos. 5, v. 8 to 6, v. 4	Romans 6, to v. 14
,, 16	*Easter Day	Exodus 12, to v. 20	Rev. 1, v. 10 to v. 19	Exodus .. 12, v. 29 *Or* Exodus 14	John 20, v. 11 to 29,
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 2, 57, 111		Ps. 113, 114, 118	*or* Revelation 5
,, 17	Mon in East. Wk.	Exodus 15, to v. 22	Luke .. 24, to v. 13	Canticles 2, v. 10	Matt. 28, to v. 10
,, 18	Tues. in East. Wk.	2 Kgs. 13, v. 14 to 22	John .. 21, to v. 15	Ezek. 37, to v. 15	John .... 21, v. 15
,, 23	Low Sunday	Num. 10, to v. 36	1 Cor. 15, to v. 29	Numbers 16, v. 36 *Or* Num. 17, to v. 12	John 20, v. 24 to 30
,, 25	St. Mark	Isaiah ..... 62, v. 6	Luke 22, to 23, to v. 12	Ezekiel 1, to v. 15	Philippians 2
,, 30	II. S. aft. Easter	Num. 20, to v. 14	Luke .... 21, v. 5	Num. 20, v. 14, to 21, v. 10 *Or* Num. 21, v. 10	Coloss. .... 2, v. 8
May 1	SS. Philip & James	Isaiah 62	John ..... 1, v. 43	Zechariah 4	Coloss. 3, to v. 18
,, 6	King's Accession	Joshua .. 1, to v. 10	Luke 23, v. 26 to 50	2 Samuel 9	1 Thessalonians 3
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 20, 21, 101			
,, 7	III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers 22	Lk. 23 v. 50 (or 24 v. 13	Numbers ..... 23 *Or* Numbers 24	1 Thessalonians 4
,, 14	IV. S. aft. Easter	Deut. .. 4, to v. 23	John .. 4, to v. 31	Deut. 4, v. 23 to 41 *Or* Deuteron. .. 5	1 Timothy 3
,, 21	Rogation Sunday	Deuteronomy .. 6	John .. 7, to v. 25	Deuteronomy .. 9 *Or* Deuteron.... 10	2 Timothy 4
,, 25	*Ascension Day	Dan. 7, v. 9 to 15	Luke .... 24, v. 44	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	Hebrews 4
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 8, 15, 21		Ps. .. 74, 47, 108	
,, 28	S. aft. Ascension	Deuteronomy .. 30	John .. 11, to v. 17	Deuteronomy 34 *Or* Joshua 1	Heb. 3, v. 7, to 4, v. 14
June 4	*Whit Sunday ..	Deut. .. 16, to v. 18	Romans 8, to v. 18	Isaiah ..... 11 *Or* Ezek. 26, v. 25	Gal. 5, v. 16, *or* Act [18, v. 24, to 19, v. 21
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 48, 68		Psalms 104, 145	
,, 5	Mon. in Whit Wk	Genesis 11, to v. 10	1 Cor. .. 12, to v. 14	Num. 11, v. 16 to 31	1 Cor. 12, v. 27, & 13
,, 6	Tues. in Whit Wk	Joel ..... 2, v. 21	1 Thess 5 v. 12 to 24	Micah .. 4, to v. 8	1 John 4, to v. 14
,, 11	Trinity Sunday	Isaiah .. 6, to v. 11	Rev. .... 1, to v. 9	Genesis ..... 18 *Or* Gen. 1, & 2 to v. 4	Eph. 4, to v. 17, *or* [Matthew 3
,, 11	St. Barnabas ..	Deut. 33, to v. 29	Acts ..... 4, v. 31	Nahum 1	Acts ..... 14, v. 8
,, 20	I. S. after Trinity	Josh. 3, v. 7 to 4, v. 15	Acts ..... 2, v. 22	Josh. 5, v. 13 to Cr. 21 *Or* Joshua 24	1 Pet. 3, v. 8, to 4, v. 7
,, 24	*St. John Baptist	Malachi 3	Matthew 3	Malachi 4	Matt. .. 14, to v. 13
,, 25	II. S. after Trin.	Judges 4	Acts .. 7, to v. 35	Judges .. 6, v. 11 *Or* Judges .. 6, v. 11	John 1
,, 29	St. Peter	Ezekiel 3, v. 4 to 15	John 21, v. 15 to 23	Zechariah 3	Acts 4, v. 8 to v. 23
July 2	III. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 2, to v. 27	Acts .. 10, to v. 24	1 Samuel ..... 3 *Or* 1 Sam. 4, to v. 19	John 5
,, 9	IV. S. after Trin.	1 Samuel 12	Acts .. 15, to v. 30	1 Samuel ..... 13 *Or* Ruth 1	Matt. .. 4, to v. 23
,, 16	V. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 15, to v. 24	Acts ..... 19, v. 21	1 Samuel ..... 16 *Or* 1 Samuel .. 17	Matt. .. 8, to v. 18
,, 23	VI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Samuel 1	Acts ..... 23, v. 12	2 Sam. 12, to v. 24 *Or* 2 Samuel .. 18	Matt. 12, to v. 22
,, 25	*St. James	2 Kings 1, to v. 16	Luke 9, v. 51 to 57	Jer. 26, v. 8 to 16	Matt. 13, to v. 24
,, 30	VII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chronicles .. 21	Acts ..... 28, v. 17	1 Chronicles .. 22 *Or* 1 Chr. 28, to v. 21	Matthew 15, v. 21 [20, v. 17
Aug. 6	VIII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chron. 29, to v. 20	Romans 6	2 Chronicles .... 1 *Or* 1 Kings 3	Matt. 19, v. 27, to [20, v. 17
,, 13	IX. Sun. af. Trin	1 Kings 10, to v. 25	Romans 11, to v. 25	1 Kings 11, to v. 15 *Or* 1 Kings 11, v. 26	Matthew 23, v. 13
,, 20	X. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings ..... 18, v. 1	1 Cor. .. 1, v. 26	1 Kings ..... 17 *Or* 1 Kings 17	Matt. .. 26, v. 57
,, 24	St. Bartholomew	Gen. 28, v. 10 to 28, v. 4	Cor. .. 4, v. 18 & 5	Deuteron. 18, v. 15	Matthew 28
,, 27	XI. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 21	1 Cor. .... 7, v. 25	1 Kings ..... 21 *Or* 1 Kings 22	Mark .. 2, to v. 23
Sept. 3	XII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 22, to v. 41	1 Cor. 12, v. 28, & 13	2 Kings 2, to v. 16 *Or* 2 Kgs. 4, v. 8 to 38	Mark 6, v. 14 to v. 30
,, 10	XIII. S. af. Trin.	2 Kings 5	2 Cor. 1, v. 23 to 2, v. 14	2 Kings 6, to v. 24 *Or* 2 Kings 7	Mark 10, to v. 32
,, 17	XIV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 9	2 Corinthians .. 9	2 Kings 10, to v. 32 *Or* 2 Kings 13	Mark 14, to v. 27
,, 21	*St. Matthew	1 Kings .. 19, v. 15	2 Cor. 12, v. 14, & 13	1 Chron. 29, to v. 20	Mark 15, v. 42 & 16
,, 24	XV. Sun. af. Trin.	2 Kings 18	Galatians 3	2 Kings ..... 15 *Or* 2 Kgs. 23, to v. 31	Luke .. 2, to v. 21
,, 29	St. Mich. & All An.	Genesis 32	Acts 12, v. 5 to 18	Daniel .... 10, v. 4	Revelation 14, v. 14
Oct. 1	XVI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Chronicles .. 36	Ephesians 2	Neh. 1, & 2, to v. 9 *Or* Nehemiah .. 7	Luke .. 5, to v. 17
,, 8	XVII. S. af. Trin.	Jeremiah 5	Philippians 2	Jeremiah ..... 23 *Or* Jeremiah .. 35	Luke .. 8, v. 26
,, 15	XVIII. S. af. Trin.	Jeremiah 36	Coloss. 3, v. 18, & 4	Ezekiel ..... 2 *Or* Ezek. 13, to v. 17	Luke .. 12, to v. 35
,, 18	St. Luke	Isaiah 55	1 Timothy 3	Ecclus. 38, to v. 24	Luke ..... 13, v. 18
,, 22	XIX. Sun. af. Trin.	Ezekiel 14	2 Thessalonians 3	Ezekiel 34, to v. 32 *Or* Ezekiel 24, v. 15	Luke ..... 16, v. 16
,, 28	*SS. Si. non & Jude	Isaiah 28, v. 9 to 17	1 Timothy 5	Jer. .. 3, v. 12 to v. 20	Luke .... 19, v. 28
,, 29	XX. S. aft. Trin	Ezekiel 24	1 Timothy 6	Ezekiel ..... 3 *Or* Daniel 1	Luke .. 20, to v. 27

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		Morning Prayer.		Evening Prayer.		
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*	*First Lesson.*		*Second Lesson.*
Nov. 1	All Saints	Wisdom 3, to *v.* 10	Heb. 12, 13, 33, 12, to 13	Wisdom 5, to *v.* 17	.....	Rev. ..19, to *v.* 17
,, 5	XXI. S. af. Trin.	Daniel.....3	Titus 8	Daniel..... 4 *Or* Daniel 5		Luke 23, to *v.* 26
,, 12	XXII. S.af. Trin.	Daniel.....6	Hebrews 6	Daniel ....7, *v.* 9 *Or* Daniel 22		John ...2, to *v.* 22
,, 19	XXIII.S. af. Trin.	Hosea 14	Hebrews 11, *v.* 17	Joel .....2, *v.* 21 *Or* Joel ....3, *v.* 9		John 6, *v.* 22 to 41
,, 26	XXIV.S.af. Trin.	Eccles. 11 and 12	James 5	Haggai 2, to *v.* 10 *Or* Malachi 3 and 4		John ...9, *v.* 39, to 1Co, *v.* 22
,, 30	*St. Andrew.....	Isaiah 54	John 1, *v.* 35 to 43	Isaiah 65, to *v.* 17	.....	John 12, *v.* 20 to 42
Dec. 3	I. Sun. in Advent	Isaiah 1	1 Peter 5	Isaiah .....2 *Or* Isaiah...4, *v.* 2		John ...13, to *v.* 21
,, 10	II. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 5	1 John...2, to *v.* 16	Isaiah 11, to *v.* 11 *Or* Isaiah.....24		John ...15, to *v.* 28
,, 17	III. Sun in Advt.	Isaiah 25	Revelation 1	Isaiah .....26 *Or* Isa. 28, *v.* 5 to 19		Rev. ...2, to *v.* 18
,, 21	St. Thomas.....	Job ... 42, to *v.* 7	John 20, *v.* 19 to 24	Isaiah 35	.....	John ...14, to *v.* 8
,, 24	IV. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to *v.* 27	Revelation ...14	Isaiah .....32 *Or* Isa. 33, *v.* 2 to 23		Revelation 15
,, 25	*Christmas Day. *Proper Psalms*	Isaiah ..9, to *v.* 8 Psalms 29, 45, 85	Luke ...2, to *v.* 15	Isaiah 7, *v.* 10 to 17 Ps. 89, 110, 132	.....	Titus ...3, *v.* 4 to 9
,, 26	St. Stephen	Genesis 4, to *v.* 17	Acts.....6	2 Chr. 24, *v.* 15 to 23	.....	Acts ....8, to *v.* 9
,, 27	St. John Evang.	Exodus ... 33, *v.* 9	John 13, *v.* 23 to 36	Isaiah 6	.....	Revelation 1
,, 28	Holy Innocents	Jerem. 31, to *v.* 18	Revelation 16	Baruch 4, *v.* 21 to 31	.....	Revelation 18
,, 31	I. Sun. aft. Xmas	Isaiah 35	R'v. 21, 1 to 22, 6	Isaiah .....38 *Or* Isaiah.....40		Revelation 22, *v.* 6

Standard Time.

It is well known that the "time of day" differs everywhere except in places on the same meridian, the difference in local times being caused by the rotation of the Earth on its axis from West to East in each twenty-four hours; and as the globe is divided astronomically into 360° of longitude, reckoned by us from the meridian of Greenwich, 180° to the East and 180° to the West, it is easily seen that each 15° is equal to one hour of time.

The notice, "London (Greenwich) time observed at all stations," formerly so familiar to the travellers by railway, was really the introduction to the use of *Standard Time*, and was inevitable when railway timetables were printed; but in a country so large as the Dominion of Canada, which extends over 80° of longitude, as also in the United States with nearly 60°, it soon became absolutely necessary to minimise the great inconvenience, and so the use of Standard Time was made legal.

By *Standard Time* is meant that the hour of each 15° of longitude becomes the local mean time for the zone or belt extending 7½° on each side of the central meridian; though in practice the zone has to be adapted to local circumstances, and so cannot conform to the exact line or meridian, but is arranged to suit boundaries of States or Provinces as may be most convenient. By way of illustration, it may be noted that in the Province of Ontario, Canada, by Act of the Legislature, the hour of 75° W. is Standard Time for the Province as far as 89° W., and that the S.W. point, 83° W., extends westerly beyond the eastern part of the State of Michigan, where the time of 90° W. is used; so at Windsor, Ontario, it is noon while in Michigan—more to the east—it is 11 A.M. The *Standard Time* as used in the chief cities of Canada and the United States may be noted: at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, at Boston, New York and Washington, the time of 75° W., five hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Winnipeg in Manitoba, and at Detroit, Chicago and New Orleans, the time of 90°, six hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Regina and Denver it is the time of 105°, seven hours earlier than Greenwich; and in British Columbia and at San Francisco the time of 120° W., eight hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; and when 180° is reached another day begins in Eastern Siberia, at the Fiji Islands, and a little to the east of New Zealand.

The same rule applies to places east of Greenwich, where, of course, noon is earlier than at Greenwich according to the longitude. Spain adopted Standard—that is, Greenwich—Time early in the century. When noon at Greenwich it is 2 P.M. in Egypt and South Africa; it is 5½ P.M. in India, 8¾° E.; in Japan and Corea, 135° E., it is 9 P.M.; and in Eastern Australia, 150° E., it is 10 P.M.

The question has been asked very often, "Where does a day begin?"—that is, any special day, New Year's Day or Easter Day—and the answer is that for all peoples, nations, and languages, using maps with longitude East and West from Greenwich, each day begins at the meridian of 180°, slightly east of New Zealand in the South, and intersecting Eastern Siberia in the North, and so the last day of the nineteenth century and the first day of the twentieth were on the Earth together, not running concurrently or side by side, north and south of the Equator, as has been supposed, erroneously, but the latter following the former from 180° westerly to Greenwich, and on again to 180°, where it gave place to January 2nd.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME,
AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Adelaide	9 24 P.M.	Constantinople ..	2 56 P.M.	Melbourne, Aus...	9 40 P.M.	Quebec	7 25 A.M.
Auckland (N.Z.) ..	11 33 P.M.	Dublin	11 35 A.M.	Moscow	2 30 P.M.	Rome	0 50 P.M.
Berlin	0 54 P.M.	Edinburgh	11 47 A.M.	Newfndland, S. Jns.	8 29 A.M.	Rotterdam	0 28 P.M.
Berne	0 30 P.M.	Florence	0 45 P.M.	New York	7 4 A.M.	San Francisco, Port	3 52 A.M.
Bombay	4 51 P.M.	Glasgow	11 43 A.M.	Paris	0 9 P.M.	St. Petersburg	2 1 P.M.
Boston, U.S.	7 16 A.M.	Hobart, Tasmania	9 49 P.M.	Pekin	7 46 P.M.	Stockholm	1 22 P.M.
Brisbane, Qnsland.	10 12 P.M.	Jerusalem	2 21 P.M.	Penzance	11 37 A.M.	Suez	2 10 P.M.
Brussels	0 17 P.M.	Lisbon	11 23 A.M.	Perth, W. Aus.....	7 43 P.M.	Sydney	10 5 P.M.
Calcutta	5 53 P.M.	Madras	5 21 P.M.	Philadelphia	6 59 A.M.	Toronto	6 42 A.M.
Cape of Good Hope	1 14 P.M.	Madrid	11 45 A.M.	Port Moresby	10 4 P.M.	Vancouver	3 38 A.M.
Chicago	6 10 A.M.	Malta	0 58 P.M.	Prague	0 58 P.M.	Vienna	1 5 P.M.

For convenience in practice, the arbitrary arrangement called *Standard Time*, described above, has generally been adopted throughout the world. See page 89.

Jewish Calendar. (A.D. 1911, A.M. 5671–5672.)

The Year 5671 commenced October 4, 1910.

		5671.						July	26	New Moon	Ab		1
Jan.	1	New Moon	Tebet	1				Aug.	3	Fast of Ab	,,		9
,,	10	Fast. Siege of Jerusalem	,,	10				,,	25	New Moon	Elul		1
,,	30	New Moon	Sebat	1						5672.			
Mar.	1	New Moon	Adar	1				Sept.	23	First day of New Year ...	Tishri		1
,,	13	Fast of Esther	,,	13				,,	24	Second ,, ,, ...	,,		2
,,	14	Purim	,,	14				,,	25	Fast of Guedaliah	,,		3
,,	15	Shusan	,,	15				Oct.	2	Day of Atonement	,,		10
,,	30	New Moon	Nisan	1				,,	7	Feast of Tabernacles ...	,,		15
April	13	Festival of Passover ...	,,	15				,,	8	,, ,, 2nd day	,,		16
,,	14	,, ,, 2nd day	,,	16				,,	13	Hosana Rabah	,,		21
,,	19	,, ,, 7th day	,,	21				,,	14	Feast of the 8th day... ...	,,		22
,,	20	,, ,, ends	,,	22				,,	15	Rejoicing of the Law ...	,,		23
,,	29	New Moon	Yiar	1				,,	23	New Moon	Hesvan		1
May	28	New Moon	Sivan	1				Nov.	22	New Moon	Kislev		1
June	2	Festival of Weeks	,,	6				Dec.	16	Dedication of the Temple ...	,,		25
,,	3	,, ,, 2nd day	,,	7				,,	22	New Moon	Tebet		1
,,	27	New Moon	Tamuz	1				,,	31	Fast. Siege of Jerusalem...	,,		10
July	13	Fast of Tamuz	,,	17									

NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals commence the previous Evening at Sunset.

Mohammedan Calendar. (1329–1330.)

Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.	Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.
1329.	Muharram	January 28	1329.	Shaaban	July 28
,,	Saphar	February 14	,,	Ramadán	August 26
,,	Rabia I.	March 2	,,	Shawall	September 25
,,	Rabia II.	April 1	,,	Dulkaada	October 24
,,	Jomada I.	,, 30	,,	Dulheggia	November 23
,,	Jomada II.	May 30	1330.	Muharram	December 22
,,	Rajab	June 28			

Greek and Russian Calendar.

A.D. 1911, A.M. 7419.

Old Style.		Certain Holy Days.	New Style.	
Jan.	1	*Circumcision*	Jan.	14
,,	6	*Theophany (Epiphany)*	,,	19
Feb.	2	*Hypapante*	Feb.	15
,,	20	*Carnival Sunday*	Mar.	5
,,	27	*First Sunday in Lent*	,,	12
Mar.	9	*Forty Martyrs*	,,	22
,,	25	*Annunciation of Theotokos*...	April	7
April	3	*Palm Sunday*	,,	16
,,	8	*Great Friday*	,,	21
,,	10	*Holy Pasch*	,,	23
,,	23	*St. George*	May	6
May	9	*St. Nicholas*	,,	22
,,	14	*Coronation of the Emperor**	,,	27
,,	19	*Ascension*	June	1
,,	29	*Pentecost*	,,	11
,,	30	*Holy Ghost*	,,	12
June	29	*Peter & Paul, Chief Apostles*	July	12
Aug.	1	*First day of Fast of Theotokos*	Aug.	14
,,	6	*Transfiguration*	,,	19
,,	15	*Repose of Theotokos(Assumption)*,,		28
,,	30	*St. Alexander (Nevsky)**	Sept.	12
Sept.	8	*Nativity of Theotokos*	,,	21
,,	14	*Exaltation of the Cross*	,,	27
Oct.	1	*Patronage of Theotokos**	Oct.	14
,,	21	*Accession of the Emperor**	Nov.	3
Nov.	15	*First day Fast of the Nativity*	,,	28
,,	21	*Entrance of the Theotokos*	Dec.	4
Dec.	6	*St. Nicolas*	,,	19
,,	9	*Conception of Theotokos*	,,	22
,,	25	*Nativity*	Jan.	7

* Peculiar to Russia.

Julian Calendar.

In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the great Emperor Augustus, the fifth and sixth months of the year—which, with the Romans, began with March—were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterwards they were named in honour of the emperors Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

For example, the 1st of January was the Kalends of January (*Kalendis Januariis*), the 31st of December was the day before the Kalends of January (*pridie Kalendas Januarias*); but Dec. 30th was the third day before the Kalends of January (*ante diem tertium Kalendas Januarias*), in this case both Jan. 1st and Dec. 31st being included in the reckoning. And so on back to Dec. 14th, which was the nineteenth day before the January Kalends (*ante diem undecimum Kal. Jan.*), Dec. 13th being *Idibus Decembribus*, the Ides of December. In Leap-year, both Feb. 24th and Feb. 25th were known as the sixth day before the March Kalends, being distinguished respectively as *prior* and *posterior*.

Table for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset for any place situated between latitudes 1° and 66½°.

To use the table: With the Sun's declination, in the first column, and under the required latitude on the horizontal line, will be found the apparent time of sunset. Subtracting the time so found from 12*h*. will give the apparent time of sunrise. To obtain the mean or clock time, the numbers in the column headed *before* or *after* clock (which will be found on the second page of each month), giving the difference in time between the mean and true sun for each day in the year, must be applied to the apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as the particular case may require; that is to say, if the true sun is *before* the clock the equation of time must be subtracted from the apparent to obtain the mean or clock time, and if *after*, added.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator by changing the declination from North to South and *vice versâ*.

If the time of sunrise or sunset should be required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, these times may easily be found by simple proportion.

Declination.	LATITUDE.													
	1°	14°	26°	38°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 25	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−1 5 1+	12 0	4 0	−0 54 58+	16 0	8 0	+0 10 3−	20 0
0 10	−1 6 5+	12 10	4 10	−0 53 2+	16 10	8 10	+0 13 3−	20 10
0 20	−1 7 2+	12 20	4 20	−0 50 59+	16 20	8 20	+0 16 2−	20 20
0 30	−1 7 51+	12 30	4 30	−0 48 51+	16 30	8 30	+0 18 59−	20 30
0 40	−1 8 32+	12 40	4 40	−0 46 37+	16 40	8 40	+0 21 55−	20 40
0 50	−1 9 5+	12 50	4 50	−0 44 17+	16 50	8 50	+0 24 48−	20 50
1 0	−1 9 31+	13 0	5 0	−0 41 53+	17 0	9 0	+0 27 38−	21 0
1 10	−1 9 48+	13 10	5 10	−0 39 24+	17 10	9 10	+0 30 25−	21 10
1 20	−1 9 58+	13 20	5 20	−0 36 50+	17 20	9 20	+0 33 8−	21 20
1 30	−1 10 0+	13 30	5 30	−0 34 12+	17 30	9 30	+0 35 47−	21 30
1 40	−1 9 53+	13 40	5 40	−0 31 30+	17 40	9 40	+0 38 23−	21 40
1 50	−1 9 39+	13 50	5 50	−0 28 45+	17 50	9 50	+0 40 54−	21 50
2 0	−1 9 17+	14 0	6 0	−0 25 56+	18 0	10 0	+0 43 20−	22 0
2 10	−1 8 46+	14 10	6 10	−0 23 5+	18 10	10 10	+0 45 42−	22 10
2 20	−1 8 8+	14 20	6 20	−0 20 10+	18 20	10 20	+0 47 58−	22 20
2 30	−1 7 22+	14 30	6 30	−0 17 14+	18 30	10 30	+0 50 9−	22 30
2 40	−1 6 29+	14 40	6 40	−0 14 15+	18 40	10 40	+0 52 13−	22 40
2 50	−1 5 28+	14 50	6 50	−0 11 15+	18 50	10 50	+0 54 12−	22 50
3 0	−1 4 19+	15 0	7 0	−0 8 14+	19 0	11 0	+0 56 5−	23 0
3 10	−1 3 3+	15 10	7 10	−0 5 11+	19 10	11 10	+0 57 52−	23 10
3 20	−1 1 40+	15 20	7 20	−0 2 8+	19 20	11 20	+0 59 31−	23 20
3 30	−1 0 10+	15 30	7 30	+0 0 55−	19 30	11 30	+1 1 4−	23 30
3 40	−0 58 33+	15 40	7 40	+0 3 58−	19 40	11 40	+1 2 30−	23 40
3 50	−0 56 49+	15 50	7 50	+0 7 1−	19 50	11 50	+1 3 49−	23 50
4 0	−0 54 58+	16 0	8 0	+0 10 3−	20 0	12 0	+1 5 1−	24 0

The sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time.	ALTITUDE.																				Local Sidereal Time.
	° 0	° 5	° 10	° 15	° 20	° 25	° 30	° 35	° 40	° 45	° 50	° 55	° 60	° 65	° 70						
H. M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	12	0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 7	12	30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	13	0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13	30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	14	0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	14	30
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	15	0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 24	0 31	15	30
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 35	0 45	16	0
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 38	0 47	1 0	16	30
5 0	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 7	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 59	1 16	17	0
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 56	1 10	1 30	17	30
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 4	1 19	1 41	18	0
6 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 40	0 48	0 57	1 9	1 26	1 50	18	30
7 0	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 0	1 13	1 30	1 56	19	0
7 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 11	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 1	1 14	1 31	1 58	19	30
8 0	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 0	1 12	1 30	1 55	20	0
8 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 11	0 14	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 47	0 57	1 9	1 25	1 49	20	30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 2	1 17	1 39	21	0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 55	1 8	1 27	21	30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 7	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 38	0 46	0 56	1 13	22	0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 45	0 57	22	30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 33	0 42	23	0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 28	23	30
12 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	24	0

The corrections from the above table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1911.)

eal Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	*m s*	*m s*	*m s*	*m s*	*m s*	*m s*	*m s*	*m s*	*m s*	*m s*	*m s*	*m s*	*m s*
0	1 11	1 8	1 1	0 52	0 44	0 40	0 41	0 48	0 58	1 10	1 21	1 29	1 33
2	1 9	1 12	1 9	1 1	0 52	0 44	0 41	0 42	0 49	0 58	1 10	1 21	1 29
4	1 5	1 12	1 14	1 10	1 2	0 53	0 46	0 42	0 42	0 47	0 56	1 7	1 17
6	1 0	1 10	1 15	1 16	1 12	1 3	0 54	0 46	0 41	0 40	0 43	0 50	1 0
8	0 54	1 4	1 13	1 18	1 18	1 13	1 4	0 54	0 44	0 37	0 35	0 37	0 44
10	0 51	0 58	1 7	1 16	1 20	1 19	1 13	1 3	0 52	0 41	0 33	0 30	0 32
12	0 49	0 52	0 59	1 8	1 16	1 20	1 19	1 12	1 2	0 50	0 39	0 31	0 27
14	0 51	0 48	0 51	0 59	1 8	1 16	1 19	1 18	1 11	1 2	0 50	0 39	0 31
16	0 55	0 48	0 46	0 50	0 58	1 7	1 14	1 18	1 18	1 13	1 4	0 53	0 43
18	1 0	0 50	0 45	0 44	0 48	0 57	1 6	1 14	1 19	1 20	1 17	1 10	1 0
20	1 6	0 56	0 47	0 42	0 42	0 47	0 56	1 6	1 16	1 23	1 25	1 23	1 16
22	1 9	1 2	0 53	0 44	0 40	0 41	0 47	0 57	1 8	1 19	1 27	1 30	1 28
24	1 11	1 8	1 1	0 52	0 44	0 40	0 41	0 48	0 58	1 10	1 21	1 29	1 33

The numbers in the above Table are all additive, and in order to make them so have all been reased by 1′, the final result must therefore be diminished by that amount.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME.

ors Mean me.	Sidereal Equivalents. H. M. S.	Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents. M. S.	Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents. M. S.	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents. S.	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents. S.
'r	1 0 9·86	1	1 0·16	31	31 5·09	1	1·00	31	31·08
2	2 0 19·71	2	2 0·33	32	32 5·26	2	2·01	32	32·09
3	3 0 29·57	3	3 0·49	33	33 5·42	3	3·01	33	33·09
4	4 0 39·43	4	4 0·66	34	34 5·59	4	4·01	34	34·09
5	5 0 49·28	5	5 0·82	35	35 5·75	5	5·01	35	35·10
6	6 0 59·14	6	6 0·99	36	36 5·91	6	6·02	36	36·10
7	7 1 9·00	7	7 1·15	37	37 6·08	7	7·02	37	37·10
8	8 1 18·85	8	8 1·31	38	38 6·24	8	8·02	38	38·10
9	9 1 28·71	9	9 1·48	39	39 6·41	9	9·02	39	39·11
10	10 1 38·56	10	10 1·64	40	40 6·57	10	10·03	40	40·11
11	11 1 48·42	11	11 1·81	41	41 6·74	11	11·03	41	41·11
12	12 1 58·28	12	12 1·97	42	42 6·90	12	12·03	42	42·12
13	13 2 8·13	13	13 2·14	43	43 7·06	13	13·04	43	43·12
14	14 2 17·99	14	14 2·30	44	44 7·23	14	14·04	44	44·12
15	15 2 27·85	15	15 2·46	45	45 7·39	15	15·04	45	45·12
16	16 2 37·70	16	16 2·63	46	46 7·56	16	16·04	46	46·13
17	17 2 47·56	17	17 2·79	47	47 7·72	17	17·05	47	47·13
18	18 2 57·42	18	18 2·96	48	48 7·89	18	18·05	48	48·13
19	19 3 7·27	19	19 3·12	49	49 8·05	19	19·05	49	49·13
20	20 3 17·13	20	20 3·29	50	50 8·21	20	20·05	50	50·14
21	21 3 26·99	21	21 3·45	51	51 8·38	21	21·06	51	51·14
22	22 3 36·84	22	22 3·61	52	52 8·54	22	22·06	52	52·14
23	23 3 46·70	23	23 3·78	53	53 8·71	23	23·06	53	53·15
24	24 3 56·56	24	24 3·94	54	54 8·87	24	24·07	54	54·15
		25	25 4·11	55	55 9·04	25	25·07	55	55·15
		26	26 4·27	56	56 9·20	26	26·07	56	56·15
		27	27 4·44	57	57 9·36	27	27·07	57	57·16
		28	28 4·60	58	58 9·53	28	28·08	58	58·16
		29	29 4·76	59	59 9·69	29	29·08	59	59·16
		30	30 4·93	60	60 9·86	30	30·08	60	60·16

o obtain the Sidereal Time corresponding to a given Mean Solar Time, we must take, from the ond page of the month, the preceding Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, and add to it the Sidereal ivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the given Mean Time. Should sum come out more than twenty-four hours, that amount must be subtracted from it. As an mple, let the Sidereal Time corresponding to the Mean Time of January 10, 8*h.* 5*m.* 54*s.*, be uired :—

		H.	M.	S.
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, on January 10		19	15	34
Mean Time intervals and sidereal Equivalents.....	8*h.* =	8	1	18·85
	5*m.* =		5	0·82
	54*s.* =			54·15
Corresponding Sidereal Time	=	3	22	47·82

his Table may also be used to show the acceleration of Sidereal on Mean Solar Intervals by tracting the Mean Time arguments from their sidereal equivalents.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME.

Hours of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.
	H. M. S.		M. S.		M. S.		S.		S.
1	0 59 50·17	1	0 59·84	31	30 54·92	1	1·00	31	30·92
2	1 59 40·34	2	1 59·67	32	31 54·76	2	1·99	32	31·91
3	2 59 30·51	3	2 59·51	33	32 54·59	3	2·99	33	32·91
4	3 59 20·68	4	3 59·34	34	33 54·43	4	3·99	34	33·91
5	4 59 10·85	5	4 59·18	35	34 51·27	5	4·99	35	34·90
6	5 59 1·02	6	5 59·02	36	35 54·10	6	5·98	36	35·90
7	6 58 51·19	7	6 58·85	37	36 53·94	7	6·98	37	36·90
8	7 58 41·36	8	7 58·69	38	37 53·77	8	7·98	38	37·90
9	8 58 31·53	9	8 58·53	39	38 53·61	9	9·98	39	38·89
10	9 58 21·70	10	9 58·36	40	39 53·45	10	9·97	40	39·89
11	10 58 11·87	11	10 58·20	41	40 53·28	11	10·97	41	40·89
12	11 58 2·05	12	11 58·03	42	41 53·12	12	11·97	42	41·89
13	12 57 52·22	13	12 57·87	43	42 52·96	13	12·96	43	42·88
14	13 57 42·39	14	13 57·71	44	43 52·79	14	13·96	44	43·88
15	14 57 32·56	15	14 57·54	45	44 52·63	15	14·96	45	44·88
16	15 57 22·73	16	15 57·38	46	45 52·46	16	15·96	46	45·87
17	16 57 12·90	17	16 57·22	47	46 52·30	17	16·95	47	46·87
18	17 57 3·07	18	17 57·05	48	47 52·14	18	17·95	48	47·87
19	18 56 53·24	19	18 56·89	49	48 51·97	19	18·95	49	48·87
20	19 56 43·41	20	19 56·72	50	49 51·81	20	19·95	50	49·86
21	20 56 33·58	21	20 56·56	51	50 51·64	21	20·94	51	50·86
22	21 56 23·75	22	21 56·40	52	51 51·48	22	21·94	52	51·86
23	22 56 13·92	23	22 56·23	53	52 51·32	23	22·94	53	52·86
24	23 56 4·09	24	23 56·07	54	53 51·15	24	23·93	54	53·85
		25	24 55·90	55	54 50·99	25	24·93	55	54·85
		26	25 55·74	56	55 50·83	26	25·93	56	55·85
		27	26 55·58	57	56 50·66	27	26·93	57	56·84
		28	27 55·41	58	57 50·50	28	27·92	58	57·84
		29	28 55·25	59	58 50·33	29	28·92	59	58·84
		30	29 55·09	60	59 50·17	30	29·92	60	59·84

To obtain the Mean Time corresponding to a given Sidereal Time, take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Mean Time at Sidereal Noon, and add to it the Mean Time Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the Sidereal Time.

As an example, convert the Sidereal Time 18*h*. 32*m*. 14*s*., on Aug. 6, into Mean Time:—

		H.	M.	S.
Mean Time at Sidereal Noon, Aug. 5		15	5	50
Sidereal intervals and Mean Time Equivalents	18*h*. =	17	57	3·07
	32*m*. =		31	54·76
	14*s*. =			13·96
Corresponding Mean Time, Aug. 6	=	9	35	1·79

SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

Name.	Mean Distance from Earth in Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period of Revolution round Sun.	Time of Axial Rotation.	Real Diameter in Miles.	Volume ⊕=1.	Density ⊕=1.
		D.	H. M.			
The Sun... ☉	92·9	.....	607 48	866,400	1310000	0·25
Mercury.. ☿	56·9	88	*	3,030	0·056	2·23
Venus..... ♀	25·7	225	†23 21½	7,700	0·920	0·86
Earth ..... ⊕	.....	365	23 56	7,918	1·000	1·00
Mars ..... ♂	48·6	687	24 37 ½	4,230	0·152	0·72
Jupiter ... ♃	390·4	4,333	9 56	86,500	1309	0·24
Saturn ... ♄	793·2	10,759	10 14½	71,000	849	0·13
Uranus ... ♅	1,689·0	30,687	9 30 ?	31,900	59	0·22
Neptune.. ♆	2,698·8	60,127	.....	34,900	103	0·20

* Probably 88 days. † The period of rotation of Venus has not been definitely ascertained.

N.B.—The numbers in the third column refer to the mean distances at inferior conjunctions for the inferior planets; at opposition, for the superior planets.

TIDES AND TIDAL WAVES.

r is not possible within the limits assigned to
t article to enter minutely into all the causes
vch produce the complex phenomena of the
rs, though the most prominent factors may
lexplained without having recourse to the
her mathematics necessary to a full compre-
sion of this difficult subject.

he Newtonian law of gravitation teaches us
hat every particle of matter in the universe
acts every other particle, with a force varying
ersely as the square of their mutual distances,
directly as the mass of the attracting particle."
ppose the Earth to be a sphere covered by a
of uniform depth, and the Earth and Moon
tively at rest, then the layer of water
nediately under the Moon will be attracted
re per unit of mass than the Earth, and
ped up towards the Moon; the layer of
er on the opposite side of the Earth will be
acted less than the solid Earth per unit of
s: being further off, the water here will be
ped up away from the Earth and Moon.
these opposite places there will be high
er, though in this latter case not quite so
h as in the former. The sea will thus have
y nearly the form of a prolate spheroid,
h the major axis passing through the Earth
Moon. At places situated on a circle 90°
m the major axis there will be low water.
s the Moon revolves around the Earth, and
Earth rotates on its axis, this figure never
time to perfect itself, and an imperfect form
it travels round the Earth in a lunar day,
ch is longer than a civil day by about
minutes. So that high water occurs, generally
aking, about that time later at the same place
h day.

esides the Moon, the Sun exerts a considera-
le disturbing force, producing tides exactly
ilar to those produced by the Moon, but
ller in effect, for although the mass of the
n is immensely greater than that of the Moon,
his distance from the Earth is such that the
io of his tide-producing force to that of the
on is as 1 to 2¼. The observed tide, there-
, is the effect of the superimposed lunar and
ar tides. Calculation shows that the difference
ween the major and minor axes of the spheroid
e to the Moon alone amounts to 58 in., and
ording to the ratio above would make the same
erence due to the Sun alone about 25¼ in.

he following heights of tides on the Thames,
h the distance of their respective stations from
mouth of the river, are from *Phil. Trans.*
ciii. 204):—

	Height.	Distance.
	ft. in.	m.
ndon Docks	18 10	60
ney	10 2	67½
w	7 1	73
hmond	3 10	76
dlington	1 4½	79

he lunar tides, according to the results of
ent investigation, are by friction slowly inter-
ing with the Earth's rotation, and therefore
gthening our day. This must go on through
ntless centuries till the Earth's time of rota-
n is equal to a lunation, when the lunar tides
l no longer exist, and our seas be disturbed
y by the weak action of the solar tides.

OUR SEASONS.

The revolution of the Earth in its annual orbit round the Sun has the effect of causing the latter body, seemingly, to describe a complete revolution among the Stars in the course of a year. If the plane of this apparent path had been parallel to the Earth's Equator, the Days and Nights would be equal all over the Globe, and each place on the Earth would have one constant Season, the character of which would depend on its geographical latitude. Instead of this coincidence of planes, the Equator and Ecliptic (as this apparent path of the Sun is called) are mutually inclined to each other at 23½°; consequently, the Sun is alternately seen above and below the Equator by this amount, causing the phenomena of Summer and Winter: giving long days and Summer to the Northern Hemisphere when the Sun is North of the Equator, and short days and Winter when South of it.

From Spring, through Summer to Autumn, the Sun traverses exactly one-half of the Ecliptic, and from Autumn, through Winter to Spring, the other half; but that these halves are not travelled over in equal times will be seen by an inspection of the times at which the different Seasons commence. It appears that the Sun is longer in performing the Summer than the Winter half; this is caused by the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit and the Law of Areas—a law which requires that an imaginary line, joining the Earth and Sun, shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. The Earth when farther from the Sun, as at the Summer Solstice, must move more slowly than at the Winter Solstice; because then the line joining the two bodies is longer. The effect is to detain the Sun about eight days longer in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the Stars generally shine with uniform brightness, there are among them some remarkable exceptions to this general rule. The earliest known, and the most remarkable amongst this class of Stars, is one situated in the constellation Cetus, and known by the name of o Ceti, or Mira Ceti. It has a period of nearly 331·6 days; that is to say, it goes through its cycle of variations in that length of time, continuing for about twelve or fourteen days at its maximum brightness, which has, at some of its maxima, reached to the second order of magnitude; it then goes on decreasing for some three months until it becomes invisible, in which condition it remains for five more months, when it again goes on increasing to the end of the period, when the maximum is again reached; but the order of magnitude is not always the same at successive maxima. The month of October is the best time for observing it. Quite recent observations seem to show that this Star has now settled down to the 8th magnitude, after having exhausted its changes of magnitude. It will be found in R.A. 2*h.* 14*m.* 51*s.* and South Declination 3° 23′.

Another remarkable Variable Star is Algol, β Persei. This has a very short period—not quite three days—and has a range of magnitude from 2·2 to 3·7. On page 80 will be found a history of this Star, and the times of minima throughout the year.

U Ophiuchi varies from the 6th to the 6¼ magnitude, with a period of 20*h.* 8*m.* It may be observed in June, southing about midnight on

the 9th. Will be found in R.A. 17*h.* 11*m.* 59*s.* and North Declination 1° 19′.

The Variable Star β Lyræ is remarkable in having a double period, viz., two maxima and two minima—the double period being very nearly equal to thirteen days; the difference between the maximum and minimum is only one degree of magnitude. There is another peculiarity in the changes of this Star—that, although the two maxima are equal, the minima are unequal. It is situated in R.A. 18*h.* 46*m.* 47*s.* and North Declination 33° 15′. The best time for observing it is in the months of June and July. Bright lines are occasionally seen in the spectrum of this Star.

The Star δ Cephei is also subject to considerable variations in magnitude, passing from the third to the fifth with a period of 5½ days. In passing from the minimum to the maximum it occupies less time than that required for it to reach the minimum again—in the proportion of 38 hours to 91. It is to be found in R.A. 22*h.* 25*m.* 51*s.* and North Declination 57° 57′. August and September are the best months in which to observe it.

FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

All outdoor pursuits, undertaken for profit or pleasure, depend so much upon the weather that we can imagine mankind to have taken an interest in its study from very early times; and, as a matter of fact, the popular ideas about weather prognostics are much the same as those which were in vogue in the earliest ages.

The observation of the state of the sky taught the meteorologists of early times when to expect variations in the weather, and the result of these observations, formulated into short and pithy sayings, made up, until quite recent times, the science of weather prognostics.

Birds and beasts are all more or less sensitive to coming changes in the weather, and by observation of their movements, warning of changes in the weather may be obtained. Among other instances, it is observed that sea birds, as stormy weather comes on, fly inland in search of food; wild fowl leave the marshy grounds for higher localities; swallows and rooks fly low before and during bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy before rain; sheep huddle together near bushes and trees.

It was not until the discovery of the barometer, in 1643, that the first great step was made towards a knowledge of the nature of our atmosphere. We were then, by its help, enabled to ascertain the weight and pressure of the great aërial ocean which surrounds us, and to learn when and where it was in a state of calm or storm. The invention of the thermometer, shortly afterwards, gave the means of determining its temperature. The hygrometer, for showing the amount of moisture it contained, and the anemometer, for giving the direction and force of the wind, are also instruments of great importance to the meteorologist. The indications of these instruments, combined with the careful observation of atmospheric appearances, interpreted by the results of former observations, will enable the individual observer generally to predict the kind of weather that may be expected in his immediate locality for a day or sometimes longer in advance.

A strip of sea-weed forms a very useful hygrometer for practical purposes, provided it be not kept in a room warmed artificially. In fine weather it will keep dry and have a somewhat dusty feeling, but with an increase of moisture in the air will become limp and sticky, indicating a probable change of weather in the shape of rain.

A rising barometer usually foretells less wind or rain, and a falling barometer more wind or rain, or both; a high barometer, fine weather, and a low one the contrary.

If the barometer has been *about* its ordinary height at the sea level, and is steady or rising, while the thermometer falls and the air becomes drier, north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, may be expected; and, on the contrary, if a fall takes place with rising thermometer and increasing dampness, wind and rain may be looked for from the south-east, south, or south-west; a fall of the barometer, with low thermometer, foretells snow.

With the barometer *below* its ordinary height a rise foretells less wind, or change in the direction towards the north, or less wet; but when the barometer has been low, the first rising usually precedes strong wind or heavy squalls from the north-west, north, or north-east, and continued rising foretells improving weather. If the barometer falls and warmth continues, the wind will probably *back*, and more southerly or south-westerly winds will follow.

In northern latitudes the heaviest northerly gales occur after the barometer first rises from a very low point. A rapid rise generally indicates unsettled weather; slow rise or steadiness, with little moisture in the atmosphere, fair weather. A considerable and rapid fall signifies stormy weather and rain. The barometer generally falls with a southerly and rises with a northerly wind; though sometimes the contrary happens, and then the southerly wind is dry and the weather fine, or the northerly wind wet and violent.

When the barometer sinks considerably, high wind and rain or snow will follow; wind from the northward, if the thermometer is low for the season; from the southward, if high.

When a gale sets in from the east or south-east, and wind *veers* by the south, the barometer will continue falling till the wind becomes south-west, when, after a lull, the gale will be renewed.

The north-east wind tends to *raise* the barometer most, and the south-west to lower it most.

Instances of fine weather often happen with a low barometer, and are generally followed by a duration of wind or rain, or both.

A rosy sky at sunset, whether clouded or clear, a grey sky in the morning, a low dawn (that is, when the first signs of the dawn appear on the horizon), all indicate fair weather. A red sky in the morning indicates bad weather, or much wind; and a high dawn (or when the first signs of the dawn are seen above a bank of clouds) presages wind.

From the clouds we may draw the following conclusions:—Soft-looking and delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate breezes; hard-edged clouds, wind; rolled or ragged clouds, strong wind. A bright yellow sky at sunset also presages wind, and a pale yellow sky wet.

Dew and fog both indicate fine weather, while remarkable clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon (causing distant objects to appear very distinct and nearer than usual) is one of the most characteristic signs of coming wet.

At the present day, by the help of the electric telegraph, the meteorologist can obtain from as many stations as he desires the height of the barometer, direction and force of wind, &c., data

which will inform him of the condition and movements of the aërial ocean at a definite time. He then marks on a map the height of the barometer at each place, and, drawing lines through all the places where the quicksilver stands at the same height, at any convenient interval he obtains a series of lines of equal pressure or weight, called shortly *isobars*, which show the weight or depression at those places as the contour lines on a map show the different altitudes of the mountains and valleys. The thermometer readings, treated in the same way, are called *isotherms*. To make these synoptic charts as they are called) complete, the force and direction of the wind, the amount of humidity, character of clouds, and other weather signs are also marked down, so that the chart may furnish a view of the weather at that particular time over the area from which reports have been obtained.

Supposing now that at the same time the next day a new set of data are received and marked on another chart, a comparison of the two will show the nature and direction of the change going on, and enable the meteorologist to predict, to a certain extent, what will be the immediately coming weather. This is a general description of the way in which the forecasts of weather, printed in the daily papers, are made. The interpretation of these synoptic charts may not appear to the reader to be a very difficult operation, but it must be remembered that meteorology is purely a science of observation, and as such will be most successfully handled by the observer of the greatest experience. From want of knowledge concerning the laws which govern the fluctuations of the weather, failures in the forecasts must happen now and again, and no reason can be given why certain states of the atmosphere, which previous observation would lead us to believe should be stable, suddenly break up without any apparent warning.

The extended use of the telegraph, due to the introduction of wireless telegraphy on board ships, especially on the great liners between Great Britain and America, has already done much, and will probably do still more in the future, to improve our means for forecasting the weather.

RIGHT ASCENSION.

The Right Ascension of any heavenly body is its angular distance measured along the Equator from that point of intersection of the Equator and Ecliptic known as the Vernal Equinox. In the time of the ancient astronomers this point was situated in the constellation of Aries, and called by them the "First Point of Aries," but it has since then retrograded considerably behind that constellation, and is at present in the constellation Pisces. Modern astronomers, however, still speak of this zero point, whence Right Ascensions are measured, as the "First Point of Aries." The Right Ascension and Declination are the two co-ordinates which define the position of any point on the celestial sphere with regard to the Equator as a fundamental plane, just as those of longitude and latitude define the position of any place on the terrestrial globe; the meridian of Greenwich being taken as the starting-point by geographers from which to reckon their longitudes, while the astronomer reckons his from the meridian passing through the Vernal Equinox.

Since a well-regulated astronomical clock should show *0h. 0m. 0s.* when the First Point of Aries is on the Meridian, the Right Ascension may be called the Sidereal time of Southing, and the approximate Mean time corresponding to it may be easily found for any object whose Right Ascension is given in this Almanack by means of the column headed Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, printed on the second page of each month. The rule may be thus stated:—*From the given Right Ascension subtract the Sidereal time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of 10 secs. an hour.* If the Right Ascension should be smaller than the Sidereal time to be subtracted, then 24 hours must be added to it. As an example:—At what time will Sirius South on March 15?

R.A. of Sirius + *24h.*	*6h. 41m. 13s.*
Sidereal time at Mean Noon (sub.)	*23h. 27m. 53s.*
	7h. 13m. 20s.
Diminish by the Acceleration for *7h. 13m. 20s.* at 10*s.* per hour	*1m. 12s.*
Approximate Mean time of Southing, March 15	*7h. 12m. 8s.*

In a similar manner the Sidereal time corresponding to any Mean time may be found by adding the Mean time to the Sidereal time at Noon of that day. As an example, let it be required to find the Sidereal time corresponding to *9h.* P.M. on September 15.

Sidereal time at Mean Noon	*11h. 33m. 19s.*
Mean time ..... (add)	*9h. 0m. 0s.*
	20h. 33m. 19s.
Add for Acceleration for *9h.* at 10*s.* per hour	*1m. 30s.*
Approximate Sidereal time September 15 at *9h.* P.M. ...	*20h. 34m. 49s.*

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1911.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
	"	"
Jan. 3	43·45	− 11·86
Feb. 2	41·18	− 11·56
Mar. 4	39·32	− 11·66
April 3	38·17	− 12·08
May 3	37·83	− 12·76
June 2	38·28	− 13·61
July 2	39·51	− 14·59
Aug. 1	41·41	− 15·61
Sept. 10	44·50	− 16·83
Oct. 10	46·46	− 17·30
Nov. 9	47·27	− 17·14
Dec. 9	46·52	− 16·45

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1911.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 6	0·066	0·986
Feb. 5	0·670	0·959
Mar. 7	0·943	0·915
April 6	0·708	0·850
May 6	0·001	0·762
June 5	0·454	0·648
July 5	0·996	0·503
Aug. 4	0·626	0·310
Sept. 3	0·077	0·057
Oct. 3	0·804	0·104
Nov. 2	0·987	0·358
Dec. 2	0·753	0·537

The figures in the second and third columns of the preceding table give the apparent dimensions of Saturn's Ring as seen from the Earth, and refer to the outer limit of the outer Ring. The sign + signifies that the northern surface will be visible, and − the southern surface. The Ring will be invisible when its plane passes through either the centre of the Sun, centre of the Earth, or when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the plane of the Ring.

The figures in the fifth and sixth columns represent respectively the illuminated portions of the discs of Mercury and Venus.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

John Flamsteed (a *protégé* of Sir Jonas Moore, the mathematician, and of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect) was appointed "Astronomical Observator" by Charles II., the royal warrant being dated 4 March, 1675. A building was hastily run up on the summit of a hill in Greenwich Park from the designs of Wren at the cost of £520, realised in those impecunious times by the sale of some spoilt gunpowder. Flamsteed, whose name has been given to the hill where the Observatory stands, was ordained at Easter, 1675 (no doubt with a view to the extension of his knowledge of the heavens), and took up his residence at the Observatory in July, 1676, where he commenced operations with an iron sextant, lent him by Sir Jonas Moore, at a salary of less than £100 per annum, with no allowances for instruments. In spite of these difficulties he reformed all existing systems of astronomy, and, although deprived of his sextant by the Royal Society at his patron's death, continued his observations with improvised or purchased instruments. He died on 31 Dec., 1719, at the age of 73. In the total period of 237 years between the appointment of Flamsteed and the resignation of Sir William Christie there have been only eight occupants of the post, the average tenure being nearly 30 years, the maximum being 46 years (Maskelyne and Airy) and the minimum 3 years (Bliss).

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

Rev. John Flamsteed	1675
Edmund Halley	1719
James Bradley	1742
Nathaniel Bliss	1762
Nevil Maskelyne	1765
John Pond	1811
Sir George Biddell Airy	1835
Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie, K.C.B.	1881
Frank Watson Dyson	1910

MAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only.

The diurnal variation of the magnetic declination at Greenwich is about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about 10*h*. a.m., and again about 6*h*. p.m., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 2*h*. p.m., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, according to the season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies, from hour to hour, in a similar manner to the declination. The declination and dip are also subject to secular variations, the duration of which is not accurately known. Accidental perturbations, due to magnetic storms, affect the needles. These variations in the position of the magnets occur with great suddenness, deflecting the needle right and left with great rapidity, almost like ordinary telegraphic signalling, and are, generally speaking, coincident with the passage of great outbursts of sun-spots across the sun's central meridian.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
	° ′		° ′
1898	16 39·0	·1837	67 12·0
1899	16 34·2	·1842	67 10·2
1900	16 29·0	·1844	67 8·5
1901	16 26·0	·1848	67 6·1
1902	16 22·8	·1850	67 3·4
1903	16 19·1	·1850	67 0·9
1904	16 15·0	·1852	66 57·2
1905	16 9·9	·1852	66 55·9
1906	16 3·0	·1852	66 55·17
1907	15 59·8	·1853	66 56·0
1908	15 53·5	·1854	66 56·3
1909	15 47·6	·1853	66 53·57

The Variable Star Algol (Beta Persei).

THIS is one of the most conspicuous and noteworthy variable stars in the heavens. The first definite record of its discovery is by Montanari, in 1669, and the accurate determination of its period was not effected until 1782 by Goodricke. At that time the star passed through all its gradations of brilliancy in 2*d*. 20*h*. 48*m*. 59*s*., but the period seems decreasing, for Chandler has recently found it 8½ seconds less. The star is usually a little fainter than 2nd mag., and remains so for about 2*d*. 11*h*., when it rapidly declines in lustre, and in about 4½ hours arrives at a minimum of 3¾ mag. There is then a revival of its brilliancy, and in 5½ hours it reaches its normal magnitude of 2¼. The following are the computed times of minima in 1911. Astronomical time is employed in the table.

JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
1	14	47	2	3	45	2	19	54	1	19	10	2	8	8	1	0	18	1	13	16	3	2	14
4	11	36	5	0	34	5	16	43	4	15	59	5	4	57	3	21	7	4	10	5	5	23	3
7	8	25	7	21	23	8	13	32	7	12	48	8	1	46	6	17	56	7	6	54	8	19	52
10	5	13	10	18	12	11	10	21	10	9	37	10	22	35	9	14	45	10	3	43	11	16	41
13	2	2	13	15	1	14	7	10	13	6	26	13	19	24	12	11	34	13	0	32	14	13	30
15	22	51	16	11	50	17	3	59	16	3	15	16	16	13	15	8	22	15	21	21	17	10	19
18	19	40	19	8	38	20	0	48	19	0	4	19	13	2	18	5	11	18	18	10	20	7	8
21	16	29	22	5	27	22	21	37	21	20	53	22	9	51	21	2	0	21	14	59	23	3	57
24	13	18	25	2	16	25	18	26	24	17	42	25	6	40	23	22	49	24	11	48	26	0	45
27	10	7	27	23	5	28	15	14	27	14	31	28	3	29	26	19	38	27	8	36	28	21	33
30	6	56		...		31	12	3	30	11	20		...		29	16	27	30	5	25	31	18	24

HE following is a summary of the more promi-t and interesting astronomical objects and currences visible during the year. The in-mation is intended as a guide to that ever-reasing band of amateur observers who onsider the heavens." We have only at-apted to describe such events as are capable eing definitely predicted. There are various ats and wonders presented in the firmament ich do not admit of being foretold with uracy. Among the latter class of objects may included large Sun-Spots, displays of Auroræ eales, bright Comets, New Stars, and brilliant teors or Fireballs.

ECLIPSES IN 1911.

the year 1911 there will be four Eclipses, of the Sun, and two Penumbral Eclipses of Moon.

A Total Eclipse of the Sun, April 28–29, sible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth erally on April 28, at 7h. 49m. morn., in longi-e 161° East of Greenwich, and latitude 32° h. Central Eclipse begins generally on il 28, at 8h. 46m. aft., in longitude 149° East Greenwich, and latitude 37° South. Central ipse ends generally on April 29, at 0h. 9m. n., in longitude 90° West of Greenwich, and titude 11° North. Ends on the Earth generally April 29, at 1h. 6m. morn., in longitude 103° st of Greenwich, and latitude 16° North. he line of Central Eclipse lies across the th and South Pacific Oceans.

t Adelaide, a Partial Eclipse is partly visible, s on April 29 at 7h. 12m. morn., Standard n Time, 194° from the vertex towards the t. Magnitude of Eclipse = 0·89.

he Sun rises at 6h. 51m. morn.

t Melbourne, a Total Eclipse is partly visible ng its partial phase; magnitude = 1·01. s on April 29 at 7h. 44m. morn., Standard n Time, 190° from the vertex towards the

he Sun rises at 6h. 59m. morn.

t Sydney, a Partial Eclipse is partly visible; nitude = 0·95.

test Phase .....29d. 6h. 46m. morn. } Standard
s.....29d. 7h. 46m. morn. } M. Time.

, 192° from the vertex towards the East.

he Sun rises at 6h. 28m. morn.

t Wellington, New Zealand, a Partial Eclipse sible; magnitude = 0·61.

ns .....29d. 7h. 28m. morn. } Standard
test Phase.....29d. 8h. 25m. morn. } Mean
s .....29d. 9h. 28m. morn. } Time.

first contact occurs 36° from the vertex rds the East, and last contact 182° towards East.

A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, May 13, y visible at Greenwich:

t contact with Penumbra ..... 3h. 46m. morn. } Green-
lle of the Eclipse ... 5h. 57m. morn. } wich
contact with Penumbra..... 8h. 7m. morn. } Mean Time.

he first contact takes place 65° from the h point of the Moon's limb towards the ; the last contact 337° towards the East.

Greenwich the Moon sets at 4h. 7m. morn.

. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 2 visible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth r rally at 1h. 20m. morn., in longitude 75° East o reenwich, and latitude 38° North. Central Eclipse begins generally at 2h. 26m. morn., in longitude 60° East of Greenwich, and latitude 45° North. Central Eclipse ends generally at 6h. 1m. morn., in longitude 178° East of Greenwich, and latitude 8° South. Ends on the Earth generally at 7h. 7m. morn., in longitude 162° East of Greenwich, and latitude 15° South.

At Bombay, a Partial Eclipse is visible: magnitude = 0·33.

Begins .....22d. 7h. 10m. morn. } Standard
Greatest Phase ...22d. 8h. 4m. morn } Mean
Ends .....22d. 9h. 3m. morn. } Time.

First contact occurs 56° from the vertex towards the East, and last contact 148° towards the East.

At Madras, a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0·28.

Begins .....22d. 7h. 22m. morn. } Standard
Greatest Phase .....22d. 8h. 17m. morn. } Mean
Ends .....22d. 9h. 17m. morn. } Time.

First contact occurs 66° from the vertex towards the East, and last contact 147° towards the East.

At Hong Kong, a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0·83.

Begins .....22d. 9h. 52m. morn. } Standard
Greatest Phase ...22d. 11h. 24m. morn. } Mean
Ends .....22d. 1h. 5m. aft. } Time.

First contact occurs 353° from the vertex towards the East, and the last contact 121° towards the East.

At Perth, West Australia, a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0·02.

Begins .....22d. 0h. 58m. aft. } Standard
Greatest Phase .....22d. 1h. 16m. aft. } Mean
Ends .....22d. 1h. 30m. aft. } Time.

First contact occurs at 242° from the vertex towards the East, and the last contact 271° towards the East.

At Adelaide, a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0·28.

Begins .....22d. 2h. 26m. aft. } Standard
Greatest Phase .....22d. 3h. 15m. aft. } Mean
Ends .....22d. 4h. 0m. aft. } Time.

The first contact occurs at 227° from the vertex towards the East, and the last contact 301° towards the East.

At Melbourne, a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0·12.

Begins .....22d. 3h. 11m. a.t. } Standard
Greatest Phase .....22d. 3h. 50m. a.t. } Mean
Ends .....22d. 4h. 26m. aft. } Time.

The first contact occurs at 232° from the vertex towards the East, and the last contact 291° towards the East.

At Sydney, a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0·25.

Begins .....22d. 3h. 1m. aft. } Standard
Greatest Phase .....22d. 3h. 55m. aft. } Mean
Ends .....22d. 4h. 44m. aft. } Time.

The first contact occurs at 223° from the vertex towards the East, and the last contact 307° towards the East.

At Wellington, New Zealand, a Partial Eclipse is visible; magnitude = 0·01.

Begins .....22d. 5h. 22m. aft. } Standard
Greatest Phase .....22d. 5h. 28m. aft. } Mean
Ends .....22d. 5h. 35m. aft. } Time.

The first contact occurs at 247° from the vertex towards the East, and the last contact 259° towards the East.

IV. A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, November 6, partly visible at Greenwich.

	Mean Time at Greenwich.
First contact with Penumbra	6*d.* 1*h.* 40*m.* aft.
Middle of Eclipse	6*d.* 3*h.* 37*m.* aft.
Last contact with Penumbra	6*d.* 5*h.* 34*m.* aft.

The first contact with the Penumbra occurs at 112° from the North point of the Moon's limb towards the East, and last contact 202° towards the East. The Moon rises at Greenwich at 4*h.* 15*m.* aft.

V. Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

The following table contains *all* the Eclipses of the first Satellite, and only *those that are visible at Greenwich* of the second, third, and fourth Satellites.

The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed; the letters D. and R. signifying respectively Disappearance and Reappearance. Those Eclipses which are visible at Greenwich have an asterisk after the D. or R. in the second column.

At the beginning of the year, and until May 1, the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Western side of the Planet; from May 1 to October 20, on the Eastern side; from October 20 to the end of the year, on the Western side. In the astronomical telescope, which inverts the image, the Western side of the Planet will be on the left hand and the Eastern on the right, in the Northern hemisphere.

The mean time for any other place than Greenwich may be found by applying to the times given in the following table the difference of longitude, adding if the longitude of the place is *East* of Greenwich, and subtracting if *West*.

JANUARY.

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
1	I. D.	0	51	59	aft.
3	I. D.*	7	20	24	morn.
5	I. D.	1	48	41	morn.
5	III. D.*	5	2	40	morn.
5	III. R.*	6	35	58	morn.
6	I. D.	8	17	4	aft.
8	I. D.	2	45	22	aft.
10	I. D.	9	13	45	morn.
12	I. D.*	3	42	1	morn.
13	I. D.	10	10	22	aft.
15	II. D.*	3	54	59	morn.
15	I. D.	4	38	39	aft.
17	I. D.	11	7	1	morn.
19	I. D.*	5	35	17	morn.
21	I. D.	0	3	37	morn.
22	II. D.*	6	28	46	morn.
22	I. D.	6	31	53	aft.
24	I. D.	1	0	14	aft.
26	I. D.*	7	28	29	morn.
28	I. D.*	1	56	48	morn.
29	I. D.	8	25	4	aft.
31	I. D.	2	53	24	aft.

FEBRUARY.

2	I. D.	9	21	39	morn.
4	I. D.*	3	49	57	morn.
5	I. D.	10	18	12	aft.
7	I. D.	4	46	32	aft.
9	II. D.*	0	54	4	morn.
9	I. D.	11	14	46	morn.
10	III. D.*	0	51	23	morn.
10	III. R.*	2	20	12	morn.
11	I. D.*	5	43	4	morn.
13	I. D.	0	11	19	morn.
14	I. D.	6	39	39	aft.
16	II. D.*	3	28	26	morn.
16	I. D.	1	7	53	aft.
17	III. D.*	4	49	18	morn.
17	III. R.*	6	17	19	morn.
18	I. D.	7	36	10	morn.
20	I. D.*	2	4	25	morn.
21	I. D.	8	32	44	aft.
23	II. D.*	6	2	59	morn.
23	I. D.	3	0	59	aft.
25	I. D.	9	29	16	morn.
27	I. D.*	3	57	31	morn.
28	I. D.	10	25	50	aft.

MARCH.

2	I. D.	4	54	5	aft.
4	I. D.	11	22	22	morn.

MARCH—*continued.*

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
6	I. D.*	5	50	37	morn.
8	I. D.*	0	18	57	morn.
9	I. D.	6	47	12	aft.
11	I. D.	1	15	30	aft.
13	II. D.*	0	29	49	morn.
13	I. D.	7	43	46	morn.
15	I. D.*	2	12	6	morn.
16	I. D.	8	40	22	aft.
18	I. D.	3	8	40	aft.
20	II. D.*	3	5	3	morn.
20	I. D.	9	36	56	morn.
22	I. D.*	4	5	17	morn.
23	I. D.*	10	33	34	aft.
25	III. D.*	0	37	24	morn.
25	III. R.*	2	1	52	morn.
25	I. D.	5	1	53	aft.
27	II. D.*	5	40	30	morn.
27	I. D.	11	30	11	morn.
29	I. D.	5	58	32	morn.
31	I. D.*	0	26	51	morn.

APRIL.

1	III. D.*	4	35	17	morn.
1	I. D.	6	55	10	aft.
3	I. D.	1	23	29	aft.
5	I. D.	7	51	51	morn.
6	II. D.*	9	34	34	aft.
7	I. D.*	2	20	11	morn.
8	I. D.*	8	48	33	aft.
10	I. D.	3	16	53	aft.
12	I. D.	9	45	16	morn.
14	II. D.*	0	10	36	morn.
14	I. D.*	4	13	38	morn.
15	I. D.*	10	42	0	aft.
17	I. D.	5	10	22	aft.
19	I. D.	11	38	47	morn.
21	II. D.*	2	46	50	morn.
21	I. D.	6	7	10	morn.
23	I. D.*	0	35	34	morn.
24	I. D.	7	3	57	aft.
26	I. D.	1	32	23	aft.
28	I. D.	8	0	49	morn.
29	III. D.*	8	26	54	aft.
29	III. R.*	9	48	41	aft.
30	I. D.*	2	29	14	morn.

MAY.

1	II. R.*	9	14	1	aft.
3	I. R.	5	33	13	aft.
5	I. R.	0	1	40	aft.
7	III. R.*	1	46	29	morn.

MAY—*continued.*

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
7	I. R.	6	30	7	morn.
8	II. R.*	11	50	42	aft.
9	I. R.	0	58	33	morn.
10	I. R.	7	27	2	aft.
12	I. R.	1	55	31	aft.
14	I. R.	8	23	59	morn.
16	II. R.*	2	27	34	morn.
16	I. R.*	2	52	27	morn.
17	I. R.*	9	20	58	aft.
19	I. R.	3	49	28	aft.
21	I. R.	10	17	58	morn.
23	I. R.	4	46	29	morn.
24	I. R.*	11	15	1	aft.
26	I. R.	5	43	33	aft.
28	I. R.	0	12	5	aft.
30	I. R.	6	40	37	morn.

JUNE.

1	I. R.*	1	9	11	morn.
2	I. R.	7	37	45	aft.
2	II. R.*	9	0	51	aft.
4	I. R.	2	6	18	aft.
6	I. R.	8	34	52	morn.
8	I. R.	3	3	27	morn.
9	I. R.*	9	32	4	aft.
9	II. R.*	11	38	5	aft.
11	I. R.	4	0	38	aft.
11	III. D.*	8	18	20	aft.
11	III. R.*	9	38	9	aft.
13	I. R.	10	29	14	morn.
15	I. R.	4	57	50	morn.
16	I. R.*	11	26	28	aft.
18	I. R.	5	55	3	aft.
19	III. D.*	0	17	4	morn.
20	I. R.	0	23	40	aft.
22	I. R.	6	52	18	morn.
24	I. R.	1	20	57	morn.
25	I. R.	7	49	34	aft.
27	I. R.	2	18	12	aft.
29	I. R.	8	46	50	morn.

JULY.

1	I. R.	3	15	31	morn.
2	I. R.*	9	44	9	aft.
4	I. R.	4	12	48	aft.
4	II. R.*	8	48	5	aft.
6	I. R.	10	41	28	morn.
8	I. R.	5	10	9	morn.
9	I. R.*	11	38	48	aft.
11	I. R.	6	7	29	aft.
11	II. R.*	11	25	20	aft.

JULY—*continued.*

Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H. M. S.
I. R.	0 36 9 aft.
I. R.	7 4 52 morn.
I. R.	1 33 31 morn.
I. R.	8 2 13 aft.
I. R.	2 30 53 aft.
I. R.	8 59 37 morn.
I. R.	3 28 17 morn.
III. D.*	8 12 34 aft.
III. R.*	9 31 59 aft.
I. R.*	9 56 59 aft.
I. R.	4 25 40 aft.
I. R.	10 54 24 morn.
I. R.	5 23 5 morn.

AUGUST.

I. R.	11 51	48 aft.
I. R.	6 20	28 aft.
I. R.	0 49	14 aft.
II. R.*	8 35	22 aft.
I. R.	7 17	55 morn.
I. R.	1 46	38 morn.
I. R.*	8 15	19 aft.
I. R.	2 44	5 aft.
I. R.	9 12	46 morn.
I. R.	3 41	30 morn.
I. R.	10 10	10 aft.
I. R.	4 38	56 aft.

AUGUST—*continued.*

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H. M. S.
21	I. R.	11 7 38 morn.
23	I. R.	5 36 22 morn.
25	I. R.	0 5 2 morn.
26	I. R.	6 33 49 aft.
28	I. R.	1 2 30 aft.
30	I. R.	7 31 14 morn.

SEPTEMBER.

1	I. R.	1 59 55 morn.
2	I. R.*	8 28 41 aft.
4	I. R.	2 57 22 aft.
5	III. D.*	8 7 12 aft.
6	I. R.	9 26 6 morn.
6	II. R.*	8 19 2 aft.
8	I. R.	3 54 46 morn.
9	I. R.	10 23 32 aft.
11	I. R.	4 52 13 aft.
13	I. R.	11 20 57 morn.
15	I. R.	5 49 37 morn.
17	I. R.	0 18 22 morn.
18	I. R.*	6 47 3 aft.
20	I. R.	1 15 47 aft.
22	I. R.	7 44 26 morn.
24	I. R.	2 13 11 morn.
25	I. R.	8 41 51 aft.
27	I. R.	3 10 35 aft.
29	I. R.	9 39 14 morn.

OCTOBER.

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H. M. S.
1	I. R.	4 7 59 morn.
2	I. R.	10 36 39 aft.
4	I. R.	5 5 22 aft.
6	I. R.	11 34 0 morn.
8	I. R.	6 2 44 morn.
10	I. R.	0 31 23 morn.
11	III. R.*	5 24 8 aft.
11	I. R.	7 0 6 aft.
13	I. R.	1 28 43 aft.
15	I. R.	7 57 27 morn.
17	I. R.	2 26 5 morn.
18	I. R.	8 54 48 aft.
20	I. R.	3 23 24 aft.

Owing to Jupiter's nearness to the Sun the Satellites cannot be observed till the 17th of December.

DECEMBER.

17	I. D.	10 58 55 aft.
19	I. D.	5 27 23 aft.
21	I. D.	11 55 57 morn.
22	III. D.*	7 44 10 morn.
23	I. D.*	6 24 22 morn.
25	I. D.	0 52 56 morn.
26	I. D.	7 21 23 aft.
28	I. D.	1 49 56 aft.
30	I. D.	8 18 20 morn.

Occultations of Stars by the Moon, 1911.

JANUARY.

Day.	Name of Star.	Disappearance. H. M.	Angle from Vertex. °	Reappearance. H. M.	Angle from Vertex. °
3	35 Capricorni	4 32 aft.	66	5 37 aft.	194
11	υ^1 Tauri	6 11 aft.	117	7 17 aft.	266
11	υ^2 Tauri	6 43 aft.	96	7 52 aft.	276
11–12	B.D. + 23° 715	11 37 aft.	109	0 5 morn.	258
12	125 Tauri	10 21 aft.	103	11 27 aft.	215
13	139 Tauri	5 52 morn.	65	6 38 morn	230
26	A Ophiuchi (1st star)	5 30 morn.	142	6 45 morn.	303
28	τ Sagittarii			8 19 morn.	299

FEBRUARY.

7	A^2 Tauri	5 25 aft.	68	6 32 aft.	277
7	A^1 Tauri	5 26 aft.	33	6 4 aft.	319
7	B.A.C. 1289	9 22 aft.	58	10 28 aft.	200
8	υ^1 Tauri	3 8 morn.	90		
11	λ Cancri	5 50 aft.	145	6 53 aft.	314
15	*b* Virginis	8 24 aft.	128	9 17 aft.	5
17	38 Virginis	1 11 morn.	153	2 16 morn.	313
21	δ Scorpii	2 4 morn.	71	2 20 morn.	44
21	B.A.C. 5335	5 47 morn.	136	7 5 morn.	259
23	X Sagittarii	4 21 morn.	170	5 22 morn.	265

MARCH.

7	A^1 Tauri	11 57 aft.	33	0 47 morn.	235
7	A^2 Tauri	0 10 morn.	54	0 59 morn.	216
7	*k* Tauri	8 52 aft.	48	9 57 aft.	217
10	ω^1 Cancri	5 38 aft.	73	6 7 aft.	22
10	ω^2 Cancri	5 46 aft.	145	6 58 aft.	303
11	λ Cancri	3 10 morn.	22	3 46 morn.	292
11	22 Scorpii			1 44 morn.	284
13	B.A.C. 6220	4 7 morn.	131	5 28 morn.	269

APRIL.

Day.	Name of Star.	Disappearance.	Angle from Vertex.	Reappearance.	Angle from Vertex.
		H. M.	°	H. M.	°
2	B.A.C. 1143	10 21 aft.	7	11 1 aft.	261
16	B.A.C. 5354			10 57 aft.	337
19	B.A.C. 6063			1 12 morn.	323

MAY.

4	c Geminorum	0 20 morn.	354	0 35 morn.	320
13	α^1 Libræ	2 51 morn.	95	4 1 morn.	243
13	ι^2 Libræ	3 31 morn.	34		
31	λ Cancri	10 17 aft.	46	11 3 aft.	272

JUNE.

10	22 Scorpii	9 38 aft.	105	10 55 aft.	315
13	B.A.C. 6220	1 32 morn.	85	2 54 morn.	245
23	o Arietis	1 41 morn.	86	2 31 morn.	299

JULY.

9	B.A.C. 6063			8 19 aft.	314
28	B.A.C. 3837	8 7 aft.	91	9 0 aft.	248

AUGUST.

18	k Tauri	11 11 aft.	128	11 57 aft.	272
22	λ Cancri	2 13 morn.	127	3 3 morn.	314

SEPTEMBER.

1	43 Ophiuchi	7 58 aft.	169	8 4 aft.	177
2	B.A.C. 6190	7 25 aft.	75	8 48 aft.	272
16	B.A.C. 1918	5 31 morn.	67	6 32 morn.	296
18	ω^1 Cancri	1 51 morn.	96	2 35 morn.	355
29	B.A.C. 6072	7 43 aft.	80		

OCTOBER.

3	35 Capricorni	6 5 aft.	70	7 20 aft.	279
3-4	37 Capricorni	11 48 aft.	328	0 16 morn.	276
6	ψ^1 Aquarii	2 16 morn.	319	2 43 morn.	267
6	ψ^2 Aquarii	2 49 morn.	51		
9-10	29 Arietis	11 46 aft.	117	0 42 morn.	210
13	B.A.C. 1754	1 31 morn.	150	2 31 morn.	257
28	B.A.C. 6628	6 18 aft.	13	7 10 aft.	285

NOVEMBER.

7	32 Tauri	7 23 aft.	56	7 57 aft.	341
10	47 Geminorum			7 36 aft.	337
11	λ Cancri	9 7 aft.	187	9 35 aft.	255
11-12	ν^2 Cancri	11 59 aft.	113	0 53 morn.	350
12	ν^3 Cancri	1 17 morn.	103	2 9 morn.	2
27	B.A.C. 7550	8 12 aft.	65	9 10 aft.	177
28	56 Aquarii	8 34 aft.	2	9 33 aft.	236
29	ψ^2 Aquarii	9 15 aft.	55	10 16 aft.	181

DECEMBER.

3	29 Arietis	8 10 aft.	124	9 0 aft.	205
5	B.A.C. 1189	5 30 morn.	352	6 4 morn.	270
6	B.A.C. 1754	6 42 aft.	79	7 24 aft.	339
7	136 Tauri	1 46 morn.	359	2 11 morn.	310
7	B.A.C. 1918	5 6 morn.	333	5 21 morn.	305
8	47 Geminorum	5 23 morn.	53	6 22 morn.	246
8	ω^1 Cancri	9 31 aft.	108	10 24 aft.	349
8	ω^2 Cancri	9 54 aft.	171	10 46 aft.	287
9	λ Cancri	6 48 morn.	81	7 44 morn.	236
24	33 Capricorni	5 25 aft.	1	6 21 aft.	252

The angle from the vertex is measured from the true vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, counting continuously towards the East from 0° to 360°.

THE SUN.

The Sun.—Sun-spots are most abundant at tervals of about eleven years, with intervening mes of minima. They usually lie along zones ot far N. and S. of the Equator, and transit the olar disc in about 13½ days. The spots should e carefully examined when near the limb, or dge, of the Sun's disc, for various modern ob-rvers question the view that they represent avities in the Sun's envelopes. When the imensions of a solar spot reach one minute f arc, it may be considered large enough to e visible to the naked eye, when the latter is rotected by a dark glass, and the Sun near the orizon and therefore not so intensely brilliant.

THE MOON.

The Moon.—Our beautiful satellite, of all elestial objects, affords the most interesting sc for the study of amateurs. Contrary to early all the other orbs of our system, we can ally observe her actual surface. Crater-pits, ng-plains, and "seas" stand out with all the harpness of a steel engraving and form a icture of surpassing loveliness, and this even in he smallest telescopes. The crescent Moon is y far the most attractive for study, as the bjects on the lunar surface show their dis-notive characters more readily at that phase, wing to the Sun shining upon them from a anting position and thus causing the moun-ins to cast dark shadows.

The full Moon is chiefly remarkable for show-g to advantage the wonderful system of streaks, white rays, of whose significance we have no owledge at present. The chief centres of these y-systems are the well-known ring-plains cho, Kepler, Aristarchus, Aristillus, and opernicus. By far the most extensive radiate m Tycho, a lunar volcano 54 miles in diameter d nearly 3 miles deep. Aristarchus is the ost brilliant crater on the Moon—so bright, in ct, that Herschel mistook it for a volcano in uption!

The Mare Imbrium is the largest of the dark eyish areas known as seas, and at its extreme wer (N.) edge lies the celebrated ring-plain ato. The diameter of Plato is 60 miles, and e walls average 3,800 feet, the loftiest peak ing nearly 7,300 feet.

MERCURY.

Mercury is not at all well placed for observa-n during most of 1911. The first favourable ngation will occur in April, when the planet ould be seen after sunset, near the western rizon, from about April 4 to 18. The time Mercury's setting and that of the Sun are ven in the calendar portion of this Almanack. nerally speaking, Mercury may be observed by naked eye when he sets over an hour and a lf *after* the Sun at the spring apparitions, and es over an hour and a half *before* the Sun at e autumn elongations.

Mercury will shine in the eastern sky before rise in September and during the first week October. The best time to observe him will from September 23 to October 7. The time rising will be found in the calendar of this nanack.

On an average Mercury can only be seen by the ked eye on about four evenings during the same parition in the spring, but on rare occasions ny more observations have been obtained.

It is often best to use an opera-glass when first looking for the planet, and the exact position with regard to other stars should carefully be noted, together with the time of rising (if seen in the morning) or setting (if seen in the evening), so that Mercury may not be mistaken for another star or *vice versâ*. He shines with a strongly sparkling light, like that of some of the stars when near the horizon, except when near elongation, at which time he often bears a strong resemblance to the steady yellow light of Jupiter. In the spring he should be looked for about ten days *before* the date of maximum E. elongation, and in the autumn for the same time *after* W. elongation. Although when at east elongation the planet is approaching the Earth he rapidly declines in brilliancy, because the illuminated portion of the disc becomes smaller as the phase gets more crescented.

His revolution period is 88 days, and, according to recent investigations, his axial rotation is nearly the same. His mean distance from the Sun is nearly 36,000,000 miles, and his diameter a little over 3,000 miles; he is therefore smaller than Titan, the largest of Saturn's satellites, and Ganymede, the largest of Jupiter's family. His speed of motion varies from 23 to 35 miles per second. Telescopically he presents a somewhat mottled disc, but very few definite shadings have been noticed, though those glimpsed seem more conspicuous and permanent than those on Venus.

VENUS.

Venus.—When viewed through a telescope at the time of her greatest brilliancy Venus appears as a beautiful crescent, like the Moon when about 3½ days old; though, of course, the markings sometimes seen on her disc are very faint and cloud-like owing to her extreme brilliancy and the dense atmosphere by which she is surrounded. As she approaches her inferior conjunction with the Sun she becomes more crescented, just as the Moon does when new; she is therefore not so conspicuous, though her real diameter is more than when at greatest brilliancy. The revolution period is 224 days 16 hours 49 minutes, but her rotation period is still unknown, though it is supposed by many well-known astronomers to be about the same as that of the Earth. Her mean distance from the Sun is 67,000,000 miles, and her diameter 7,500 miles. Her albedo (light-reflecting capacity) is very great, being about 65, whilst that of clouds is 72.

MARS.

Mars.—As Mars is at opposition to the Sun on November 25, the last three months of the year will be the best for the study of his interesting surface-markings. At this time he is very well situated, being visible throughout the night; his diameter having increased from 4·91″, in March, to 18·32″ in the middle of November. This, again, shrinks to 13·48″ by the end of the year.

The diameter of Mars is 4,200 miles, his revolution period is 687 days, and his rotation period 24 hours 37 minutes. Mars has two satellites, discovered by Prof. Asaph Hall on August 11 and 17, 1877, but both are too faint to be glimpsed except in the very largest telescopes. Deimos, the outermost, revolves in 30 hours 18 minutes; and Phobos, the larger, and nearer the planet, takes only 7 hours 39 minutes, or less than ⅓ the time of rotation of its primary.

MINOR PLANETS.

Ceres came to opposition on October 9, 1910. Her position at the commencement of 1911 is on the Equator, 7° N.W. of θ Ceti. Her magnitude is only about 8½ until the end of October and during November and December, when she brightens to magnitude 7. In conjunction with the Moon on November 12 at 1 A.M. (Ceres 48′ S.). At the end of the year she is in Cancer, about 7° E. of Pollux (β Geminorum) and 5° N.N.W. of γ Cancri, and should be seen by the aid of a telescope in the late evening. Ceres is the largest of the planetoids, her diameter being 477 miles. She was discovered by Piazzi in 1801.

Pallas is at opposition to the Sun on November 13, 1911, being 8th magnitude at the time. Her diameter is about 304 miles.

Juno is in conjunction with ζ Virginis on March 5 (Juno 2° 46′ S.), and at opposition to the Sun on April 5, her magnitude being 8·65. On that date she is in Virgo, midway between ζ and δ Virginis—*i.e.*, 5° E.S.E. of δ and 5° W.N.W. of ζ. In very close conjunction with δ Virginis on May 2, when the planetoid will be slightly N. of the star. Diameter, 120 miles.

Vesta, the brightest of the planetoids, does not attain maximum brilliancy this year. She was at opposition to the Sun in October, 1910, so can be best observed during January and February, 1911, when she is between the 7th and 8th magnitude. On January 1 she is in conjunction with α Piscium, in the S.E. region of Pisces (Vesta 2° N.). On February 8 she is in conjunction with ξ^2 Ceti (Vesta 1° N.). At the end of February she is in the extreme S. of Aries, 2½° N.E. of μ Ceti. In conjunction with the Moon on December 11 at 11 A.M. (Vesta 0° 28′ S.). Her diameter is 239 miles, and her light-reflecting capacity very great.

JUPITER.

Jupiter.—At the beginning of 1911 Jupiter is in Libra, 4° W.N.W. of α Libræ.

As he is at opposition on May 1, he is most favourably situated for study during April, May, and June. On May 1 he is again 4° W.N.W. of α Libræ.

Jupiter's revolution period is 11·86 years, at a mean distance from the Sun of 483,000,000 miles. Polar diameter is 84,570 miles, equatorial diameter 90,190 miles. Under propitious circumstances Jupiter comes within 369,000,000 miles of the Earth.

The marking known as the great Red Spot will be nearly central on Jupiter's disc on the following dates :—

Jan. 24	at 6.29 a.m.	June 11	at 8.3 p.m.
Feb. 24	,, 7.4 a.m.	,, 13	,, 9.41 p.m.
Mar. 16	,, 11.25 p.m.	,, 15	,, 11.19 p.m.
,, 19	,, 1.3 a.m.	,, 18	,, 0.58 a.m.
,, 21	,, 2.41 a.m.	July 14	,, 10.20 p.m.
April 14	,, 10.16 p.m.	,, 16	,, 11.59 p.m.
,, 16	,, 11.54 p.m.	,, 19	,, 1.38 a.m.
,, 19	,, 1.32 a.m.	Aug. 10	,, 7.46 p.m.
,, 21	,, 3.10 a.m.	,, 12	,, 9.25 p.m.
May 13	,, 9.8 p.m.	,, 14	,, 11.4 p.m.
,, 15	,, 10.46 p.m.	Sept. 10	,, 8.32 p.m.
,, 17	,, 12.24 p.m.	,, 12	,, 10.11 p.m.
		,, 14	,, 11.50 p.m.

At intervals of 12 days (which include 29 rotations) the Red Spot Hollow becomes central on Jupiter's disc at nearly the same time as before. So that should the observer see it central at any special date and time he can calculate its next transit by adding $9h.\ 55m.\ 40s.$, which is the mean rotation period. Its position is in the southern equatorial belt, just above the central white zone running across the planet's disc.

Jupiter's Satellites.—Satellite IV. (Callisto) will not transit or be eclipsed during this year.

Satellite III. (Ganymede), the largest and most brilliant of Jupiter's moons, will cross the disc of the planet on the following dates :—

Jan. 16.	Ingress 3.37 a.m.,	egress	5.8 a.m.
Feb. 28.	,, 3.26 a.m.	,,	4.23 a.m.
Apr. 11. (shdw.)	,, 10.15 p.m.	,,	11.56 p.m.
,, 12.	,, 0.34 a.m.	,,	1.14 a.m.
May 24.	,, 8. 6 p.m.	,,	9.21 p.m.
,, 24. ,,	,, 10. 7 p.m.	,,	11.45 p.m.
,, 31.	,, 11.26 p.m.	,,	12.47 a.m.
June 1. ,,	,, 2. 7 a.m.	,,	not visible.
July 6. ,,	,, 10. 3 p.m.	,,	11.40 p.m.
,, 13.	,, 8.56 p.m.	,,	10.45 p.m.
Aug. 25.	,, 9. 1 p.m.	,,	not visible.
Sept. 30.	,, 6.32 p.m.	,,	,,

Only Satellite IV. will be visible at about midnight on May 31, as Satellite I. is occulted and eclipsed, and Satellites II. and III. are in transit.

SATURN.

Saturn is stationary on January 3 in the extreme S. of Aries, 7° N. of α Piscium. He may be seen in the evening, as he is due S. at 7.13 P.M. and does not set until 2.7 A.M. on January 1. At quadrature to the Sun on January 21. As he is in conjunction with the Sun on May 1, not much will be seen of him during April, May, and the early part of June.

The best time to observe Saturn will be near the date of his opposition to the Sun on November 10, when he will rise at sunset and be visible all night. His position is some way to the S.W. of the Pleiades and W. of the Hyades.

Saturn's revolution period is 29½ years, and his rotation 10 hours 14 minutes 24 seconds : the equatorial diameter being 76,470 miles, or nearly nine times that of the Earth : he is, therefore, the second largest planet in our solar system.

Viewed through a telescope, the globe of Saturn shows a few belts and occasional light and dark spots ; but these do not change with such rapidity as those on Jupiter. Saturn has ten satellites, several of which are visible in telescopes of low power. The names and revolution periods are as follows :—

	D.	H.		D.	H.
I. Mimas	0	22·6	VI. Titan	15	23
II. Enceladus	1	8·9	VII. Hyperion	21	7
III. Thetys	1	21 3	VIII. Iapetus	79	22
IV. Dione	2	17·7	IX. Phœbe	546	12
V. Rhea	4	12·5	X. Themis	20	20

The orbital motion of Phœbe is retrograde—that is, like the hands of a watch—and therefore contrary to the other satellites of the planet. Titan, the largest, is about 1⅓ times the size of our moon, and Iapetus about the same as our satellite. Titan is at greatest distance E. or W. of Saturn on the following dates :—

W. elongation.	D.	H.	E. elongation.	D.	H.
Jan. 2	9·6		Jan. 2	10	
,, 18	8·4		,, 26	9	
Feb. 3	8·1		Feb. 11	9	
Sept. 15	9·8		,, 27	9	
Oct. 1	7·7		Oct. 9	8	
,, 17	5·5		,, 17	5	

URANUS.

Uranus.—The best time to observe Uranus is ar the time of his opposition to the Sun on ay 21, for on that date he rises at sunset d is visible throughout the night. It may possible for an exceptionally keen-sighted erver to glimpse him with the naked eye, as is then about the 6th magnitude. In a large escope and with a high power Uranus shows small and faintly belted disc. His four ellites are only visible in very powerful ruments Their names are Ariel, Umbriel, nia, and Oberon.

Uranus was discovered by Herschel in 1781. revolution period is over 84 years; but the ation period is still unknown. His diameter is ut 32,000 miles; and his distance from the Sun ies from about 1,702,000,000 to 1,868,000,000 es.

NEPTUNE.

Neptune, the most distant of the planets, is in ini during the whole year. His position on uary 1 is 4° E.S.E. of δ Geminorum and ut the same distance S.W. of κ. The best e to observe him is near the date of his osition to the Sun on January 11, when he s at sunset and is above the horizon all night. ng to his vast distance from the Earth he only be seen by the aid of powerful tele- es, and even then his disc is too small to w any surface-markings, though a few belts e been suspected. His satellite, though ally very large, is, of course, quite beyond reach of ordinary instruments.

he diameter of Neptune is about 35,000 miles, revolution period is 165 years, and his rota- period is unknown. The Sun as seen from tune would only appear as a brilliant star. tune was first detected visually by Dr. Galle, erlin, in 1846, not a degree from the place dicted by Le Verrier. Dr. Galle died in July,

COMETS.

Comets.—The majority of comets appear to olve in parabolic orbits or in such greatly ex- ed ellipses that they exhibit little deviation the parabola, and to have very long periods evolution. In fact, a proportion of these es have periodic times amounting to y thousands of years, and in a few instances undreds of thousands of years. Comets be- ing to the class revolving around the Sun in paratively limited times are in the minority, our knowledge of them is constantly on the ease. One well-known family of comets is wn as the Jovian group, as the more remote ion of their paths lies near the orbit of ter, and this great planet is supposed to materially brought about this arrangement owerful attraction exercised upon them in ages.

e small periodical comets, numbering about embers, and revolving around the Sun in ods differing from 3 to 9 years, are entitled pecial interest from the well-known char- r of their orbits and the fact that they be re-observed again and again simi- to the planetary members of the solar m. The majority of these short-period ets extend their flights to a little distance ide the path of Jupiter, and approach the to about the average distance of Mars.

It appears that though new comets of short period are being introduced by means of planetary perturbations (for which Jupiter is mainly responsible), there are others which meet with disturbances in pursuing their paths sufficiently forcible to endanger, if not to terminate, their visible existences. Biela's double comet has not reappeared during the last half a century, and its material seems to have been distributed into a stream of November shooting stars. As an example of the increase in the number of known periodical comets, it may be stated that during the 17 years from 1788 to 1896 no less than 16 new comets of short period were discovered. The following table includes details of some of the best-known comets which are predicted to return during the ensuing few years:—

Date of Return.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet.
1911. January	7·101 ...	Brooks (1886).
March	7·390 ...	Faye.
August	3·300 ...	Encke.
1912. March	6·823 ...	Wolf.
December ...	6·400 ...	De Vico-Swift.
1913. January	13·667 ...	Tuttle.
March	6·874 ...	Holmes.
March	6 556 ...	Finlay.
1914. November ...	5·678 ...	Tempel-Swift.

In some cases the circumstances will be unfavourable, and the objects will probably escape observation at their next passage through perihelion, but the majority of those included in the list will doubtless return at the computed times, and be suitably observed. It forms a most entertaining branch of astronomical work to trace a small comet threading its way amongst the neighbouring stars from night to night. Large comets appear promiscuously and with more or less suddenness, so that in the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to definitely predict the times of their apparitions. The only intimation of their approach is that given by observers who are fortunate enough to discover them and give warning of their appearance before they have visibly developed the conspicuous features which belong to comets of the largest class.

A peculiar interest attaches to Encke's Comet, from the fact that at each return to perihelion its period of revolution was found to be continually diminishing, which led Encke to suspect that it encountered some resisting medium in space. The action of Jupiter alone, causing sometimes acceleration, and at other times retardation, fails to account for the gradually diminishing periodic time.

Halley's Comet was discovered, at this 1910 return, by Dr. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, on September 11, 1909, when it was an exceedingly faint object. It was not until the end of April and during May, 1910, that it became visible to the naked eye from Greenwich. As seen from certain parts of America and tropical countries it was a very fine sight, but the British Isles were not at all favoured, the strong twilight, haze, and cloudy weather all dimming the comet's lustre. It could not for a moment compare with the great "Daylight Comet" of January, 1910, which rivalled Venus in brilliancy, and at one time had a tail well over 30° long to the unaided vision. The greatest length of the tail of Halley's Comet, as seen from England,

appears to have been about 12°, but from America over 107°, therefore we must blame our climate and not the comet for its failure to come up to our expectations. On October 22, 1909, a photograph of the spectrum of the comet was obtained at the Lick Observatory with a Slitless spectrograph on the Crossley reflector, after an exposure of two hours. It showed a continuous spectrum, extending from about λ 3,750 to λ 5,000, without the bright lines or bands usually seen in comet spectra. Similar observations at Mount Hamilton, taken early in December, 1909, showed a background of a faint continuous spectrum with condensations of light towards the ultra-violet end, with two bands which appeared to agree with those observed in Morehouse's Comet, and which were ascribed to cyanogen and nitrogen. At the end of December the light of the comet was mainly owing to the third cyanogen band. The researches of Prof. Fowler in this direction seem to show that the tails of comets consist of gas at a low pressure.

METEORIC SHOWERS.

Meteoric Showers.—Fireballs, meteors, shooting stars, or falling stars, as they are differently called, represent one and the same class of objects, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form impressive showers. There were brilliant and plentiful displays of the November Meteors, called Leonids, in the years 1799, 1833, 1866, 1867, 1868, and less striking exhibitions of the same objects in 1901 and 1903. It is not to be expected, however, that this particular system of falling stars will again show itself prominently until the years 1933 to 1937. The meteors return numerously every 33¼ years, but it appears that just before their last visit the planet Jupiter disturbed their orbit so much that the main collection of meteors was enabled to avoid encountering the Earth, and the observed showers were more scanty than usual. But some of the meteors are visible every year at the middle of November, and furrow the morning sky with their rapid flights and luminous streaks. This meteoric system appears to be identical with, and its material actually derived from, a periodical comet, which was discovered by Tempel in December, 1865. In November, 1911, very few of these Leonid meteors are expected in our skies, but observers should maintain an attentive watch for them at the important time. The maximum date is usually the morning of November 15 or 16, but it varies a little owing to leap year. Whenever any conspicuous meteors are seen, whether during a rich shower or on an ordinary night, their paths amongst the stars should be carefully and accurately recorded. The same advice applies to occasional fireballs, which often shine suddenly and startle spectators by lighting up the heavens very vividly for two or three seconds. Observers should always remember that mere descriptions of the brilliancy or general situation of these phenomena are practically useless for scientific purposes. What is required by those who critically discuss such observations relates specially to the exact path of the object in the heavens and to the duration of its visible flight. The following is a table of the radiant points of some of the more prominent meteoric streams visible during the year :—

No.	Epoch.	Radiant Point. R.A.	Radiant Point. Dec.	Name of Shower.
		°	°	
1	January 2–4 ...	230	+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 11	220	+13	ζ Bootids.
3	January 14–17...	295	+53	κ Cygnids.
4	Feb. 5—23.....	75	+41	α Aurigids.
5	February 20.....	263	+36	ρ Herculids.
6	March 1–4	166	+ 4	γ Leonids.
7	March 13—24 ...	161	+58	β Ursids.
8	April 12–24 ...	208	−10	α Virginids.
9	April 17—22 ...	218	−31	Hydrids.
10	April 20—22 ...	271	+33	Lyrids.
11	May 1—6	338	− 2	γ Aquarids.
12	May, June, July	253	−21	α Scorpiids.
13	May 7—18.....	237	+27	α Coronids.
14	May 24—27	194	+58	ε Ursids.
15	May 26—31	310	+80	κ Cepheids.
16	May 30—June 4	333	+27	η Pegasids.
17	June and Aug.	312	+61	α Cepheids.
18	June 10—28.....	335	+57	δ Cepheids
19	June—Aug.	302	+24	η Sagittids.
20	July 6—Aug. 22	284	−13	λ Aquilids.
21	July—Aug.	269	+48	γ Draconic.
22	July 6—Aug. 16	315	+48	α Cygnids.
23	July 15—28	304	−10	α Capricornids.
24	July—Aug.	280	+57	b Draconids.
25	July—Oct.	30	+36	β Triangulids.
26	July 23—Aug. 4	47	+43	α–β Perseids.
27	July 25—30	339	−11	δ Aquarids.
28	July—Aug.	339	−27	α Pisces Aus.
29	August 10—12...	45	+57	Perseids.
30	August 5—16 ...	292	+53	κ Cygnids.
31	Aug.—Sept. 16	353	−11	ψ Aquarids.
32	Aug. 12—Oct. 2	74	+41	α Aurigids.
33	August 15—25...	291	+60	o Draconids.
34	Aug. 21—Sep. 21	62	+37	ε Perseids.
35	Aug. 20—Sep. 10	334	+72	β Cepheids.
36	Sept. and Nov.	64	+22	ε Taurids.
37	September 27 ...	75	+15	o Orionids.
38	October 3—4 ...	133	+79	Camelopardids.
39	October 8—16 ...	44	+58	η Perseids.
40	October 11—24...	40	+20	ε Arietids.
41	October 17—24...	92	+15	Orionids.
42	October.....	100	+13	ξ Geminids.
43	Nov. 2—3	55	+ 9	ε Taurids.
44	Nov. 13—15	150	+23	Leonids.
45	Nov. 13—28	155	+40	Leo Minorids.
46	Nov. 17—23	25	+43	Andromedids.
47	Nov. 23—Dec. 1	193	+73	χ Draconids.
48	Nov. 30—Dec. 9	162	+58	β Ursids.
49	Dec. 1—14.....	108	+33	Geminids.
50	Dec. 7—10.....	119	+29	α Geminids.
51	Dec. 22—29	194	+32	Canis Venaticids

The Perseids (No. 29 in the foregoing list) display some singular characteristics, for they probably continue visible for more than a month, during which period their radiant point exhibits a diurnal motion of about 1° to the E.N.E. The places of this radiant on alternate days during about four weeks of the chief activity of the shower are as follows :—

DATES AND POSITIONS OF PERSEID RADIANT.

Date.	Radiant R.A.	Radiant Dec.	Date.	Radiant R.A.	Radiant Dec.
	°	°		°	°
July 19	18·9	+50·5	Aug. 4	36·4	+55·5
,, 21	20·8	+51·1	,, 6	38·9	+56·0
,, 23	22·8	+51·8	,, 8	41·5	+56·5
,, 25	24·9	+52·5	,, 10	44·3	+56·9
,, 27	27·1	+53·2	,, 12	47·1	+57·3
,, 29	29·3	+53·8	,, 14	50·0	+57·7
,, 31	31·6	+54·4	,, 16	52·9	+58·0
Aug. 2	33·9	+55·0	,, 18	55·9	+58·4

Telescopic Powers Suitable for Observing Celestial Objects.

Comets, and large nebulæ such as those in Orion and Andromeda, require very low powers and extensive fields of view, so that the objects may be viewed in their entirety, and their light efficiently concentrated to display the fainter portions. If it is decided to critically examine the structure of a comet's nucleus or details of form in a nebula, then powers of 150 or 200 may be used. The cluster in Hercules (Messier 13) is splendidly resolved with 100 on a 10-in. reflector. The spots on the Sun may be very distinctly seen in any small telescope, care being taken to protect the eye with deeply-tinted glass. A 3-in. refractor, powers from 60 to 100, reveals the solar markings in detail and under many varieties of form and grouping. The craters, mountains, clefts, and ridges of the Moon are satisfactorily seen in general outline with 50 and 75, though, for features of small extent, powers of 300 and 400 are necessary on a 10 or 12-in. glass. Solar and lunar eclipses are best visible under low powers, with fields sufficiently ample to include a picture of the whole phenomenon.

The phases of Mercury may be discerned with 50 or 200, but the air must be steady and the object not very near the horizon; those of Venus stand plain with far less power. These planets appear under the most satisfactory aspect near the period of sunrise or sunset, and indeed all observations of conspicuous planets are best made at such times. When the image is surrounded with dark sky the glare from a bright object is sometimes troublesome, for it is apt to aggravate telescopic defects and obliterate faint details.

The chief spots on Mars, such as the *Syrtis Major* and *Acidalium Mare*, may be distinguished with 90 on a 2-in. refractor, but powers of 300 to 350 and an 8-in. refractor or 10-in. reflector are desirable to exhibit the outlines of the darker, narrower markings, many of which are delicate streaks and spots requiring very sharp definition as well as ample magnification.

Jupiter's equatorial belts are perceptible in a 3-in. telescope, power 40, but for studying their variable appearances and the different velocities of the bright and dark spots 200 and 250 are requisite on a much larger instrument. The latter has successfully employed 1540 with a 12½-in. reflector on Jupiter, but found no advantage over powers of 200 to 440. The four bright satellites are visible in an opera-glass. Dark transits of Satellites III. and IV. and their shadows may be observed with a 3-in. refractor and powers of 120 or 150.

Saturn and Mars usually appear well defined under higher powers than Jupiter. The division in Saturn's ring and his principal dark belt are to be readily glimpsed, when the globe is sufficiently inclined, with a 2½-in. glass, power 120. But magnifiers of 250 to 350, and greater aperture, are essential to reach the delicate features of the planet, such as the spots which appeared in his northern hemisphere in 1903. A good 4½-in. refractor will occasionally show Encke's division in the ring when this is visible, but at the best it is only a faint pencil-like marking; also the interior crape ring and five of the satellites; but the night must be good. Titan is visible in any small telescope, and Iapetus is sometimes an easy object, but Tethys, Rhea, and Dione are much more difficult, requiring careful scrutiny of the region just outlying the rings, where they will be usually recognised as tiny points of light.

In planetary work the observer will ultimately find it an advantage to accustom himself to one and the same power. If on special occasions or for particular purposes really high magnifiers are employed, they should be single lenses, as they possess a decided advantage in light and definition at the centre of the field.

Occultations of stars by the Moon may generally be well observed with a 3-in. glass, power 50 to 75.

For double stars the eye-piece required will depend in a great measure upon the character of the object. For very close pairs, high powers, such as 300 or 400, and even more, are sometimes desirable, but in cases where the components are distant and the magnitudes differ considerably, as Vega, Polaris, or Rigel, then a moderate power, such as 100 or 150, will give excellent results. For showing variable stars a good field-glass is to be recommended. For groups of stars a comet eyepiece, power 25 or 30 and field about 1½°, will be best. The latter would also be well adapted for comet-seeking, and for general views of large comets, nebulæ, and parts of the Milky Way.

Standard Time, referred to the meridian of Greenwich, has been adopted for railways and other purposes in the countries mentioned in the following table:—

Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.
Europe	15° E.	1*h.* fast.
Europe		
British S. Africa	30° E.	2*h.* fast.
Egypt		
Mauritius, &c.	60° E.	4*h.* fast.
Chagos Archipel...	75° E.	5*h.* fast.
India	82½° E.	5½*h.* fast.
Burma	97½° E.	6½*h.* fast.
Straits Settlements	105° E.	7*h.* fast.
Hong Kong	120° E.	8*h.* fast.
Siberia		
W. Australia...	135° E.	9*h.* fast.
Japan, Corea		

Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.
South Australia	142½° E.	9½*h.* fast.
Victoria		
New South Wales	150° E.	10*h.* fast.
Queensland		
Tasmania		
New Zealand	172½° E.	11½*h.* fast.
Iceland	15° W.	1*h.* slow.
America.		
Atlantic	60° W.	4*h.* slow.
Eastern	75° W.	5*h.* slow.
Central	90° W.	6*h.* slow.
Mountain	105° W.	7*h.* slow.
Pacific	120° W.	8*h.* slow

Greenwich Time is used in Spain, Belgium, Gibraltar, and Faröe (Sheep Islands).

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1911.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
		H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″
α Andromedæ	2·1	0 3 47·1	+ 3·08	+28 35 57	+20·0
γ Pegasi	2·9	0 8 39·1	+ 3·09	+14 41 20	+20·0
α Cassiopeiæ	*var.*	0 35 27·0	+ 3·38	+56 2 58	+19·8
β Ceti	2·2	0 39 7·4	+ 3·00	−18 28 30	+19·8
ε Piscium	4·5	0 58 19·4	+ 3·12	+ 7 24 40	+19·4
θ Ceti	3·8	1 19 34·5	+ 3·00	− 8 38 32	+18·8
α Ursæ Minoris (*Pole Star*)	2·1	1 27 23·3	+27·56	+88 49 52	+18·6
η Piscium	3·7	1 26 43·1	+ 3·20	+14 53 14	+18·6
β Arietis	2·7	1 49 43·2	+ 3·30	+20 22 24	+17·8
α Arietis	2·2	2 2 9·2	+ 3·36	+23 2 31	+17·3
γ² Ceti	3·0	2 38 41·2	+ 3·12	+ 2 51 40	+15·4
α Ceti	2·8	2 57 37·5	+ 3·13	+ 3 44 28	+14·3
α Persei	1·9	3 17 57·7	+ 4·26	+49 32 43	+13·0
η Tauri	3·0	3 42 11·5	+ 3·56	+23 49 50	+11·3
γ¹ Eridani	3·3	3 53 52·6	+ 2·79	−13 45 40	+10·5
α Tauri (*Aldebaran*)	1·1	4 30 48·7	+ 3·43	+16 19 52	+ 7·6
ι Aurigæ	2·9	4 51 11·7	+ 3·90	+33 1 34	+ 5·9
α Aurigæ (*Capella*)	0·2	5 10 6·7	+ 4·42	+45 54 30	+ 4·3
β Orionis	0·3	5 10 15·6	+ 2·88	− 8 18 14	+ 4·3
β Tauri	1·8	5 20 39·9	+ 3·79	+28 31 59	+ 3·4
δ Orionis	*var.*	5 27 27·6	+ 3·06	− 0 21 52	+ 2·8
α Leporis	2·7	5 28 48·3	+ 2·65	−17 53 8	+ 2·7
ε Orionis	1·7	5 31 41·8	+ 3·04	− 1 15 29	+ 2·5
α Columbæ	2·7	5 36 25·6	+ 2·17	−34 7 16	+ 2·1
α Orionis	*var.*	5 50 21·2	+ 3·25	+ 7 23 28	+ 0·8
μ Geminorum	3·2	6 17 34·6	+ 3·63	+22 33 36	− 1·5
γ Geminorum	1·9	6 32 34·3	+ 3·46	+16 28 33	− 2·8
α Canis Majoris (*Sirius*)	−1·4	6 41 13·4	+ 2·68	−16 35 37	− 3·6
ε Canis Majoris	1·6	6 55 7·7	+ 2·36	−28 51 1	− 4·8
51 Cephei	5·2	6 59 8·5	+29·39	+87 11 26	− 5·1
δ Geminorum	3·6	7 14 48·6	+ 3·59	+22 8 49	− 6·4
α² Geminorum (*Castor*)	2·0	7 28 55·4	+ 3·85	+32 5 5	− 7·6
α Canis Minoris (*Procyon*)	0·5	7 34 38·6	+ 3·19	+ 5 27 12	− 8·0
β Geminorum (*Pollux*)	1·2	7 39 52·3	+ 3·72	+28 14 31	− 8·5
15 Argûs	2·9	8 3 45·2	+ 2·56	−24 2 50	−10·3
ε Hydræ	3·5	8 42 3·9	+ 3·19	+ 6 44 45	−13·0
ι Ursæ Majoris	3·1	8 53 7·2	+ 4·17	+48 23 30	−13·7
α Hydræ	2·2	9 23 12·9	+ 2·95	− 8 16 20	−15·5
θ Ursæ Majoris	3·3	9 26 54·7	+ 4·14	+52 5 1	−15·7
ε Leonis	3·1	9 40 48·1	+ 3·42	+24 11 4	−16·5
α Leonis (*Regulus*)	1·3	10 3 38·0	+ 3·22	+12 24 9	−17·5
γ¹ Leonis	2·5	10 15 4·1	+ 3·29	+20 17 32	−18·0
α Ursæ Majoris	2·0	10 58 14·8	+ 3·75	+62 13 54	−19·3
δ Leonis	2·6	11 9 22·7	+ 3·18	+21 0 41	−19·6
δ Crateris	3·8	11 14 53·4	+ 3·01	−14 17 48	−19·7
β Leonis	2·2	11 44 31·3	+ 3·10	+15 4 11	−20·0
γ Ursæ Majoris	2·5	11 49 9·3	+ 3·16	+54 11 23	−20·0
ε Corvi	3·2	12 5 32·7	+ 3·09	−22 7 29	−20·0
η Virginis	4·0	12 15 21·2	+ 3·07	− 0 10 20	−20·0
β Corvi	3·0	12 29 42·5	+ 3·15	−22 54 17	−19·9
γ¹ Virginis	3·5	12 37 8·9	+ 3·08	− 0 57 38	−19·8
α Canum Venaticorum	2·8	12 51 52·0	+ 2·83	+38 47 56	−19·5
α Virginis (*Spica*)	1·2	13 20 30·1	+ 3·16	−10 41 49	−18·8
ζ Virginis	3·4	13 30 9·4	+ 3·07	− 0 8 28	−18·5
η Ursæ Majoris	1·9	13 44 2·1	+ 2·38	+49 45 26	−18·0
η Boötis	2·8	13 50 26·8	+ 2·86	+18 50 37	−17·8
α Boötis (*Arcturus*)	0·3	14 11 36·1	+ 2·81	+19 38 43	−16·8
ε² Boötis	2·6	14 41 6·0	+ 2·62	+27 26 56	−15·3
α Libræ	2·9	14 45 57·1	+ 3·32	−15 40 21	−15·0
β Ursæ Minoris	2·2	14 50 57·3	− 0·20	+74 31 9	−14·7
β Libræ	2·8	15 12 12·9	+ 3·23	− 9 3 18	−13·4
α Coronæ Borealis	2·3	15 30 55·2	+ 2·53	+27 0 49	−12·1
α Serpentis	2·8	15 39 53·0	+ 2·94	+ 6 42 18	−11·5
β¹ Scorpii	2·7	16 0 15·5	+ 3·48	−19 33 45	−10·0
δ Ophiuchi	3·0	16 9 40·8	+ 3·14	− 3 27 57	− 9·3
η Draconis	2·9	16 22 47·0	+ 0·81	+61 42 56	− 8·3
α Scorpii (*Antares*)	1·3	16 23 56·9	+ 3·67	−26 14 7	− 8·2
ζ Herculis	3·0	16 37 55·9	+ 2·30	+31 45 49	− 7·0

α Cassiopeiæ, magnitude ranges from 2·2 to 2·8. δ Orionis, magnitude ranges from 2·2 to 2·7.
α Orionis, magnitude ranges from 1·0 to 1·4.

EXPLANATION OF THE ASTRONOMICAL TABLES.

Mean Right Ascension.

The Mean Right Ascension and Declination for any other year may be found from this table by multiplying the annual precession by the number of years elapsed, and applying the result to the quantities given in the table. If the required date be earlier than 1911, the *signs* of the annual variations must be changed. In applying the corrections, to reduce to any other date, to the Declinations, it must be borne in mind that N. Declination means + and S. Declination −, and that the corrections must be added *algebraically*.

Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites.

This column exhibits, at the particular hour mentioned, the respective position of Jupiter and his Satellites as seen in an inverting telescope. The white circles represent the Planet, and the numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 the respective Satellites, those on the left hand being west of the Planet; a black circle is intended to show either that the Satellite whose numeral it stands in the place of is in the shadow of the Planet (eclipsed) or else is behind the disc of Jupiter (occulted); the sign ☌ indicates that the Satellite in question is *on* the disc of the Planet.

Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.

This column indicates the Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on each day of the year, and is the time which the Observatory or astronomical clock should show when the Mean Time clock points to Noon, and, in connection with the table on p. 75, serves to convert Mean Solar into Sidereal Time.

Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.

This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon, and is useful for changing

Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
		H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″
Ophiuchi	3·4	16 53 27·3	+ 2·86	+ 9 30 46	− 5·7
Herculis	*var.*	17 10 35·3	+ 2·74	+ 14 29 28	− 4·3
Ophiuchi	3·4	17 16 32·5	+ 3·68	− 24 54 41	− 3·8
Draconis	3·0	17 28 25·3	+ 1·36	+ 52 22 1	− 2·8
Ophiuchi	2·1	17 30 48·2	+ 2·78	+ 12 37 27	− 2·5
Herculis	3·5	17 42 58·5	+ 2·37	+ 27 46 20	− 1·5
Draconis	2·4	17 54 32·4	+ 1·39	+ 51 29 56	− 0·5
Ursæ Minoris	4·4	18 0 58·3	− 19·51	+ 86 36 51	+ 0·1
Sagittarii	4·0	18 8 26·4	+ 3·59	− 21 4 58	+ 0·7
Lyræ (*Vega*)	0·1	18 33 55·5	+ 2·01	+ 38 42 1	+ 3·0
Lyræ	*var.*	18 46 47·6	+ 2·21	+ 33 15 32	+ 4·1
Aquilæ	3·0	19 1 19·2	+ 2·76	+ 13 43 50	+ 5·3
Ursæ Minoris	6·6	19 9 47·8	− 70·65	+ 89 0 28	+ 6·0
Aquilæ	3·4	19 21 0·7	+ 3·01	+ 2 56 12	+ 6·9
Aquilæ	2·8	19 42 1·7	+ 2·85	+ 10 23 45	+ 8·6
Aquilæ (*Altair*)	0·9	19 46 26·5	+ 2·89	+ 8 37 57	+ 9·0
Aquilæ	3·9	19 50 56·5	+ 2·94	+ 6 11 2	+ 9·3
Capricorni	3·8	20 13 7·1	+ 3·33	− 12 49 17	+ 11·0
Cygni	1·3	20 38 23·9	+ 2·04	+ 44 57 43	+ 12·8
Cygni	3·5	21 9 8·9	+ 2·55	+ 29 51 41	+ 14·7
Cephei	2·6	21 16 27·4	+ 1·41	+ 62 12 30	+ 15·2
Aquarii	3·3	21 26 52·5	+ 3·16	− 5 57 48	+ 15·7
Cephei	3·4	21 27 31·0	+ 0·78	+ 70 10 12	+ 15·8
Pegasi	2·5	21 39 48·9	+ 2·94	+ 9 27 59	+ 16·4
Aquarii	3·2	22 1 12·8	+ 3·08	− 0 45 9	+ 17·4
Aquarii	3·9	22 17 3·6	+ 3·09	− 1 50 10	+ 18·1
Pegasi	3·6	22 37 1·4	+ 2·99	+ 10 21 59	+ 18·7
Piscis Australis (*Fomalhaut*)	1·3	22 52 44·1	+ 3·30	− 30 5 39	+ 19·2
Pegasi (*Markab*)	2·6	23 0 19·6	+ 2·98	+ 14 43 34	+ 19·4
Piscium	3·8	23 12 33·1	+ 3·06	+ 2 47 45	+ 19·6
Cephei	3·4	23 35 41·2	+ 2·45	+ 77 8 8	+ 19·9
Piscium	4·0	23 54 44·4	+ 3·07	+ 6 22 14	+ 20·0

α^1 Herculis, magnitude ranges from 3·1 to 3·9. β^1 Lyræ, magnitude ranges from 3·4 to 4·5.

Sidereal into Mean Solar Time with the help of the table on p. 76.

Following the Phases of the Moon on the first page of each month there will be found, as well as the *times* of Apogee and Perigee, the corresponding distances from the Earth to the nearest 100 miles.

The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is 238,840 miles.

Under the head "Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena," in each month, will be found the "Mean Time of the Sun's Semidiameter passing the Meridian" for the 5th and 20th days. This will be useful in determining time by the Dipleidoscope or similar instrument, when, from the interference of clouds, &c., only one limb of the Sun is observed. From the values on the 5th and 20th, that for any other day can be easily inferred with sufficient accuracy, the change in the apparent semidiameter being very slow.

Mean Right Ascension and Declination of some Fundamental Stars, Visible in the Southern Hemisphere, for January 1, 1911.

Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
		H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″
Hydri	2·9	0 21 5·4	+ 2·51	− 77 45 20	+ 20·0
Eridani (*Achernar*)	0·5	1 34 24·0	+ 2·23	− 57 41 20	+ 18·4
Hydri	3·1	3 48 36·3	− 0·98	− 74 30 43	+ 10·9
Argûs (*Canopus*)	−1·0	6 21 58·6	+ 1·33	− 52 38 49	− 1·9
Argûs	2·2	9 14 42·4	+ 1·61	− 58 54 5	− 15·1
Argûs	*var.*	10 41 36·3	+ 2·32	− 59 12 59	− 18·9
Chamæleontis	4·3	12 13 6·2	+ 3·46	− 78 49 5	− 20·0
Crucis	1·0	12 21 38·3	+ 3·32	− 62 36 21	− 20·0
Centauri	0·8	13 57 32·0	+ 4·21	− 59 56 39	− 17·5
Centauri	1·0	14 33 33·5	+ 4·54	− 60 27 59	− 15·7
Trianguli Australis	1·9	16 39 13·8	+ 6·32	− 68 51 58	− 6·9
Octantis	5·5	19 18 4·8	+ 97·35	− 89 14 11	+ 6·8
Pavonis	2·0	20 18 36·7	+ 4·77	− 57 1 16	+ 11·4
Gruis	1·9	22 2 37·7	+ 3·78	− 47 23 33	+ 17·5

η Argûs, magnitude varies from 1 to 7·5.

α Centauri.

It is supposed that this star, one of the brightest in the Southern Hemisphere, is the nearest of the fixed stars to the Earth. Sir David Gill gave to it a parallax of 0·75″, which would make its distance from the Earth 275,000 times that of the Sun. At the rate at which light travels through space, it would require four years and four months to reach the Earth from this star.

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ *Aries*, the Ram; ♉ *Taurus*, the Bull; ♊ *Gemini*, the Twins; ♋ *Cancer*, the Crab; ♌ *Leo*, the Lion; ♍ *Virgo*, the Virgin; ♎ *Libra*, the Balance; ♏ *Scorpio*, the Scorpion; ♐ *Sagittarius*, the Archer; ♑ *Capricornus*, the Goat; ♒ *Aquarius*, the Water-Bearer; ♓ *Pisces*, the Fishes.

ASTRONOMICAL DEFINITIONS.

THE time used throughout this Almanack, with the one exception of that of High Water at Dublin, is Greenwich Mean Time, or the time which should be shown by a well-regulated clock; the column headed "Sun before or after Clock" gives the difference between mean and apparent time, or the time as shown by the Sun.

N. North; S. South; E. East; W. West.

h. hours; m. minutes of time; s. seconds of time; ° deg. of arc, or thermometer; ′ minutes of arc; ″ seconds of arc.

Conjunction.—A Planet is said to be in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior Planets this Conjunction will be of two kinds—the one when the Planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior* Conjunction; and the other when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth, called *superior* Conjunction. The latter is the only kind of Conjunction that can happen to the *superior* Planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the *inferior* Planets, Mercury and Venus, being subject to both kinds.

Opposition.—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant, souths about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the Earth.

Elongation.—The inferior Planets, in their revolutions round the Sun, appear to an observer on the Earth to swing pendulum-like from side to side, being alternately east and west of the Sun; the greatest Elongation is the termination of one of the swings, either east or west; and at these times the Planet appears, when viewed through a telescope, like the Moon in her first quarter if the Elongation be in the east, and like her last quarter if west. Both Mercury and Venus exhibit these phases, passing from new to full while moving from inferior to superior Conjunction, and from full to new again while passing from superior to inferior Conjunction.

Occultation.—It often happens that the Moon in her orbital motion passes before, and hides from a spectator on the Earth, certain of the Fixed Stars, and occasionally one or other of the Planets; these occurrences are called *Occultations*. Among the "Celestial Phenomena," on the third page of each month, are given the dates at which certain of these Occultations take place, with reference to the pages where details of each occurrence may be found. The disappearance always takes place on the left-hand side of the Moon, and the reappearance on the right, but *vice versâ* when viewed through an inverting or astronomical telescope. Stars to the sixth magnitude inclusive have been included in this summary.

Southing.—The *Time of Southing* is the time at which the heavenly bodies pass the Meridian, and is so called because they are then due south. The Meridian being a great circle passing through the Pole and Zenith of the place, the southing will also be the time when they attain their greatest altitude above the horizon.

Rising, Setting, Right Ascension, and Declination of the Planets Uranus, Neptune, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, 1911, about the times of opposition, at Mean Noon of the respective dates.

URANUS.

Day.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. ° ′ ″
July 1	9 18A	5 38M	20 1 28	21 5 34S
,, 11	8 37A	4 57M	19 59 52	21 10 17S
,, 21	7 57A	4 15M	19 58 11	21 15 6S
,, 31	7 16A	3 34M	19 56 31	21 19 48S
Aug. 10	6 36A	2 52M	19 54 55	21 24 11S
,, 20	5 55A	2 11M	19 53 26	21 28 7S

In Opposition July 21.

NEPTUNE.

Day.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. ° ′ ″
Jan. 1	4 44A	8 52M	7 28 6	21 15 5N
,, 11	4 3A	8 11M	7 26 55	21 17 41N
,, 21	3 23A	7 31M	7 25 43	21 20 16N
,, 31	2 41A	6 51M	7 24 34	21 22 47N
Feb. 10	2 1A	6 11M	7 23 31	21 25 7N
,, 20	1 20A	5 32M	7 22 36	21 27 11N

In Opposition January 11.

CERES.

Day.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. ° ′ ″
Jan. 2	0 25A	0 7M	0 59 8	2 54 58S
,, 12	11 45M	11 42A	1 5 47	1 28 28S
,, 22	11 6M	11 17A	1 13 56	0 3 2N
Dec. 15	6 14A	11 41M	8 30 15	26 36 33N
,, 25	5 21A	11 7M	8 26 8	27 48 1N
,, 31	4 46A	10 47M	8 22 17	28 33 37N

No Opposition of Ceres in 1911; can be observed at beginning and end of the year.

PALLAS.

Day.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. ° ′ ″
Oct. 19	10 24A	6 36M	4 17 27	21 53 7S
,, 29	10 2A	5 33M	4 14 35	24 55 52S
Nov. 8	9 39A	4 26M	4 8 39	27 33 45S
,, 18	9 9A	3 22M	4 0 50	29 34 36S
,, 28	8 33A	2 22M	3 52 10	30 49 10S
Dec. 8	7 49A	1 30M	3 43 56	31 17 58S

In Opposition November 13.

JUNO.

Day.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. ° ′ ″
March 5	8 48A	8 32M	13 29 4	2 50 43S
,, 15	7 58A	7 54M	13 23 59	1 34 20S
,, 25	7 4A	7 15M	13 17 18	0 11 24S
April 4	6 10A	6 38M	13 9 38	1 11 57N
,, 14	5 16A	5 55M	13 1 47	2 29 5N
,, 24	4 25A	5 13M	12 54 31	3 34 21N

In Opposition April 5.

VESTA.

Day.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. ° ′ ″
Jan. 2	0 44A	1 40M	1 55 29	4 18 21N
,, 12	0 5A	1 10M	2 0 21	5 25 9N
,, 22	11 27M	0 44M	2 7 16	6 39 2N
Feb. 1	10 50M	0 19M	2 15 58	7 57 56N
,, 11	10 12M	11 56A	2 26 12	9 19 51N

No Opposition of Vesta in 1911.

The times of Southing of each of the above planets may be obtained with sufficient accuracy by taking the arithmetical mean between the times of Rising and Setting.

Country.	Ruler.	Born.	Acceded	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
				Sq. miles.		£
ritish Empire :	George, *King-Emperor*	1865	1910	11,400,000	410,000,000	400,000,000
Utd. Kingdom	George V., *King*	1865	1910	121,380	47,000,000	160,000,000
India	George, *Emperor*	1865	1910			
	Lord Hardinge, *Governor-Gen.*			1,770,000	300,000,000	73,000,000
Canada	Earl Grey, *Governor-General*	...	...	3,750,000	7,200,000	18,000,000
Australia	Earl of Dudley, *Governor-Gen.*	...	...	3,000,000	4,100,000	15,000,000
New Zealand	Lord Islington, *Governor*	...	...	105,000	900,000	9,000,000
South Africa	Viscount Gladstone, *Gov.-Gen.*	...	...	1,200,000	6,000,000	16,000,000
byssinia	Menelik II., G.C.B., *Emp. or Negus*	1843	1889	350,000	4,000,000	...
fghanistan	Habibulla Khan, G.C.M.G., *Amir*	1872	1901	246,000	5,000,000	1,000,000
rgentina	Saenz Peña, *President*	...	1910	1,212,000	6,000,000	23,000,000
ustria	Francis Joseph, *Emperor*	1830	1848	187,000	28,000,000	100,000,000
elgium	Albert, *King of the Belgians*	1875	1909	11,400	7,500,000	25,000,000
olivia	Eliodoro Villazon, *President*	...	1909	570,000	2,200,000	1,200,000
razil	Hermes da Fonseca, *President*	...	1910	3,220,000	20,000,000	12,000,000
ulgaria	Ferdinand, *Tsar*	1861	1887	36,000	4,100,000	6,250,000
hile	(Vacant), *President*	...	1910	290,000	3,110,000	9,000,000
hina	Pu-yi, *Emp.* (Prince Chun, *Regent*)	1906	1908	1,500,000	400,000,000	15,000,000
olombia	Carlos E. Rostrepo, *President*	...	1910	500,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
osta Rica	Ricardo Jimenez, *President*	...	1909	23,000	370,000	600,000
uba	M. Zaimis, *High Commissioner*	...	1906	3,000	300,000	200,000
uba	José M. Gomez, *President*	...	1909	44,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
enmark	Frederik VIII., *King*	1843	1906	14,850	2,600,000	5,500,000
ominica	Ramon Caceres, *President*	...	1908	18,000	600,000	800,000
cuador	Eloy Alfaro, *President*	...	1907	120,000	1,300,000	1,280,000
gypt	Abbas II., G.C.B., *Khedive*	1874	1892	400,000	12,000,000	16,000,000
rance	Armand Fallières, *President*	1841	1906	207,220	40,000,000	160,000,000
erman Empire	William II., *Emperor*	1859	1888			
Prussia	William II., *King*					
Bavaria	Otto, *King* (Pr. Luitpold, *Regent*)	1848	1886	209,000	61,000,000	150,000,000
Saxony	Frederick Augustus III., *King*	1865	1904			
Wurttemberg	William II., *King*	1848	1891			
reece	George, *King of the Hellenes*	1845	1863	25,000	2,700,000	5,000,000
uatemala	Estrada Cabrera, *President*	1857	1898	47,500	2,000,000	500,000
ayti	Antoine Simon, *President*	...	1909	9,300	2,000,000	1,000,000
onduras	Miguel R. Davila, *President*	...	1907	43,000	800,000	300,000
ungary	Francis Joseph, *King*	1830	1867	125,500	20,000,000	60,000,000
taly	Victor Emmanuel III., *King*	1869	1900	111,000	34,000,000	90,000,000
apan	Mutsuhito, *Emperor* (or *Mikado*)	1852	1867	162,600	50,000,000	55,000,000
iberia	A. Barclay, *President*	1854	1903	48,000	1,500,000	80,000
uxemburg	William, *Grand Duke*	1852	1905	1,000	260,000	650,000
exico	Porfirio Diaz, *Pres.* (8th time)	1830	1884	767,000	13,500,000	10,000,000
onaco	Albert, *Prince*	1848	1889	8	16,000	100,000
ontenegro	Nicholas, *King*	1841	1860	3,500	230,000	130,000
orocco	Muley Abdul Hafid, *Sultan*	1873	1908	314,000	6,000,000	...
epal	Shamsher Jang, *Maharaja*	1875	1881	54,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
etherlands	Wilhelmina, *Queen*	1880	1890	12,582	5,800,000	17,000,000
araguay	José J. Estrada, *President*	...	1910	51,700	600,000	1,000,000
orway	Haakon VII., *King*	1872	1905	124,200	2,400,000	8,000,000
anama	Pablo Arosemena, *President*	1845	1910	31,890	330,000	...
araguay	Manuel Gondra, *President*	...	1910	145,400	650,000	600,000
ersia	Ahmed Mirza, *Shah*	1898	1909	630,000	10,000,000	7,000,000
eru	Augusto B. Leguia, *President*	...	1908	500,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
ortugal	Theophil Braga, *President*	1835	1910	34,300	5,000,000	15,000,000
umania	Charles, *King*	1839	1881	50,700	7,000,000	18,000,000
ussia	Nicholas II., *Emperor* (*Tsar*)	1868	1894	8,400,000	160,000,000	300,000,000
alvador	Fernando Figueroa, *President*	1849	1907	7,230	1,000,000	800,000
erawak	H.H. Sir C. J. Brooke, G.C.M.G., *Raja*	1829	1868	50,000	600,000	210,000
ervia	Peter (Karageorgevitch), *King*	1844	1903	18,800	2,700,000	4,000,000
iam	Vajiravudh, *King*	1880	1910	220,000	6,300,000	...
pain	Alfonso XIII., *King*	1886	1886	196,200	20,000,000	38,000,000
udan	Anglo-Egyptian Administration	...	...	1,000,000	2,000,000	...
weden	Gustavus V., *King*	1858	1907	172,900	5,500,000	13,000,000
witzerland	M. Ruchet, *President*	...	1911	15,500	3,350,000	6,000,000
ibet	The Lamas	...	...	500,000	8,000,000	...
ripoli	Mossein Musni Pasha, *Gov.-Gen.*	...	1909	410,000	1,000,000	...
unis	Mohamed en Nasir, *Bey*	1855	1906	45,000	1,800,000	1,700,000
urkey	Mehemed V., *Sultan*	1844	1909	1,100,000	25,000,000	26,000,000
U.S.A.	Wm. Howard Taft, *President*	1857	1909	3,623,000	85,000,000	150,000,000
ruguay	Claudio Williman, *President*	...	1907	72,200	1,000,000	4,500,000
enezuela	Juan Vincente Gomez, *President*	1850	1909	370,000	2,700,000	2,000,000

The Merovingians.

Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks	428
Childeric III., last of the race	737

The Carlovingians.

Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel...	752
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West	768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race...	986

The Capets.

Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX. "St. Louis"	1226
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270
Philip, "The Fair"	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I.	1316
Philip, "The Long"	1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322

The House of Valois.

Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate".....	1328
John II., "The Good"	1350
Charles V., "The Wise"	1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved"	1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious"	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III., last of the race	1574

The House of Bourbon.

Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre...	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné.....	1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)...	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat... 21 Sept.	1792
The Directory nominated.....1 Nov.	1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun 24 Dec.	1799

The First Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor .....18 May	1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) ... died 22 July	1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris ..... 3 May	1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)	

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed ..... 22 Feb.	1848
Louis Napoleon elected President ... 19 Dec.	1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor ..... 22 Nov.	1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)	

Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence ..... 4 Sept.	1870
M. Thiers elected President.....31 Aug.	1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presdt. 24 May	1873
Jules Grévy (first) elected President 30 Jan.	1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President 3 Dec.	1887
Jean Casimir Perier elected Presdt. 27 June	1894
François Félix Faure elected Presdt. 17 Jan.	1895
Emile Loubet elected President ..... 18 Feb.	1899
Armand Fallières elected President 18 Jan.	1906

Germany—Austria-Hungary.

Ferdinand III., Son of Emp. Ferdinand II.	1637
Leopold I., Son of Ferdinand	1658
Joseph I., Son of Leopold	1705
Charles VI., Brother of preceding	1711
Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia ...	1740
Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria	1742
Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa	1745
Joseph II., Son of preceding	1765
Leopold II., Brother of preceding	1790
Francis II. as last Emperor of Germany ...	1792
Francis I. as first Emperor of Austria	1804
Ferdinand (Abdicated 1848)	1835
Francis-Joseph (Nephew)..... 2 December	1848

Prussia—Germany.

Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg.....	1134
John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia...	1616
George-William, " " " ...	1619
Frederick-William, "The Great Elector"...	1640
Frederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia	1701
Frederick-William I.	1713
Frederick II., "The Great"	1740
Frederick-William II.	1786
Frederick-William III.	1797
Frederick-William IV.	1840
William I., First German Emperor (1871) ...	1860
Frederick, Second German Emperor	1888
William II., Third German Emperor	1888

Emperors of Russia.

1689	Peter I. .....died 28 Jan.	1725	
1725	Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May	1727	
1727	Peter II., d. 1730: 1730, Ann, d. 29 Oct.	1740	
1740	Ivan VI., imprisoned 1741, assassinated	1764	
1741	Elizabeth ..... died 5 Jan.	1762	
1762	Peter III. .....assassinated 14 July	1762	
1762	Catherine II., Wife of Pet. III., d. 17 Nov.	1796	
1796	Paul ..... assassinated 24 March	1801	
1801	Alexander I. .....died 1 Dec.	1825	
1825	Nicholas I. .....died 2 March	1855	
1855	Alexander II.... assassinated 13 March	1881	
1881	Alexander III. .....died 1 Nov.	1894	
1894	Nicholas II. began to reign.		

Popes of Rome.

Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected Pope; born at St. Albans; died Sept., 1159)		1154	
Innocent XIII.	Conti	1721	
Benedict XIII.	Orsini	1724	
Clement XII.	Corsini	1730	
Benedict XIV.	Lambertini	1740	
Clement XIII.	Rezzonico	1758	
Clement XIV.	Ganganelli	1769	
Pius VI.	Braschi	1775	
Pius VII.	Chiaramonti	1800	
Leo XII.	della Genga	1823	
Pius VIII.	Castiglioni	1829	
Gregory XVI.	Cappellari	1831	
Pius IX.	Mastai-Ferretti	1846	
Leo XIII.	Pecci	1878	
Pius X.	Sarto (born 2 June 1835)	1903	

Country.	British Representative.	Representative in Great Britain.
yssinia	Hon. Wilfred Thesiger, D.S.O., *Envoy Ext. and Minister Plen.*	(None). [W.
gentine Republic	Reginald T. Tower, C.V.O., *Minister*	Florencio L. Dominguez, 2 Palace Gate,
stria-Hungary	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Cartwright, G.C.V.O., *Ambassador.*	Count A. Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.
lgium	Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., *Env. Ext.*	Count de Lalaing, 15 West Halkin St., Belgrave Square, S.W. [N.W.
livia	Cecil Gosling, *Minister*	Ismael Montes, 74 Compayne Gardens,
zil	Sir William H. D. Haggard, K.C.M.G., *Envoy Ext.*	Regis de Oliveira, 1 Halkin St., S.W.
lgaria	M. de C. Findlay, C.B., *Agent and C.-G.*	P. H. Mischeff, 51 Queen's Gate, S.W.
ile	H. C. Lowther, *Envoy Ext.*	A. Edwards, 4 Gloucester Mansions, S.W.
ina	Sir J. N. Jordan, K.C.B., *Envoy Ext.*	Liu Yu-lin, 49 Portland Place, W.
lombia	Francis William Stronge, *Minister Res.*	S. P. Triana, 45 Avenue Road, N.W.
sta Rica	Evelyn Grant-Duff, *Minister Res.*	W. de la Guardia, 10 Strathmore Gdns., W.
te	A. C. Wratislaw, C.M.G., *Consul-Gen.*	Represented by Turkey.
a	Stephen Leech, *Minister Res.*	Rafael Montoro, 3 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
mark	Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., *Envoy Ext.*	Constantin Brun, 6 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.
minican Republic	Alexander P. Murray, *Consul-General*	Miguel Ventura, 17 Coleman St., E.C.
ador	C. L. des Graz (Lima), *Minister*	J. A. Aguirre, 120 Bishopsgate Street
pt	Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B., *Minister Plen.*	(None). [Within, E.C.
nce	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G.C.B., *Amb.*	M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.
rman Empire	Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.M.G., *Amb.*	
Bavaria Württemberg Saxony	Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O., *Min. Res.* Arthur C. Grant-Duff, *Minister Res.*	Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, G.C.V.O., 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
eece	Sir F. E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., *Envoy Ext.*	J. Gennadius, 14 De Vere Gardens, W.
atemala	Lionel Carden, *Minister Res.*	F. de Arce, 11 Queen Victoria St., E.C.
ti	Alexander P. Murray, *Consul-General*	M. A. Firmin, 17 Tavistock Square, W.C.
nduras	Lionel Carden, *Minister Res.*	M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.
ly	Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., *Amb.*	Marq. Imperiali, 20 Grosvenor Sq., W.
pan	Rt. Hon. Sir C. M. Macdonald, G.C.M.G., *Ambassador*	Takaaki Kato, 4 Grosvenor Gdns., W.
eria	Maj. J. G. Baldwin, *Consul*	C. M. Higgins, 81 Crosby Square, E.C.
xemburg	Hon. Sir A. Johnstone, G.C.V.O., *Envoy*	(None). [S.W.
xico	(Vacant), *Env. Ext.*	Miguel Covarrubias, 87 Cromwell Road,
naco	Alexander McMillan, *Consul* (Nice)	Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit St., W.
tenegro	(Vacant).	Sir J. R. Parkington, 24 Crutched Friars,
rocco	Hon. Reginald Lister, C.V.O., *Env. Ext.*	(None). [E.C.
herlands	Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O., *Envoy Ext.*	Baron Gericke von Herwijnen, 8 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
aragua	Lionel Carden, *Minister Res.*	C. Medina, 1 York Place, W.
way	Sir Arthur Herbert, G.C.V.O., *Env. Ext.*	Benjamin Vogt, 25 The Boltons, S.W.
ama	Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G., *Minister*	E. Navarro, 3 Cross Lane, E.C.
guay	W. B. Townley, *Minister Plen.*	Alfred James, 18 Eldon St., E.C.
sia	Sir G. H. Barclay, K.C.M.G., *Env. Ext.*	Mirza Medhi Khan, 36 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
ru	C. L. des Graz, *Minister*	Carlos G. Candamo, 104 Victoria St., S.W.
tugal	Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, G.C.V.O., *Envoy Ext.*	Magalhaes Lima, 12 Gloucester Place, W.
mania	Walter B. Townley, *Env.*	Alexr. Catargi, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W.
ssia	Sir George Buchanan, G.C.V.O., *Amb.*	Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, S.W.
lvador	Lionel Carden, *Minister Res.*	M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.
via	Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., *Envoy Ext.*	(Vacant), 40 Pont Street, S.W.
n	Arthur R. Peel, *Envoy Ext.*	Phya Visutr Kosa, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W.
in	Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen, G.C.M.G., *Ambassador*	Señor de Villa Urrutia, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
eden	Sir C. A. Spring Rice, K.C.M.G., *Env. Ext.*	Count H. Wrangel, 73 Portland Place, W.
tzerland	Outram Bax Ironside, *Envoy Ext.*	Gaston Carlin, 38 Beauchamp Place,
ioli	J. C. W. Alvarez, I.S.O., *Consul-General*	Represented by Turkey. [S.W.
is	Ernest J. L. Berkeley, C.B., *Consul-Gen.*	Represented by France.
key	Rt. Hn. Sir G. A. Lowther, K.C.M.G., *Amb.*	H. H. Tewfik Pasha, 69 Portland Place, W.
ted States	Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M., *Ambassador*	Whitelaw Reid, 123 Victoria St., S.W.
guay	R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G., *Minister Res.*	F. R. Vidiella, 25 Hyde Park Gate, W.
ezuela	Evelyn Grant-Duff, *Minister Res.*	Dr. A. Iturbe, Finsbury Pavement Ho., E.C.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	Saxons and Danes.				
EGBERT	First King of all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	—	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	—	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	—	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	—	0
	The House of Normandy.				
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to the Union of the Crowns.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm (*Ceanmohr*)	1057, Apr.	Alexander III.	1249, July 8	James IV.	1488, June 11
Donald (*Bane*)	1093, Nov.	Margaret of Norway	1286, Mar. 19	James V.	1513, Sept. 9
Duncan	1094, May.	John Balio	1292, Nov. 17	Mary	1542, Dec. 16
Donald (*Bane*) rest.	1095, Nov.	Robert I. (Bruce)	1306, Mar. 27	Francis and Mary	1558, Apr. 24
Edgar	1097, Sept.	David II.	1329, June 7	Mary	1560, Dec. 5
Alexander I.	1107, Jan. 8	Robert II. (Stewart)	1371, Feb. 22	Henry and Mary	1565, July 29
David I.	1124, April 27	Robert III.	1390, April 12	Mary	1567, Feb. 10
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	1153, May 24	James I.	1406, April 4	James VI.	1567, July 29
William (*The Lion*)	1165, Dec. 9	James II.	1437, Feb. 20	(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)	
Alexander II.	1214, Dec. 4.	James III.	1460, Aug. 3		

Sovereigns of Great Britain.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart.				
MES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
ARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.				
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.				
ARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
MES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
	Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689				
LLIAM III. and ARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
	Eldest daughter of James II.		1694	33	6
NE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
ORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
ORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
ORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59

Kings of Ireland.

HE line (or rather lines) of native sovereigns very long one; some Irish historians have ed the succession to about the period of the od, "before which time there were many nces," but, unfortunately, the records have not n preserved. According to Keating, the first ereigns after the Milesian Conquest, of whom re is any "absolute certainty," were Heber and emon, Milesian princes from Galicia in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and reigned jointly from the year 1300 B.C. till 1291, when Heremon alone ruled. Of their successors, who reigned from the year 1285 B.C. to the Christian Era, about 169 in number, only fifteen died comfortably in their beds; four died of the plague or some malignant distemper, the rest being assassinated, killed in battle, or dying other violent deaths.

The following is an "authentic list" of—

IRISH SOVEREIGNS AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

	A.D.
raidhach-Fionfachtna—"a most just and ood prince"; slain by his successor	4
hadh-Fion—slain by his successor	24
hadh-Fionohudh—"murdered by the ish plebeians of Connaught"	27
bre-Cincait—murdered in a conspiracy	54
n—slain in battle	59
thal-Teachtmar—slain by his successor	79
, or Mall—slain by his successor	109
hlimhidh—"an excellent justiciar"; ed a natural death	113
oire Mor, or the Great—had thirty sons n Ceadchadhach, called the Hero of the undred Battles—slain	122
aire—killed	125
Aonfhir, the Melancholy—slain in battle	145
haidh, surnamed Mac Conn—thrust rough the eye with a spear in a conspiracy	152
rgus, surnamed Black-teeth—murdered at e instigation of his successor	182
mac-Ulfhada—"a Prince of most excellent sdom, and kept the most splendid court at ever was in Ireland"; choked by the ne of a fish at supper	212
haidh-Gunait—killed	213
bre-Liffeachair—slain in battle	253
hadh—succeeded his father; slain in ttle by his three nephews	254
ioll or Colla-Uais—dethroned	282
readhach-Tireach—slain by successor	315
bhach—slain by his successor	319
haidh-Moidhmeodhain—natural death	352
nthan—poisoned by his sister	353
l—surnamed of the nine hostages; killed France, on the banks of the Loire	360
y—killed by a thunderbolt	375
haire—killed by a thunderbolt	398
ll-Molt—slain in battle	421
haidh—also killed by a thunderbolt	453
ough—died naturally	473
	493

	A.D.
Tuathal-Maolgarbh—assassinated	515
Diarmuid—fell by the sword of Hugh Dubh	528
Feargus, in conjunction with his brother Daniel; manner of their deaths unknown	550
Eochaidh, with his uncle Baodan; both slain	551
Ainmereach—deprived of his crown and life	554
Baodan—slain by the two Cuimins	557
Aodh or Hugh—killed in battle	558
Hugh Slaine—assassinated	587
Aodh-Uaireodhnach—killed in battle	591
Maolcobha—defeated and killed in battle	618
Suibhne-Meain—killed	622
Daniel—died a natural death	635
Conall Claon, jointly with his brother Ceallach; the first was murdered, the other drowned in a bog	648
Diarmuid and Blathmac—died of plague	661
Seachnasach—assassinated	668
Cionfaola—succeeded his brother; murdered	674
Fionachta-Fleadha—murdered	678
Loingseach—killed in battle	685
Congal Cionmaghair—"a cruel persecutor of the Irish Church, without mercy or distinction"; sudden death	693
Feargal—routed and slain in battle	702
Fogartach—slain in battle	719
Cionaoth—defeated and slain in battle	720
Flaithbheartagh—became a monk	724
Aodh, or Hugh Alain—killed in battle	731
Daniel—died on a pilgrimage at Joppa	740
Niall-Freasach—became a monk	782
Donagh, or Donchad—"died in his bed"	786
Aodh, or Hugh—slain in battle	815
Connor, or Conchabhar—"died of grief, being unable to redress the misfortunes of his country"	837
Niall-Caillie—drowned in the river Caillie	851
Turgesius—"expelled the Irish historians, and burnt their books"; thrown into a lough and drowned	866

	A.D.
Maol Ceachlin, or Malachy I.	879
Hugh Fionnliath	897
Flann Sionna	913
Niall-Glundubh — "died on the field of honour"	951
Donnagh or Donough	954
Congall—slain by the Danes at Armagh	974
Daniel—became a monk	984
Maol Ceachlin II.—resigned on the election of Brian Boroimhe as King of Ireland	1002
Brian Boroimhe a valiant and renowned prince; defeated the Danes in the memorable battle of Clontarf, on Good Friday, 1014; assassinated in his tent the same night, while in the attitude of prayer	1014
Maol Ceachlin II. restored	1039
Donough, or Denis O'Brian	1048
Tirloch, or Turlough, nephew of Donough	1098
Muriertagh, or Murrtough—resigned and became a monk	1110
Turlough (O'Connor) II.—the Great	1130
Murtough MacNeil MacLachlin—slain in battle	1150
Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor	1168
Henry II., King of England—conquered the country, and became Lord of Ireland (The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Hen. VIII., who styled himself King; this title continued till the Union, 1st Jan., 1801.)	1172

Sovereigns of the United Kingdom.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Hanover—continued.				
GEORGE III.	(Regency commenced 5th February, 1811)	*1801*	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.	
Roderick the Great	840
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877
Howel Dda, the Good	942
Iefan and Iago	948
Howel ap Iefan, the Bad	972
Cadwallon, his brother	984
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dda	985
Idwal ap Meyric ap Idwal Voel	992
Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt	1015
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023
Griffith ap Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt	1034
Bleddyn	1063
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073
Griffith ap Cynan	1079
Owain Gwynedd	1136
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169
Llewellyn the Great	1194
David ap Llewellyn	1240
Llewellyn ap Griffith, last Prince, 1246: slain	1282

ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1301 to 1910.	
Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward	1910

Presidents of the United States of America.

Declaration of Independence	4 July 1776
General Washington first President	1789 and 1793
John Adams	1797
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805
James Madison	1809 and 1813
James Monroe	1817 and 1821
John Quincy Adams	1825
Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833
Martin Van Buren	1837
William Henry Harrison (died 4 April)	1841
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841
James Knox Polk	1845
Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850)	1849
Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850
Franklin Pierce	1853
James Buchanan	1857
Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865)	1861 and 1865
Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 1873
Rutherford Burchard Hayes	1877
James A. Garfield (assas. 19 Sept., 1881)	1881
Chester A. Arthur (elected as Vice-Pres.)	1881
Grover Cleveland	1885
Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug., 1833)	1889
Grover Cleveland (elected second time)	1893
William McKinley (assas. 14 Sept. 1901)	1897 & 1901
Theodore Roosevelt (elect. as V.-Pr. 1901) &	1905
William Howard Taft	1909

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth,** by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, *born* May 26, 1867 (QUEEN MARY), only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910.

Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, PRINCE OF WALES and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), K.G., *b.* June 23, 1894.

2. H.R.H. ALBERT Frederick Arthur George, *b.* Dec. 14, 1895.

3. H.R.H. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA Alice Mary, *b.* April 25, 1897.

4. H.R.H. HENRY William Frederick Albert, *b.* March 31, 1900.

5. H.R.H. GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund, *b.* Dec. 20, 1902.

6. H.R.H. JOHN Charles Francis, *b.* July 12, 1905.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII.

His late Majesty *married* March 10, 1863, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, eldest daughter of H.M. King Christian IX. of Denmark, *born* Dec. 1, 1844 (H.M. ALEXANDRA, THE QUEEN MOTHER). Their Majesties had issue:—

1. *H.R.H. Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales*, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, *b.* Jan. 8, 1864; *d.* Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V.

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, PRINCESS ROYAL (Duchess of Fife), *b.* Feb. 20, 1867. *m.* May 27, 1889, to Duke of Fife, and has issue—H.H. Princess Alexandra, *b.* May 17, 1891; and H.H. Princess Maud, *b.* April 3, 1893.

4. H.R.H. VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, *b.* July 1868.

5. H.R.H. MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria, *b.* Nov. 1869, *m.* July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, and has issue a son, Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, *b.* July 2, 1903.

H.R.H. Alexander John Charles Albert, *b.* April 1, April 7, 1871.

The Family of Queen Victoria.

H.I.M. Victoria, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, *b.* Nov. 21, 1840; *m.* Jan. 25, 1858, to *Frederick*, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (*b.* Oct. 18, 1831, *d.* June 15, 1888), *d.* Aug. 5, 1901, her issue being—William, reigning German Emperor, *b.* Jan. 27, 1859, *m.* Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter: Charlotte, *b.* July 24, 1860, *m.* July 18, 1878, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Henry, *b.* Aug. 14, 1862, *m.* May 24, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse; *Sigismund*, *b.* Sept. 15, 1864, June 18, 1866; Victoria, *b.* April 12, 1866, *m.* Nov. 19, 1890, to H.S.H. Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe; *Waldemar*, *b.* Feb. 10, 1868, *d.* March 27, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, *b.* June 14, 1870, *m.* Oct. 27, 1889, to Duke of Sparta; and Margaret, *b.* April 22, 1872, Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Fredk. of Hesse-Cassel.

H.M. King Edward VII.

H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary, *b.* April 25, 1843; July 1, 1862, to H.R.H. *Louis IV.*, Grand Duke of Hesse (*b.* Sept. 12, 1837, *d.* March 13, 1892); *d.* Dec. 14, 1878, her issue being—Victoria Alberta, *b.* April 5, 1863; April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N.; Elizabeth, *b.* Nov. 1, 1864; *m.* June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; Irene, *b.* July 11, 1866; May 24, 1888, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor; Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, *b.* Nov. 25, 1868; *m.* April 10, 1894, to H.R.H. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg; *Frederick*, *b.* Oct. 7, 1870, *d.* June 29, 1873; Alix Victoria, *b.* June 6, 1872; *m.* Nov. 26, 1894, to H.I.M. the Czar of Russia, and has issue, Olga, *b.* Nov. 15, 1895, Tatiana, *b.* June, 1897, Marie, *b.* June 26, 1899, Anastasia, *b.* June 18, 1901, and Alexis (Cesarewitch), *b.* Aug. 22, 1904; and *Mary*, *b.* May 24, 1874, *d.* Nov. 15, 1878.

H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *b.* August 6, 1844; *m.* Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (*b* Oct. 17, 1853); *d.* July 30, 1900, his issue being *Alfred*, *b.* Oct. 15, 1874, *d.* Feb. 6, 1899; Marie, *b.* Oct. 29 1875; *m.* Jan. 10, 1893, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and has issue—Carol, *b.* Oct. 15, 1893, and a daughter; Victoria Melita, *b.* Nov. 25, 1876; *m.* 1905 (2), Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; Alexandra, *b.* Sept. 1, 1878; *m.* 1896, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and has issue; Beatrice, *b.* April 20, 1884.

5. H.R.H. HELENA Augusta Victoria, *b.* May 25, 1846; *m.* July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein (*b.* Jan. 22, 1831), and has had issue—*Christian Victor*, *b.* April 14, 1867, *d.* Oct. 29, 1900; Albert J., *b.* Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria L., *b.* May 3, 1870; Louise A., *b.* Aug. 12, 1872, *m.* July 6, 1891, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt; and *Harold*, *b.* May 22, *d.* May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. LOUISE Caroline Alberta, *b.* March 18, 1848; *m.* March 21, 1871, to John, Duke of Argyll.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, *b.* May 1, 1850; *m.* March 13, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (*b.* July 25, 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Chas. of Prussia, and has issue—Margaret, *b.* Jan. 15, 1882, *m.* June 15, 1905, the Crown Prince of Sweden (and has issue); Arthur, *b.* Jan. 13, 1883; Victoria Patricia, *b.* March 17, 1886.

H.R.H. Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, *b.* April 7, 1853; *m.* April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (*b.* Feb. 17, 1861), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck; *d.* March 28, 1884, his issue being—Alice Mary, *b.* Feb. 25, 1883, *m.* Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*b.* April 14, 1874), and has issue: Leopold Charles Edward G. A., Duke of Albany and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *b.* July 19, 1884, *m.* Oct. 11, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg (*b.* 1885), issue.

9. H.R.H. BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodora, *b.* April 14, 1857; *m.* July 23, 1885, to *Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg* (*b.* Oct. 5, 1858; *d.* Jan. 20, 1896), and has issue—Alexander Albert, *b.* Nov. 23, 1886; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, *b.* Oct. 24, 1887, *m.* May 31, 1906, H.M. King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, and has issue the Prince of Asturias, *b.* May 10, 1907, Prince Jaime, *b.* June 23, 1908, and Princess Beatrice, *b.* June 22, 1909; Leopold Arthur Louis, *b.* May 21, 1889; and Maurice Victor Donald, *b.* Oct. 3, 1891.

Descendants of H.R.H. the first Duke of Cambridge.

AUGUSTA Caroline, *b.* July 19, 1822; *m.* June 28, 1843, Frederick Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue—Adolphus Frederick, *b.* July 22, 1848, *m.* and has several children.

Mary Adelaide, *b.* Nov. 27, 1833, *m.* June 12, 1866, *Francis*, Duke of Teck (*b.* Aug. 27, 1837, *d.* Jan. 21, 1900; *d.* Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being—H.M. QUEEN MARY, *q.v.*; Adolphus, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* Aug. 13, 1868, *m.* 1894, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, and has issue; *Francis*, *b.* 7 Jan., 1870, *d.* 22 Oct., 1910; and Alexander, K.C.V.O., *b.* April 14, 1874, *m.* Feb. 10, 1904, Princess Alice of Albany, *q.v.*

Descendants of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, son of King George III.

H.R.H. ERNEST Augustus George, 3rd Duke of Cumberland, *b.* Sept. 21, 1845; *m.* Dec. 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark; and has issue. His sisters—Frederica, *b.* Jan. 9, 1848; *m.* April 24, 1880, Freiherr von Pawel-Rammingen; and MARY Ernestine, *b.* Dec. 3, 1849.

PERSONAL.

Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir William Henry Peregrine Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Private Secretaries to His Majesty, The Lord Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur John Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Assistant Private Secretaries, Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick E. Grey Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Maj. Clive Wigram, M.V.O.
Secretary to Privy Purse, Walter Matthew Gibson, M.V.O.
Assistant Secretaries to Privy Purse, Francis Morgan Bryant, M.V.O.; Clifford Longden.
Clerks, F. R. Engelbach; George B. Long; H. K. Punshon; H. G. Sotheby; H. T. Montgomery; A. V. Marten.
Librarian at Sandringham, Rev. F. Percival Farrar, M.A.
Solicitor to His Majesty, Sir Henry A. White, C.V.O.
Land Steward, Windsor, W. S. MacWilliam.
Agent, Sandringham, F. R. Beck, M.V.O.
Factor, Balmoral, John Michie, M.V.O.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.
Lord Steward, The Earl of Chesterfield.
Treasurer, William Dudley Ward, M.P.
Comptroller, The Earl of Liverpool, M.V.O.
Master of the Household, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Frederick, G.C.V.O.
Deputy Master, Harry Lloyd Verney, M.V.O.
Secretary (vacant).
Clerk Comptroller, (vacant).
First Clerk Accountant, Benjamin Croft.
Assistant Secretary to the Board, C. Gerald H. MacGill.
Second Clerk Accountant, F. J. Worledge.
1st Store Clerk, J. M. C. Balerin.
2nd Store Clerk, H. Mercer.
Paymaster of the Household, (vacant).
Gentleman of the Cellars, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.I.C.E.
Coroner of the Verge, Arthur Walter Mills.
Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.
Chief Cook, H. Cédard; *and do.*, Oscar Ferry.
First Gentleman Porter, Frederick Lowes.
Sergeant State Porter, Richard Hyem.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Spencer.
Vice-Chamberlain, Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Bart., M.P.
Comptroller, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Assist. Comptroller, Major Hon. George Crichton.
Chief Clerk, Herbert A. P. Trendell.
Clerks, Frederic S. Osgood; Henry J. T. Joist, *Accountant*; Jocelyn Godefroi (Resident); Austin Hertslet; E. Basil Blogg; Hon. Victor Agar-Robartes; Leslie Childers.
Typist and Shorthand Writer, Miss F. M. Bethell.
Examiner of Plays, George Alexander Redford.
Paymaster of Household.
Master of the Ceremonies, Hn. Arthur Walsh, C.V.O.
Marshal of the Ceremonies, Hon. Richard Moreton, M.V.O.
Lords in Waiting, The Lord Annaly, C.V.O. (*Permanent*); The Earl Granville, M.V.O.; The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, K.T., C.V.O.; The Lord Acton, M.V.O.; The Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.; The Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; The Lord Tweedmouth, M.V.O., D.S.O.; The Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (*extra*).
Grooms in Waiting, Capt. Sir Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, K.C.V.O.; Commander Charles Elphinstone Fleeming Cunninghame-Graham, M.V.O., R.N.; Hon. Sidney Robert Greville, C.V.O., C.B.; Col. Hon. William Lambton, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.; Hon. Henry Julian Stonor, C.V.O.; Edward William Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Admiral Sir John Reginald Thomas Fullerton, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Gentlemen Ushers, Rt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay; Capt. Hon. Otway Cuffe; Hon. Henry Julian Stonor, C.V.O.; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Collins, C.B., M.V.O.; Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O.; Henry David Erskine, C.V.O. (of Cardross); Arnold Royle, C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir John R. Slade, K.C.B.; Brook Taylor; Horace West; Percy Armytage, M.V.O.; Rear-Admiral Charles Windham, C.V.O.; T. Kingscote, M.V.O.; Capt. Gerald A. M. Ellis; Col. Henry Fludyer, C.V.O.; Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O. (*hon.*).
Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin.
Marine Painter, Edward de Martino, C.V.O.
Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O.
Keeper of the King's Armoury, Guy Francis Laking, M.V.O.
Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, M.V.O.
Grooms of the Great Chamber, James Campbell; William Collins; J. B. Seymour; F. G. Vaughan; John Mackenzie.
Bargemaster, W. G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.
Keeper of Cottage, Virginia Water, Capt. Sir David Welch, K.C.V.O., R.N.
Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, The Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Deputy Constable and Lieut.-Governor of Windsor Castle, The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower, Gen. Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, G.C.B.
State Pages, T. G. Shorter; W. Thomson.
Page of the Chambers, J. H. F. Harnack.
Pages of the Presence, G. Gear; E. H. Hammett; J. Gower; C. Hutchings; T. Reynolds; A. Twyman.
Pages of the Back Stairs, J. Waters; J. Meredith.
Page's Man, G. Woods.
Inspectors of Palaces, G. E. Miles, M.V.O., *Windsor Castle*; W. S. Sands, *Buckingham Palace*; F. Parsons, *Holyrood.*
Foreman, Buckingham Palace.
Tapissiers, L. W. Cleave, *Windsor.*

King's Messengers, H. Bailey; D. W. Bruce; J. Farquharson; F. M. Walker.
Attendant State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour.
Sergeants-at-Arms, E. Hamilton Anson; Richd. Edgcumbe; Captain Sir W. E. Goldsmith, R.N.; Sir Richard Holmes, K.C.V.O.; Maj. Evan Martin, M.V.O.; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, V.C.
Do. attending the Lord Chancellor, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Do. attending the Speaker, H. D. Erskine, C.V.O. (of Cardross).
Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, Alfred Mapleson; *Leader of the Music*, Alfred Gibson.

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HON. CORPS OF GENTLEMEN AT ARMS. *Captain*, The Lord Beauman, K.C.V.O., £1,000; *Lieutenant*, Sir H. Oldham, C.V.O.; *Standard Bearer*, Col. Sir Aubone Fife, C.V.O.; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O. (See also p. 250.)

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. *Captain*, The Lord Allendale, £1,200; *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir R. Hennell, C.V.O., D.S.O.; *Lieutenant*, Maj. E. H. Elliot, M.V.O.; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Capt. H. French. (See also p. 250.)

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. *Governor*, Maj.-Gen. E. H. Courtney, C.V.O., R.E. (See p. 250.)

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS. *Captain-General*, The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T.; *Adjutant*, Col. R. G. Gordon Gilmour, C.B. (See also p. 250.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir F. Laking, Bt., K.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir W. H. Allchin, M.D.; B. Dawson, Esq., M.D.; Sir A. R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Physician to Household, Sir R. W. Burnet, M.D.

Sergeant Surgeons, Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.; Sir R. H. Charles, K.C.V.O.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, R. J. Godlee, F.R.S.; A. A. Bowlby, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., C.B., F.R.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S.

Surgeon to Household, H. M. Rigby, F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apoth. to H.M. and to the Household, Sir F. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.

Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, Esq., F.R.C.S., and W. Ellison, Esq., M.V.O., M.D.

Oculist and Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart., M.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Laryngologist, Milsom Rees, Esq., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Veterinary Physiologist, H. R. D. Spitta, Esq., M.D.

Dental Surgeon, Charles Truman, Esq., M.R.C.S.

Anæsthetist, Frederick William Hewitt, Esq., M.V.O., M.D.

Chemist and Druggist, Peter Wyatt Squire.

CHAPELS ROYAL.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean & Chap., Rev. Canon Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Ripon.

Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. Canon Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Organist and Composer, W. Alcock, Mus. Doc.

Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. Philip F. Eliot, C.V.O., D.D., Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. (*Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal*); Rev. Canon Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Chaplains in Ordinary, Rev. Canon Duckworth, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon Teignmouth Shore, M.A.; Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.A.; Rev. Canon Clement Smith, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Francis A. S. Wilkes, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon William Sanday, D.D.; Rev. Mortimer Egerton Kennedy, C.V.O., M.A.; Rev. F. P. Farrar, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Westcott, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Wood, D.D.

Honorary Chaplains, Rev. Canon E. R. Bernard, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A.; Rev. W. H. Bliss, M.A.; Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.A.; Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, M.A.; Rev. Canon Erskine Clarke, M.A.; Rev. J. L. Davies, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Donne, M.A.; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Owen Evans, M.A.; Rev. Lord Charles FitzRoy, M.A.; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A.; Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A.; Rev. Prebendary M'Cormick, D.D.; Rev. and Hon. J. Stafford Northcote, A.K.C.L.; Rev. A. L. B. Peile, C.V.O., M.A.; Rev. D. Robertson, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, D.D.; Rev. F. M. Stopford, M.A.; Rev. R. Tahourdin, M.A.; Rev. Edmond Warre, C.V.O., C.B., D.D.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. H. D. Macnamara, M.A.; Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A.; Rev. G. G. Wilkinson, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. D. A. Sneath, M.A.; and Rev. H. R. Lawrie Sheppard, M.A.

Honorary Priests, Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.; Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev. E. W. Kempe, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Price, M.A.

Chaplain in Ordinary, Hampton Court, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Organist, Hampton Court, Basil Philpott.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. for the time being, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

ROYAL ALMONRY, St. James's Palace, S.W.

Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.

Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, D.D.

Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).

Secretary, Arthur Gregory Wallace.

Assistant do., W. G. Hunt.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT, Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.

Master of the Horse, The Earl of Granard, K.P.

Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. William Charles Wentworth FitzWilliam, C.V.O.

Clerk Marshal (vacant).

Equerries in Ordinary, Commander Sir Charles L. Cust, Bart., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., R.N.; Hon. Derek Keppel, C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.; Col. Hon. Sir Henry C. Legge, K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir Sir Frederick E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.M.G., M.V.O., R.N.; Maj. the Lord Charles G. F. P. Fitzmaurice; Maj. Clive Wigram, M.V.O.

Hon. Equerry, Genl. the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.

Extra Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Sir S. B. Beaton, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.; Lord M. T. de la P. Beresford, C.V.O.; Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir A. J. Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Col. J. H. Bor, C.M.G.; Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.; Lieut.-Col. Hon. Sir W. H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Maj. the Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Capt. Hon. W. C. W. Fitz-William, C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir S. J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Frederick, G.C.V.O.; Col. A. E. W. Count Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. A. H. F. Greville, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. R. E. Grimston, C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Rear-Adm. Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Lambton,

K.C.B., K.C.V.O. ; Vice-Adm. Sir Berkeley Milne, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. ; Gen. Right Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, *V.C.*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O. ; Adm. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. ; Col. H. Streatfeild, M.V.O. ; Hon. J. H. Ward, C.V.O. ; Lt.-Col. H. D. Watson, C.I.E. ; Capt. R. E. Wemyss, M.V.O., R.N.

Pages of Honour, Hon. E. G. W. T. Knollys ; A. E. Lowther ; W. H. E. Campbell ; V. A. C. Harbord.

Sup. Royal Mews, London, Capt. J. Nicholas, M.V.O.

" " *Windsor*, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.

Accountant, William Cullen.

Storekeeper, William Shackleton.

Clerk, J. H. Ould.

Veterinary Surgeon, London, George H. Williams.

" " *Windsor*, R. C. Tennant.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. QUEEN MARY.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O.

Vice-Chamberlain, The Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.

Treasurer, Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, C.V.O.

Private Sec., E. W. Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G.

Equerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire.

Lady of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Shaftesbury.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Airlie ; The Countess of Bradford ; The Lady Lamington.

Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale ; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis ; The Lady Katharine Coke ; The Lady Bertha Dawkins.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Antrim ; The Countess of Gosford ; The Lady Suffield.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne ; The Marchioness of Salisbury ; The Countess of Derby ; The Dowager Countess of Macclesfield ; The Lady Hardinge of Penshurst.

Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

Maids of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian ; The Hon. Blanche Lascelles.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.

Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.

Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.

Lord in Waiting, The Lord Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, *V.C.*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.

Private Sec., Hon. Sidney Robt. Greville, C.V.O., C.B.

Equerries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. ; Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E. ; Hon. John Hubert Ward, C.V.O. ; Col. Henry Streatfeild, M.V.O.

Extra Equerries, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Arthur Andrew Frederick, G.C.V.O. ; Maj.-Gen. John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B.

Honorary Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O.

Physician in Ordinary and Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, Sir Francis Henry Laking, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.

Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, M.V.O.

Laryngologist, Milsom Rees, F.R.C.S.Ed.

Clerk, Ernest W. Bryant.

Clerk to Comptroller, T. Gordon Watson.

H.I. AND R.H. THE DUCHESS ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Ladies in Waiting, The Dowager Lady Monson ; Fraulein von Passavant ; Fraulein von Anker.

Chaplain, Very Rev. E. Solvieviev, Archpriest.

Private Secretary, Baron Mengden.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Comptroller and Equerry, Maj. M. Murray, C.V.O.

Equerry, Capt. T. Rivers Bulkeley, M.V.O.

Extra Equerries, Capt. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bt., C.V.O. (Knight of Kerry) ; Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Lane, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Physician, Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.

Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Lady Egerton ; Miss Annie Evelyn Pelly ; The Lady Elphinstone (*hon.*) ; The Lady Adela Larking (*hon.*).

H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Equerry, Lieut. Eric Bonham.

Extra Equerry, Maj. W. Wyndham, M.V.O.

H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught.

Lady in Waiting, Miss Clementina Adam.

H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY

(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).

Comptroller and Private Secretary, Col. Sir Henry Knollys, K.C.V.O.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Comptroller, Capt. Edward Seymour, M.V.O.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss E. Heron-Maxwell ; Lady Evelyn Moreton ; Lady Katherine Meade.

Hon. Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Mrs. Richard Moreton.

Equerry, The Hon. Lionel St. Aubyn.

Hon. Equerries, Col. S. Waller, C.V.O. ; Lieut. A. H. Tarleton, M.V.O, R.N.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Major James Evan Baillie Martin, M.V.O.

Equerry, Capt. Cyril Hankey.

Extra Equerries, Col. G. Grant Gordon, C.V.O., C.B. ; Lt.-Col. Cecil Wray, M.V.O.

Physician in Ordinary, Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons in Ordinary, Wm. Fairbank, M.D. ; E. B. Waggett, M.B.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, W. N. Barron.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch ; Mrs. W. H. Dick-Cunyngham ; Miss Enid Du Cane.

Honorary Bedchamber Women, The Lady Edward Cavendish ; The Lady Agneta Montagu ; Mrs. George Grant Gordon.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Comptroller and Equerry, Capt. W. G. Probert.

Honorary Lady of the Bedchamber, The Lady Sophia Macnamara.

Extra Lady in Waiting, Mrs. W. G. Probert.

Auditor, Mrs. J. Connah-Boyd.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Victor Seymour Corkran, C.V.O.

Equerry, E. B. Cuthbertson.

Extra Equerry, Lt.-Col. Hon. Francis L. L. Colborne.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane ; Miss Bulteel ; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (*extra*).

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D. ; A. J. R. Oxley, M.D.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Edgar Hoffmeister, M.B.

In broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with the one that follows; but there close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper use of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But, as further plained below, there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess addi- nal titles which constitute them members of the Lords, these titles being in a majority of tances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full ails as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no ger needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE COMPANIONAGE," pages 40–1.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

Magnum Concilium of the early chroniclers, consists of the Spiritual Lords of England (the 2 bishops and 24 of the Bishops), the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United dom, and of Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, together with such Scottish and h Peers as have also Imperial titles. No Peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound d, or bankrupt. The *full* Assembly would consist of 3 Princes of the Blood Royal, 2 Arch- hops, 22 Dukes, 23 Marquesses, 123 Earls, 42 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 348 Barons, and 16 Scottish and rish Representative Peers: total 631. See WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, page 22, for complete table, wing numbers of Life Peers, Minors, &c. There are also 14 Ladies who are Peeresses in their right, whose titles and names, along with those of Scotland, are given below at page 117. male succession may occur in the Imperial Peerage in any Barony of England which was ferred by writ of summons; but it is subject to the rule of *abeyance* whenever there are more than one daughter, sister, &c., eligible to succeed. There are also a few cases in which "special ainders" have been granted to female relatives in the absence of males. We use the term mperial" as including the three series of Peers of "England" (up to June 20, 1707), "Great ain" (thence till close of 1800), and "United Kingdom" (1801 onward).

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS.

There are in all 86 Scottish Peers and 172 Irish, but of the total 258 there are 133 possessing perial titles and 129 without them. Of the 86 Scottish, 50 have Imperial titles and 16 are cted or re-elected every Parliament to sit in the Lords; and similarly of the 175 Irish 81 hold perial titles, and 28 are elected for life. Of the Imperial titles of the two kingdoms there are which are inferior to the native ones, 29 are superior, 12 are identical in rank but differing in signation, and 15 are absolutely the same. Of the 4 Scottish Peeresses cited on page 117, that Ifort is subject to a degree of doubt, so that the lady does not assume it. There are other lines the Scottish Peerage which are open to female succession, and this is not subject to abeyance as England. In the Irish Peerage, on the other hand, the only titles open to female succession the Massereene Viscounty and the La Poer Barony, the latter now held by the Marquess of terford. It will be observed that Ireland possesses a great advantage over Scotland in the ds as it does in the Commons, its native Peers who hold Imperial titles numbering, as just ted, 81 as against 50 of Scotland, and its elected Representative Peers 28 as against 16. An Irish r who holds no Imperial title has also the special privilege of being able to seek election to the mmons for any constituency not in Ireland itself.

Contractions.—*S.* or *I.* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the her addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is ified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both es are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to quesses; *b.* signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *div.*, divorced; minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

NCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL (3). *Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

	Eldest Son or Heir.
Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales,	
Duke of Cornwall (1337) (*Scott. Duke, Rothesay*), K.G., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910, *M.* (None)	
Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., *b.* 1850, *m.*	...Prince Arthur, *b.* 1883
Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, &c., *b.* & *s.* 1884, *m.*	...Prince Johann, *b.* 1906

ARCHBISHOPS (2). *Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Canterbury, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1848.	*Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.
York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1864.	*Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901.

DUKES: 22 Imperial; 8 Scottish; 2 Irish. *Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke: or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Cited.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1.*	*Abercorn*, James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., C.B. (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1838, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1869
8.*	*Argyll*, (John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Archibald *C.*, *b.* 1846

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1703 S.*	*Atholl*, John James Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1864, *w.*	Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1871
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Adelb. W. FitzRoy Somerset, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Marq. of Worcester, *b.* 1900
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1711	*Brandon*. *See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	(As Scottish)
1663 S.*	*Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), Wm. Hy. Walt. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.G., K.T., P.C. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* '31, *s.* '84, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, *b.* 1864
1799	*Cumberland & Teviotdale*, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., K.G., G.C.H. (*Irish Earl, Armagh*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Earl of Armagh, *b.* 1880
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, P.C., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, *b.* 1895
1889	*Fife*, Alexander William George Duff, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Fife*), *b.* 1849, 1st Duke, *m.*	H.H. Prss. Alexandra, *b.* '91
1675	*Grafton*, Augustus Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.G., C.B., *b.* '21, *s.* '82, *w.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1848
1643 S.*	*Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, Geo. Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* '62, *s.* '95, *m.*	Marq. of Carmarthen, *b.* '92
1766 I.*	*Leinster*, Maurice FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct., Leinster*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1893	Lord Desmond *FitzG.*, *b.* '88
1675 S.*	*Lennox*. *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	(As English)
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1902
1702	*Marlborough*, Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., *b.* '71, *s.* '02, *m.*	Marq. of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S.*	*Montrose*, Douglas Beresford M. Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, C.V.O., *b.* 1878
1756	*Newcastle* (*u. Lyme*), Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* '79, *m.*	Lord Francis Hope, *b.* 1866
1483	*Norfolk*, Henry Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (*Earl Marshal*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Earl of Arundel and Surrey, *b.* 1908
1766	*Northumberland*, Henry George Percy, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1880
1716	*Portland*, William John A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield, *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1903, *w.*	Earl of March, M.V.O., *b.* 70
1398 S.*	*Rothesay*, H.R.H. Edward (*Prince of Wales*), K.G., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910, *M.*	
1707 S.*	*Roxburghe*, Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Alastair *I.-K.*, *b.* 1880
1703	*Rutland*, Henry J. Brinsley Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Marq. of Granby, *b.* 1886
1684	*St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b.* 1870, *s.* '98	Ld. Osborne *B.*, *b.* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Algernon St. Maur, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Lord Ernest *St. M.*, *b.* 1847
1833	*Sutherland*, Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, K.G. (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Stafford, *b.* 1888
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Marquess Douro, *b.* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Arthur *G.*, *b.* 1860

MARQUESSES: 23 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 10 Irish.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used.

1790	*Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*, p. 103	(As Irish)
1876	*Abergavenny*, William Nevill, K.G., *b.* 1826, 1st Marquess, *w.*	Earl of Lewes, *b.* 1853
1821	*Aileshury*, Henry Aug. Brudenell-Bruce, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1894, *w.*	Earl of Cardigan, D.S.O., *b.* '73
1831	*Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1905	Lord Victor *P.*, *b.* 1889
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1895
1885	*Breadalbane*, Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C. (*Scott. Earl, Breadalbane*), *b.* 1851, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None to U.K. peerage)
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Walter *H.*, *b.* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 81, *s.* 00, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1907
1812	°*Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b.* & *s.* 1872, *m.*	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1899
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C. (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1883
1825 I.*	*Clanricarde*, Hubert George De-Burgh-Canning (*U.K. Baron, Somerhill*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1874	Marq. of Sligo, *b.* 1831 (to Earldom only)
1816 I.*	°*Conyngham*, Victor Geo. Henry Fras. Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1897	Lord Frederick *C.*, *b.* 1800
1791 I.*	*Donegall*, Edward Arth. Don. St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904, *M.*	Lord Henry FitzWarrine *C.*, *b.* 1834
1789 I.*	*Downshire*, Arthur Wills J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill (*Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Earl of Hillsborough, *b.* '94
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*, Terence J. T. Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye*), *b.* 1866, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Lord Basil *B.*, *b.* 1870
1800 I.*	*Ely*, John Henry Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord George *L.*, *b.* 1854
1801	*Exeter*, William Thos. Brownlow Cecil, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Burghley, *b.* 1905

ated.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
o	I.**Headfort*, Geoffrey Thos. Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902
3	*Hertford*, Hugh De Grey Seymour, P.C., C.B. (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1884, *w.*	Earl of Yarmouth, *b.* 1871
9	S.**Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Granville *G.*, *b.* 1882
4	*Lansdowne*, Henry Chas. K. Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (*Irish Earl, Kerry*; *Scott. Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1872
2	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1908	Lord Charles *H.*, *b.* 1892
6	I.**Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, M.V.O., M.P., *b.* 1878
1	S.**Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K. Baron, Ker*), *b.* '74, *s.* '00	Lord Ralph *K.*, C.B., *b.* 1837
8	*Normanby*, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Russell C. Charles *P.*, *b.* 1883
2	*Northampton*, Wm. Geo. Spencer S. Compton, K.G., *b.* 51, *s.* '97, *w.*	Earl Compton, *b.* 1885
5	I.**Ormonde*, James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Lord Arthur *B.*, *b.* 1849
2	S. *Queensberry*, Percy Sholto Douglas, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Ld. Douglas of Hawick, *b.* '96
1	*Ripon*, Frederick Oliver Robinson, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1909, *m.*	(None)
9	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Viscount Cranborne, *b.* '93
o	I.**Sligo*, Henry Ulick Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle*), *b.* '31, *s.* '03, *m.*	Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1856
7	°*Townshend*, John James Dudley S. Townshend, *b.* '66, *s.* '99, *m.*	Charles *T.*, C.B., *b.* 1861
4	S.**Tweeddale*, Wm. Montagu Hay, K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), *b.* 1826, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Earl of Gifford, *b.* 1884
9	I.**Waterford*, Henry de la Poer Beresford, K.P. (*Brit. Baron, Tyrone*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Earl of Tyrone, *b.* 1901
1	*Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Charles S. *P.*, *b.* 1873
2	*Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., *b.* 1844, 1st Marq., *m.*	Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., *b.* 1876

EARLS: 123 Imperial; 44 Scottish; 62 Irish. *-Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.

6	S.**Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*, p. 104	(As Irish)
2	S.**Aberdeen*, John Campbell Gordon, G.M.P., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Visct., Gordon*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Lord Haddo, *b.* 1879
2	*Abingdon*, Montagu Arthur Bertie, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Norreys, *b.* 1860
9	S. *Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore W. Ogilvy, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1900, *M.*	Hon. Bruce *O.*, *b.* 1895
7	*Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Viscount Bury, *b.* 1882
6	°*Amherst*, Hugh Amherst, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Visct. Holmesdale, *b.* 1896
2	*Ancaster*, Gilbert H. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, P.C., *b.* 1830, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., *b.* 1867
9	I. °*Annesley*, Francis Annesley, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Walter B. *A.*, *b.* 1861
5	I. *Antrim*, William Randal McDonnell, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1878
9	I.**Armagh*. *See* "Cumberland and T.," *Brit. Duke*, p. 104	(As British)
2	I.**Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1903
o	*Ashburnham*, Bertram Ashburnham, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. John *A.*, *b.* 1845
4	*Aylesford*, Charles Wightwick Finch, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Guernsey, *b.* 1883
o	I.†*Bandon*, James Francis Bernard, K.P., *b.* 1850, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Percy Brodrick *B.*, *b.* 1844
2	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Apsley, *b.* 1895
5	*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Elmley, *b.* 1903
7	I.†*Belmore*, Somerset Rd. Lowry-Corry, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '35, *s.* '45, *m.*	Viscount Corry, *b.* 1870
9	*Berkeley*, Randal Mowbray Thos. Berkeley, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1888, *w.*	(None)
9	I.**Bessborough*, Edward Ponsonby, C.V.O., C.B. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Viscount Duncannon, M.P., *b.* 1880
5	*Bradford*, George C. Orlando Bridgeman, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1873
7	S.**Breadalbane*. *See* "Breadalbane," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 104	Hon. Ivan *C.*, *b.* 1859
5	°*Brownlow*, Adelbert W. B. Cust, P.C., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Hy. J. C. C., *b.* 1861 (to Bny.)
8	*Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, *b.* '50, *s.* '98, *m.*	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1878
5	*Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Hobart, *b.* 1906
o	°*Cadogan*, George Henry Cadogan, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1873, *w.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1869
3	°*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Garmoyle, *b.* 1907
3	S. *Caithness*, John Sutherland Sinclair, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1891	Hon. Norman *S.*, *b.* 1862
1	I.†*Caledon*, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1898	Hon. Herbrand *A.*, *b.* 1888
1	*Camperdown*, Robert Adam H. P. Haldane-Duncan, *b.* '41, *s.* '67	Hon. George *A. D.*, *b.* 1845
1	*Carlisle*, George James Howard, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Visct. Morpeth, M.P., *b.* '67
1	*Carnarvon*, George E. Stanhope M. Herbert, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *l.* 1898
8	*Carnwath*, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Col. Hon. A. E. *D.*, C.B., *b.* '51

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1748 I.	*Carrick*, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.* ...	Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1903
1895	°*Carrington*, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, 1st Earl, *m.* ...	Visct. Wendover, *b.* 1895 (As U.K.)
1509 S.	*Cassillis. See* "Ailsa," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 104 ...	Andrew J. Stuart, *b.* 1841
1800 I.	°*Castlestewart*, Henry Jas. Stuart-Richardson, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Hon. George C., *b.* 1862
1814	°*Cathcart*, Alan Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b.* 1856, *s.* '05	Hon. Lionel L., *b.* 1873
1647 I.	*Cavan*, Frederic Rudolph Lambart, M.V.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1900, *m.*...	Viscount Emlyn, *b.* 1870
1827	°*Cawdor*, Fredk. A. Vaughan Campbell, P.C., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Henry S.-S., *b.* 1855
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, P.C., *b.* '54, *s.* '87, *m.*	Lord Pelham, *b.* 1905
1801	*Chichester*, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1905, *m.* ...	
1803 I.	**Clancarty*, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (*U.K. Visct., Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.* ...	Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891
1776 I.	**Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1907, *m.* ...	Hon. Herbert *M.*, *b.* 1875
1776	*Clarendon*, Edward Hyde Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1870, *m.* ...	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1877
1793 I.	*Clonmell*, Rupert Charles Scott, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.* ...	Hon. Dudley *S.*, *b.* 1853
1620 I.	**Cork & Orrery* (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b.* 1861, *s.* 1904 ...	Hon. Robert J. L. *B.*, *b.* 1864
1850	*Cottenham*, Kenelm Charles Edward Pepys, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1881, *m.* ...	Visct. Crowhurst, *b.* 1901
1762 I.	**Courtown*, James George Henry Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Saltersford*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1858, *w.* ...	Viscount Stopford, *b.* 1853
1697	*Coventry*, George William Coventry, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.*...	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1857	°*Cowley*, Henry Arthur M. Wellesley, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1895, *m.* ...	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1890
1892	*Cranbrook*, John Stewart Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1906, *m.* ...	Lord Medway, *b.* 1870
1801	*Craven*, William George Robert Craven, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.* ...	Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1897
1398 S.	**Crawford*, James Ludovic Lindsay, K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1880, *m.* ...	Lord Balcarres, M.P., *b.* 1871 (None)
1895	*Crewe*, Robert Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., *b.* '58, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Errington, M.V.O., *b.* 1877
1901	*Cromer*, Evelyn Baring, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1841, 1st Earl, *m.* ...	
1633 S.	**Dalhousie*, Arthur George M. Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *m.* ...	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1904
1725 I.	†*Darnley*, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1900, *m.* ...	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1886
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P.C., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1891, *m.*...	Visct. Lewisham, M.P., *b.* 1881
1866	*Dartrey*, Vesey Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Edwd. Stanley *D.*, *b.* '43
1761	°*De La Warr*, Gilbert George Regd. Sackville, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1900
1622	*Denbigh*, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius A. Feilding, C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *m.* ...	Viscount Feilding, *b.* 1885
1485	*Derby*, Edward Geo. Villiers Stanley, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1908, *m.* ...	Lord Stanley, *b.* 1894
1793 I.	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, K.C.B., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1898, *m.* ...	Hon. Otway *C.*, *b.* 1853
1622 I.	**Desmond. See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Desmond")	(As English, above)
1553	*Deron*, Charles Pepys Courtenay, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1904 ...	Rev. Hon. Henry *C.*, *b.* 1872
1663	*Doncaster. See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott. Duke*, p. 104 ...	(As Scottish)
1800 I.	**Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson (*U.K. Visct., Hutchinson*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1900, *m.* ...	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1900
1661 I.	*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1908, *m.*...	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Henry John Moreton, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1853, *w.*...	Lord Moreton, *b.* 1857
1860	*Dudley*, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *m.* ...	Viscount Ednam, *b.* 1894 (As British)
1633 S.	**Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 104 ...	
1669 S.	†*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *m.* ...	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 S.	**Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, M.V.O., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.* ...	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1908
1822 I.	**Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K.P., P.C., C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kenry*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1871, *m.* ...	Windham *W.-Q.*, C.B., *b.* '57
1833	*Durham*, John George Lambton, K.G., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1879, *m.* ...	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1855
1643 S.	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Lady Agnes Scott, *b.* 1855
1837	*Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1898 ...	Gordon *H.*, *b.* 1873
1508 S.	**Eglinton & Winton* (1600), George Arnulph Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1892, *m.* ...	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1880
1733 I.	**Egmont*, Charles John Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1910, *m.* ...	Spencer *P.*, *b.* 1832
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *m.* ...	Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1899
1633 S.	**Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Victor Alex. Bruce, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1863, *w.* ...	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1881
1846	*Ellesmere*, Francis C. Granville Egerton, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1862, *m.* ...	Visct. Brackley, M.V.O., *b.* [1872
1789 I.	**Enniskillen*, Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.* ...	Viscount Cole, *b.* 1876
1789 I.	**Erne*, John Henry Crichton, K.P., P.C., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.* ...	Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1872

ated	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
3 S.*	*Erroll*, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, *b.* 1876
1	*Essex*, George Devereux de Vere Capell, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1884
1	°*Ferrers*, Sewallis Edward Shirley, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1859, *u.*	Walter K. *S.*, *b.* 1864
8	*Feversham*, William Ernest Duncombe, *b.* 1829, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Helmsley, M.P., *b.* 79
9 I.*	°*Fife*. *See* "Fife," *U.K. Duke*, p. 104	(As U.K.)
8 I.*	*Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Killeen, 1896
6 I. } 6 * }	°*Fitzwilliam*, { Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. William Henry W.-F., *b.* 1840
9	°*Fortescue*, Hugh Fortescue, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Ebrington, *b.* 1888
1	*Gainsborough*, Charles William Francis Noel, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Viscount Campden, *b.* 1884
3 S.*	*Galloway*, Randolph Henry Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* 1836, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Lord Garlies, *b.* 1892
3 S.*	*Glasgow*, David Boyle, G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Fairtle*), *b.* 33, *s.* 90, *m.*	Viscount Kelburne, *b.* 1874
6 I.*	*Gosford*, Archib. Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1877
2	°*Graham*. *See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*, p. 104	(As Scottish)
4 I.*	*Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Donald *F.*, *b.* 1880
3	°*Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, M.V.O., *b.* 72, *s.* 91, *m.*	Hon. William *L.-G.*, *b.* 1880
6	°*Grey*, Albert Henry Geo. Grey, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 51, *s.* 94, *m.*	Viscount Howick, *b.* 1879
2	*Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* 1902
9 S.†	*Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton-Arden, K.T., *b.* 27, *s.* 70, *w.*	Lord Binning, C.B., *b.* 1856
8	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., *b.* 1825, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1880
4	*Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1909	Hon. Alfred E. F. *Y.*, *b.* 1871
2	*Harewood*, Henry Ulick Lascelles, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Lascelles, *b.* 1882
2 a.	*Harrington*, Charles Augustus Stanhope, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Fitzroy *S.*, *b.* 1845
9	*Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, *b.* 1892
12	*Hillsborough*. *See* "Downshire," *Irish Marq.*, p. 104	(As Irish)
5 S.*	*Home*, Chas. Alex. Douglas-Home, K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1873
3 S.*	*Hopetoun*. *See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 105	(As U.K.)
1	°*Howe*, Richard G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *w.*	Viscount Curzon, *b.* 1884
9	*Huntingdon*, Warner Francis J. P. Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Hastings, *b.* 1901
3	*Iddesleigh*, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1869
6	*Ilchester*, Giles S. H. Fox-Strangways, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905
7	°*Innes*. *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*, p. 104	(As Scottish)
7	*Jersey*, Victor Albert George Child-Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Viscount Villiers, *b.* 1873
1 I.*	*Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1891
3 I.*	*Kerry & Shelburne* (1753). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 105	(As British)
2 I.†	*Kilmorey*, Francis Charles Needham, K.P., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Viscount Newry, *b.* 1883
6	*Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, *b.* 1883
8 I.	*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Kingsborough, *b.* 1897
3 S.*	*Kinnoull*, Archibald Fitzroy George Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Lord Hay of Kinfauns, *b.* 1902
7 S.*	*Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins T. Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Falconer, *b.* 1879
6 I.	*Lanesborough*, Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., *b.* 65, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Ld. Newtown-Butler, *b.* 1863
10	*Lathom*, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1910, *M.*	Hon. Villiers *B.-W.*, *b.* 1867
4 S.†	*Lauderdale*, Frederick Henry Maitland, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Viscount Maitland, *b.* 1868
7	*Leicester*, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1880
5 I.*	*Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b.* 79, *s.* 92, *m.*	Hon. Francis *C.*, *b.* 1885
1 S.	*Leven & Melville* (1690), John David Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1906	Hon. Archibald *L.-M.*, *b.* 1890
2	*Lichfield*, Thomas Francis Anson, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1883
3 I.*	*Limerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*U.K. Baron, Fastford*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Glentworth, *b.* 1804
3 S.	*Lindsay*, David Clark Bethune, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1894, *w.*	Viscount Garnock, *b.* 1867
6	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b.* 1836
6 I.	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *M.*	Geo. Augustus *V.*, *b.* 1833
1 I.*	*Listowel*, William Hare, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b.* 33, *s.* 56, *m.*	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1866
5	*Liverpool*, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *F.*, *b.* 1878
7	*Londesborough*, Wm. Fras. Hy. Denison, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Visct. Raincliffe, *b.* 1892
5 I.*	*Longford*, Thomas Pakenham, K.P., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Silchester, *b.* 1902
7	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Lancelot *L.*, *b.* 1867
3 S.*	*Loudoun*, Chas. Edward Hastings Abney-Hastings (*Engl. Baron, Botreaux*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Paulyn C.J.R.R.-*H.*, *b.* 1889
8	*Lovelace*, Lionel Fortescue King, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Viscount Ockham, *b.* 1905
5 I.†	*Lucan*, George Bingham, K.P., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1888, *w.*	Lord Bingham, *b.* 1860

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. R. Lytton, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, *b.* '03
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Cecil T. *P.*, *b.* 1845
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.* 1907
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Scone, *b.* 1900
1806	°*Manvers*, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Newark, *b.* 1888
1405 S.	†*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John Francis Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* '88, *m.* Title confirmed by Act of Parliament 1885	Lord Garioch, *b.* 1868
1565 S.	†*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John Francis Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* '88, *m.*	Lord Erskine, *b.* 1895
1785 I.	†*Mayo*, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, K.P., P.C., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Hon. Algernon *B.*, *b.* 1854
1627 I.	*Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Ardee, *b.* 1869
1766 I.	*Mexborough*, John Horace Savile, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. John H. *S.*, *b.* 1868
1763 I.	*Milltown* (claimed by Robert W. F. Leeson)	
1813	*Minto*, Gilbert John Elliot, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Melgund, *b.* 1891
1562 S.	*Moray*, Morton Gray Stuart-Gray (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Lord Doune, *b.* 1892
1815	*Morley*, Robert Edmund Parker, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1905	Hon. Montagu *P.*, *b.* 1878
1760 I.	*Mornington*. *See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*, p. 104	(As U.K.)
1458 S.	†*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1878
1781 I.	°*Mount Cashell*, Edwd. Geo. Aug. Harcourt Moore, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1898	(None)
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, William Hy. Edgcumbe, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '32, *s.* '61, *m.*	Viscount Valletort, *b.* 1865
1831	*Munster*, Aubrey FitzClarence, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1902	Hon. Harold *FitzC.*, *b.* 1870
1805	°*Nelson*, Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1835, *w.*	Viscount Merton, *b.* 1857
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Kynnaird, *b.* 1886
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* '62, *s.* '73, *m.*	Otway S. *G.-T.*, *b.* 1886
1806 I.	*Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K. Baron, Somerton*), *b.* '65, *s.* '96, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1910
1876	*Northbrook*, Francis George Baring, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Fras. *B.* (to Bny.), *b.* '96
1647 S.	†*Northesk*, David John Carnegie, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Rosehill, *b.* 1901
1801	*Onslow*, William Hillier Onslow, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Viscount Cranley, *b.* 1876
1806	*Orford*, Robert Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1894, *w.*	Henry S. Vade-*W.*, *b.* 1837 (Bny. only)
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lady Mary *FitzM.*, *b.* 1903
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Sidney Herbert, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1853, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Lord Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902	Hon. Eric *D.*, *b.* 1876
1905	*Plymouth*, Robt. Geo. Windsor-Clive, P.C., C.B., *b.* 1857, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Windsor, *b.* 1889
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1907
1743	*Portsmouth*, Newton Wallop, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. John F. *W.*, *b.* 1859
1706	°*Poulett*, William J. Lydston Poulett, *b.* '83, *s.* '99, admd. 1903, *m.*	Viscount Hinton, *b.* 1909
1804	*Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1892
1765	*Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Visct. Folkestone, *b.* 1895
1831 I.	*Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Northland, *b.* 1882
1901	°*Roberts*, Frederick Sleigh Roberts, K.G., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *V.C.*, *b.* 1832, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lady Aileen *R.*, *b.* 1870
1771 I.	*Roden*, Robert Julien Orde Jocelyn, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Viscount Jocelyn, *b.* 1883
1801	°*Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Marsham, *b.* 1892
1703 S.	*Rosebery*, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Rosebery*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Lord Dalmeny, *b.* 1882
1806 I.	*Rosse*, William Edward Parsons, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1908, *unm.*	Lord Oxmantown, *b.* 1906
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* '91
1458 S.	†*Rothes*, Norman Evelyn Leslie, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Lord Leslie, *b.* 1902
1861	°*Russell*, John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Bertrand *R.*, *b.* 1872
1815	*St. Germans*, Henry Cornwallis Eliot, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Eliot, *b.* 1890
1660	*Sandwich*, Edward Geo. Henry Montagu, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1884	*R.-Adm.* Hon. Victor *M.* [C.B., *b.* 1849
1690	*Scarbrough*, Aldred Frederick Geo. B. Lumley, C.B. (*Irish Visct., Lumley*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Osbert *L.*, *b.* 1862
1701 S.	*Seafield*, J. Ogilvie-Grant (*U.K. Baron, Strathspey*), *b.* '76, *s.* '88, *m.*	Hon. Trevor *G.*, *b.* 1879
1771 I.	*Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), *b.* '71, *s.* '01, *m.*	Viscount Molyneux, *b.* 1897
1882	*Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '59, *s.* '95, *m.*	Viscount Wolmer, *b.* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1900
1756 I.	*Shannon*, Richd. B. Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Carleton*), *b.* '97, *s.* 1906, *M.*	Hon. Robert H. *B.*, *b.* 1901
1442	*Shrewsbury & Talbot* (1784), Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot, K.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Viscount Ingestre, M.V.O. *b.* 1882 [*b.* 1881
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade
1633 S.	*Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1893
1765	°*Spencer*, Charles Robert Spencer, P.C., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1910, *w.*	Viscount Althorp, *b.* 1892
1703 S.	*Stair*, John Hew North G. Hy. Hamilton Dalrymple (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1903, *obtd. dive.*	Visct. Dalrymple, M.P., 1879
1628	*Stamford*, Roger Grey, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1910, *M.*	(None)
1718	°*Stanhope*, James Richard Stanhope, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1905	Hon. Richard *S.*, *b.* 1885

ated. *Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
Stradbroke, George E. J. Mowbray Rous, C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 62, *s.* 86, *m.*	Viscount Dunwich, *b.* 1903
Strafford, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil Byng, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1899, *m.*....	Viscount Enfield, *b.* 1862
°*Strange. See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*, p. 104	(As Scottish)
S.**Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884
Suffolk & Berks (1626), Henry M. Paget Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Viscount Andover, *b.* 1906
S.**Sutherland. See* "Sutherland," *U.K. Duke*, p. 104	(As U.K.)
Tankerville, George Montagu Bennet, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b.* 1897
°*Temple of Stowe*, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* '71, *s.* '02	Hon. Chandos *T.-G.-L.*, *b.* '73
°*Vane. See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*, p. 105	(As Irish)
Verulam, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston ; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1880
°*Waldegrave*, William Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., *b.* 1851, *s.* 59, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882
Warwick & °Brooke (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, *b.* 53, *s.* 93, *m.*	Lord Brooke, M.V.O., *b.* 1882
I.**Waterford. See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above	(As English)
S.**Wemyss & March* (1697), Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b.* 1818, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1857
I.†*Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883	Hon. William A. N., *b.* 1876
Westmorland, Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1893
Wharncliffe, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Visct. Carlton, *b.* 1892
I.†*Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902
Wilton, Arthur George Egerton, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Visct. Grey de Wilton, *b.* '96
Winchilsea & Nottingham (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Visct. Maidstone, *b.* 1885
I. °*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907	Hon. Keith T.-Fetherston-(As Scottish) [haugh, *b.* '48
Winton. See "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above	Lord Worsley, *b.* 1887
Yarborough, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.*	

VISCOUNTS: 42 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 35 Irish.—*Style*. The Right Hon. the Viscount——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

S. *Arbuthnott*, David Arbuthnott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1895	Hon. William *A.*, *b.* 1849
I. *Ashbrook*, Robert Thomas Flower, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Llewelyn *F.*, *b.* 1870
I.†*Bangor*, Henry William Crosbie Ward, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Maxwell *W.*, *b.* 1868
I.**Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1901, *w.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1873
Bolingbroke & St. John (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899, *M.*	Rev. Maurice *St. J.*, *b.* 1827
I.**Boyne*, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *G. H.-R.*, *b.* 1867
Bridport, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson *H.*, *b.* 1881
Canterbury, Henry C. Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Henry *M.-S.*, *b.* 1879
I. *Charlemont*, James Alfred Caulfeild, C.B., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1892, *w.*	James Edward *C.*, *b.* 1880
I. *Chetwynd*, Richard Walter Chetwynd, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1879, *w.*	Godfrey John B. *C.*, *b.* 1863
I.**Cholmondeley. See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 104	(As U.K.)
Churchill, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Victor *S.*, *b.* 1890
Clancarty. See "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*, p. 106	(As Irish) [*b.* 1880
I.**Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b.* 44, *s.* 99, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *A.-G.*, M.P.,
Cobham, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* 42, *s.* 89, *m.*	Hon. John *L.*, M.P., *b.* 1818
Colville of Culross, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1888
Combermere, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898	Hon. Richard *S.-C.*, *b.* 1849
Cross, Rd. Assheton Cross, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1823, 1st Visct., *w.*	Richard *A. C.*, *b.* 1882
I.†*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon Osbert *E. V.*, *b.* 1884
I. *Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Harry *L.-D.*, *b.* 1874
I. *Doneraile*, Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891	Hon. Hugh *St. L.*, *b.* 1869
I.**Downe*, Hugh Richard Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1857, *w.*	Hon. John *D.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1872 (As English)
S.**Dunblane. See* "Leeds," *Engl. Duke*, p. 104	Hon. Oliver *B.*, *b.* 1881
Esher, Reginald Baliol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Henry Edward *P.*, *b.* 1828
Exmouth, Edward Addington H. Pellew, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1899, *M.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1880
S.†*Falkland*, Byron Plantagenet Cary, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn *B.*, *b.* 1887
Falmouth, Evelyn Edwd. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* '47, *s.* '99, *m.*	
I. *Frankfort de Montmorency*, Willoughby John Horace de Montmorency, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1902	(None)
I.**Gage*, Henry Charles Gage (*Brit. Baron, Gage*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Rainald *G.*, *b.* 1895
I.**Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. George *M.-A.*, *b.* 1882
Gladstone, Herbert John Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, *m.* (*Gov.-Gen. Union of South Africa*)	(None)
Gordon. See "Aberdeen," *Scott. Earl*, p. 105	(As Scottish)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1478 I.	**Gormanston*, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1907	Hon. Richard *P.*, *b.* 1884
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, M.V.O., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902	Hon. Standish *V.*, *b.* 1888
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. George J. *G.*, *b.* 1893
1849	*Gough*, Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Hugh W. *G.*, *b.* 1892
1620 I.	**Grandison*. *See* "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*, p. 107	(As English)
1719 I.	**Grimston*. *See* "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*, p. 109	(As U.K.)
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Hardress Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1877	Hon. Frederick *O'G.*, *b.* 1847
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. Edwd. *W.*, M.P., *b.* 1881
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, James Spencer Pomeroy, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Hon. Ernest *P.*, *b.* 1867
1846	*Hardinge*, Henry Charles Hardinge, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Henry *H.*, *b.* 1895
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Robert Cornwallis Maude, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908	Eustace W. *M.*, *b.* 1897
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. Robert C. *D.*, *b.* 1865
1842	*Hill*, Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Francis C.-*H.*, *b.* 1866
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood (*Irish Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1907	Hon. Horace *H.*, M.V.O., *b.*
1821	*Hutchinson*. *See* "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*, p. 106	(As Irish) [1870
1905	*Iveagh*, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1847, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Rupert *G.*, C.M.G., *b.* [1874
1902	*Kitchener*, Horatio Herbert Kitchener, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1850, 1st Viscount	Col. Henry *K.*, *b.* 1846
1895	*Knutsford*, Hy. Thurstan Holland, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 25, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Sydney *H.*, *b.* 1855
1747	*Leinster*. *See* "Leinster," *Irish Duke*, p. 104	(As Irish)
1781 I.	*Lifford*, James Wilfrid Hewitt, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Archibald *H.*, *b.* 1844
1895	*Llandaff*, Henry Matthews, P.C., *b.* 1826, 1st Viscount	(None)
1628 I.	**Lumley*. *See* "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*, p. 108	(As English)
1660 I.	**Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	*Mass.*, Hn. Mrs. Chas. Johnston, *b.* '72; *Ferrd.*, Chichester Skeffington, *b.* '50
1802	*Melville*, Charles Saunders Dundas, I.S.O., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Henry *D.*, *b.* 1873
1717 I.	**Midleton*, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C. (*Brit. Baron, Brodrick*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. George St. John *B.*, *b.* 1888
1902	*Milner*, Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount	(None)
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Charles. *M.*, *b.* 1897
1801 I.	**Monck*, Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* 49, *s.* 94, *m.*	Hon. Charles H. S. *M.*, *b.* 1876
1908	*Morley of Blackburn*, John Morley, P.C., O.M., *b.* 38, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1550 I.	*Mountgarret*, Henry Edmund Butler, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Edmund *B.*, *b.* 1875
1763 I.	*Mountmorres*, William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Rev. Arthur *de M.*, *b.* 1879
1895	*Peel*, Arthur Wellesley Peel, P.C., *b.* 1829, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Wm. *P.*, M.P., *b.* 1867
1873	*Portman*, William Hy. Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Edward *P.*, *b.* 1856
1744 I.	**Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn *W.*, *b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Matthew *W. R.*, *b.* 1908
1906	*St. Aldwyn*, Michael Edwd. Hicks-Beach, P.C., *b.* 1837, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Michael *H.-B.*, M.P., *b.* 1875
1801	*St. Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. John C. C. *J.*, *b.* 1893
1905	*Selby*, James William Herschell Gully, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Edward *G.*, C.B., *b.* 1870
1805	*Sidmouth*, William Wells Addington, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *A.*, *b.* 1854
1776 I.	*Southwell*, Arthur Robert Pyers Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1898
1621 S.	**Stormont*. *See* "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl*, p. 108	(As British)
1628 I.	*Taaffe*, Henry Taaffe, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Edward *T.*, *b.* 1898
1806 I.	†*Templetown*, Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* '90, *m.*	Hon. Eric *U.*, *b.* 1885
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889	Hon. Sydney *B.*, *b.* 1844
1905	*Tredegar*, Godfrey Chas. Morgan, *b.* 1831, 1st Viscount	Courtenay *M.* (Bny.), *b.* 1867
1622 I.	*Valentia*, Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *A.*, *b.* 1880
1885	*Wolseley*, Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.P., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1833, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Frances *W.*, *b.* 1872
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Hartley Fowler, P.C., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1830, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Henry Ernst. *F.*, *b.* 1870

BISHOPS (24). *Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
(Those marked * always sit—the rest by date of appointment.)

Apptd.		*Apptd.*	
1901	**London*, Rt. Hn. A. F. W.-Ingram, D.D., *b.* 1858	1891	*Lichfield*....Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D., *b.* 1839
1901	**Durham* .....H. C. Glyn-Moule, D.D., *b.* 1841	1900	*Liverpool*, Francis Jas. Chavasse, D.D., *b.* 1846
1903	**Winchester*, Herbt. Edwd. Ryle, D.D., *b.* 1856	1903	*Manchester*, E. Arbuthnott Knox, D.D., *b.* 1847
1898	*Bangor* ... Watkin H. Williams, D.D., *b.* 1845	1901	*Oxford*..... Francis Paget, D.D., *b.* 1851
1894	*Bath & Wells*, George W. Kennion, D.D., *b.* 1845	1896	*Peterborough*, Hon. Ed. Carr Glyn, D.D., *b.* 1843
1905	*Birmingham* ..... Charles Gore, D.D., *b.* 1853	1884	*Ripon* ... Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., *b.* 1841
1897	*Bristol*, George Forrest Browne, D.D., *b.* 1833	1903	*St. Albans* .....Edgar Jacob, D.D., *b.* 1844
1905	*Carlisle* ..... John Wm. Diggle, D.D., *b.* 1847	1889	*St. Asaph*, Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D., *b.* 1848
1888	*Chester*.....Francis John Jayne, D.D., *b.* 1845	1897	*St. David's*.....John Owen, D.D., *b.* 1854
1903	*Exeter*... Archibald Robertson, D.D., *b.* 1853	1885	*Salisbury* ... John Wordsworth, D.D., *b.* 1843
1895	*Hereford*.....John Percival, D.D., *b.* 1834	1905	*Southwark*, Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., *b.* 1844

std.	*Apptd.*
Southwell ..... Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D., *b.* 1851	1905 *Ely* ..... Frederic Henry Chase, D.D., *b.* 1854
Wakefield, George Rodney Eden, D.D., *b.* 1853	1906 *Truro*.....Chas. Wm. Stubbs, D.D., *b.* 1845
Without present Seats (11, *incl. Sodor & Man*).	1907 *Newcastle*, Norman D.J. Straton, D.D., *b.* 1840
Worcester, Huyshe W. Y.-Biggs, D.D., *b.* 1845	1907 *Chichester*, Charles Jno. Ridgewny, D.D., *b.* 1842
Gloucester, Edgar C. S. Gibson, D.D., *b.* 1848	1910 *Norwich*, Bertram Pollock, C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1863
Llandaff, Josh. Pritchard Hughes, D.D., *b.* 1847	1910 *Lincoln*.....Edward Lee Hicks, D.D., *b.* 1843
Rochester, John Regd. Harmer, D.D., *b.* 1857	No vote *Sodor & Man*, Thos. W. Drury, D.D., *b.* 1848

BARONS: 348 Imperial; 21 Scottish; 64 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

ated.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
	Abercromby, George Ralph C. Abercromby, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1852, *m.* ...	Hon. John *A.*, *b.* 1841
	Aberdare, Henry Campbell Bruce, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Henry *B.*, *b.* 1881
	Abinger, Shelley Leopold L. Scarlett, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1876
	Acton, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1902, *m.* ...	Hon. John *D.-A.*, *b.* 1907
	Addington, Egerton Hubbard, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. John G. *H.*, *b.* 1883
	Airedale, James Kitson, P.C., *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Albert E. *K.*, *b.* 1863
	Aldenham, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Hon. Gerald *G.*, *b.* 1879
	Allington, Humphrey Napier Sturt, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *S.*, *b.* 1893
	Allendale, Wentworth C. Blackett-Beaumont, P.C., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Wentworth *B.*, *b.* 1890
	Allerton, Wm. Lawies Jackson, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. George H. *J.*, *b.* 1867
	Alverstone, Richard E. Webster, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '42, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
	Ampthill, Arthur O. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '69, *s.* '84, *m.*	Hon. J. Hugo *R.*, *b.* 1896
	Annaly, Luke White, C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Luke Hy. *W.*, *b.* 1885
	Ardilaun, Arthur Edward Guinness, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None to peerage)
	Armitstead, George Armitstead, *b.* 1824, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
	Armstrong, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. J. M. *W.-A.*, *b.* 1892
	Arundell of Wardour, Edgar Clifford Arundell, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Gerald A. *A.*, *b.* 1861
	Ashbourne, Edwd. Gibson, P.C., *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. William *G.*, *b.* 1868
	Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *w.*	Hon. Alexander *B.*, *b.* 1898
	Ashby St. Ledgers, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., *b.* 1873, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G.*, *b.* 1903
	Ashcombe, George Cubitt, P.C., *b.* 1828, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Henry *C.*, *b.* 1867
	Ashton James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
L.†	*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *T.*, *b.* 1894
L.*	*Athlumney*, James Herb. Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873	(None to peerage)
	Atkinson, John Atkinson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *m.*	(Life peerage)
I.	*Auckland*, (William Morton Eden (*Brit. Baron, Auckland*),	
*	*b.* 1859, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Morton *E.*, *b.* 1892
	Avebury, John Lubbock, P.C., *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John B. *L.*, *b.* 1858
I.	*Aylmer*, Matthew Aylmer, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. John *A.*, *b.* 1880
	Bagot, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Walter *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* '64
S.†	*Balfour of Burleigh*, Alexander Hugh Bruce, K.T., P.C., *b.* '49, *s.* '69, *m.*	Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1880
	Balinhard. *See* "Southesk," *Scott. Earl*, p. 108	(As Scottish)
	Barnard, Henry De Vere Vane, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Cecil *V.*, *b.* 1882
	Barrymore, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., *b.* '43, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
	Basing, George Limbrey Sclater-Booth, C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1894, *w.* ...	Hon. John *S.-B.*, *b.* 1890
	Bateman, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Charles *B.-H.*, *b* 1877
S.†	*Belhaven & Stenton*, Alexander Chas. Hamilton, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Master of Belhaven, *b.* 1803
L.†	*Bellew*, Charles Bertram Bellew, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Geo. L. *B.*, *b.* 1857
	Belper, Henry Strutt, P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Algernon *S.*, *b.* 1883
	Berwick, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897	Rev. Chas. *N.-H.*, *b.* 1848
	Biddulph, Michael Biddulph, *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John M. *B.*, *b.* 1869
	Blyth, James Blyth, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Herbert W. *B.*, *b.* 1868
	Blythswood, Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1908, *m.* ...	*Major-General* Barrington *D.-C.-D.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1845
	Bolton, William Thomas Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hn. Wm. *O.-P.*, M.P., *b.* 1869
	Boston, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Cecil S. *I.*, *b.* 1862
	Botreaux. *See* "Loudoun," *Scott. Earl*, p. 107	(As Scottish)
	Bowes. *See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott. Earl*, p. 109	(As Scottish)
	Boyle. *See* "Cork and O.," *Irish Earl*, p. 106.....	(As Irish)
	Braboeurne, Wyndham Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1909.....	Hon. Cecil *K.-H.*, *b.* 1863
	Brancepeth. *See* "Boyne," *Irish Visct.*, p. 109	(As Irish)
	Brassey, Thomas Brassey, G.C.B., *b.* 1836, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thomas A. *B.*, *b.* 1863
	Braybrooke, Henry Neville, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Rev. Hon. Grey *N.*, *b.* 1857
	Braye, Alfred Thos. T. Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Adrian *V.-C.*, *b.* 1874
I.*	*Bridport*. *See* "Bridport," *U.K. Visct.*, p. 109	(As U.K.)
	Brodrick. *See* "Midleton," *Irish Visct.*, p. 110	(As Irish)
	Brougham & Vaux, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., *b.* '36, *s.* '86, *m*	Hon. Henry *B.*, *b.* 1887
	Burghclere, Herb. Coulstoun Gardiner, P.C., *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
	Burnham, Edward Levy-Lawson, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1833, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Harry L. W. *L.*, *b.* 1862
	Buron, George Frederick William Byron, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Rev. Hon. Fredk. *B.*, *b.* 1861
	Calthorpe, Somerset John Gough-Calthorpe, K.C.B., *b.* 31, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Somerset *G.-C.*, *b.* 1862

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1383	*Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897	Hon. Edward M. *S.*, *b.* 1885
1715 I.	*Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *M.*	Hon. Ralfe *E.-F.*, *b.* 1897
1834 I. 1838*	*Carew*, {Robert Shapland Geo. J. Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. George P. J. *C.*, *b.* 1863
1786	*Carleton. See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*, p. 108	(As Irish)
1796 I.	†*Carrington. See* "Carrington," *U.K. Earl*, p. 106	(As U.K.)
1812 I.	†*Castlemaine*, Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Robert *H.*, *b.* 1864
1869	*Castletown*, Bern. Edwd. B. FitzPatrick, K.P., P.C., C.M.G., *b.* '48, *s.* '83, *m.*	(None)
1460 S.	**Cathcart. See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*, p. 106	(As U.K.)
1831	*Chaworth. See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*, p. 108	(As Irish)
1858	*Chelmsford*, Fredc. J. Napier Thesiger, K.C.M.G., *b.* '68, *s.* '05, *m.*	Hon. Frederic *T.*, *b.* 1896
1858	*Chesham*, Jno. Compton Cavendish, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1907, *M.*	Hon. Wm. E. C., M.V.O., *b.* 1862
1887	*Cheylesmore*, Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Francis *E.*, *b.* 1893
1858	*Churston*, John Yarde-Buller, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. John *Y.-B.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1873
1800 I.	*Clanmorris*, John George Barry Bingham, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *B.*, *b.* 1879
1828	*Clanwilliam. See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*, p. 106	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*Clarina*, Lionel Edward Butler-Massey, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Eyre N. *M.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Clements. See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*, p. 107	(As Irish)
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*, Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. William *C.*, *b.* 1858
1299	*Clinton*, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* '63, *s.* '04, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1762 I.	†*Clive. See* "Powis," *U.K. Earl*, p. 108	(As U.K.)
1790 I.	†*Clonbrock*, Luke Gerald Dillon, K.P., P.C., *b.* 1834, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Robert E. *D.*, *b.* 1869
1789 I. 1831*	*Cloncurry*, {Valentine Fredk. Lawless (*U.K. Baron, Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *w.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1841
1817	*Colchester*, Reginald Charles Edward Abbot, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1867, *m.*	(None)
1906	*Colebrooke*, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, C.V.O., *b.* 1861, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. Guy *C.*, *b.* 1893
1874	*Coleridge*, Bernard John S. Coleridge, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1877
1907	*Collins*, Richard Henn Collins, P.C., *b.* 1842, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1604 S.	**Colville of Culross. See* "Colville," *U.K. Visct.*, p. 109	(As U.K.)
1841	*Congleton*, Henry Bligh F. Parnell, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1906	Hon. John B. *P.*, *b.* 1892
1712 I.	**Conway. See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 105	(As British)
1874	*Cottesloe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1890, *w.*	Hon. Thomas *F.*, *b.* 1862
1906	*Courtney*, Leonard H. Courtney, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None) {*b.* 1882
1910	*Cowdray*, Weetman Dickinson Pearson, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron	Hon. Weetman *P.*, M.P.,
1899	*Cranworth*, Bertram Francis Gurdon, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robert *G.*, *b.* 1904
1892	*Crawshaw*, William Brooks, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *B.*, *b.* 1884
1797 I.	**Cremorne. See* "Dartrey," *U.K. Earl*, p. 106	(As U.K.)
1797 I.	†*Crofton*, Edward Henry Churchill Crofton, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1869	Arthur E. L. *C.*, *b.* 1866
1898 I.	†*Curzon*, George Nathaniel Curzon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1897	*Dawnay. See* "Downe," *Irish Visct.*, p. 109	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*De Blaquiere*, William de Blaquiere, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. John *de B.*, *b.* 1889
1812 I.	*Decies*, John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, D.S.O., *b.* '62, *s.* 1910	Hon. Robert *H.-B.*, *b.* 1868
1299	*De Clifford*, Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909, *M.*	Hon. Diana *R.*, *b.* 1909
1851	*De Freyne*, Arthur French, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *F.*, *b.* 1879
1821	*Delamere*, Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *C.*, *b.* 1900
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley*, Philip Sidney, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Algernon *S.*, *b.* 1854
1838	*De Mauley*, William Ashley Webb Ponsonby, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1896	Rev. Hon. Maurice *P.*, *b.* 1846
1834	*Denman*, Thomas Denman, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *D.*, *b.* 1905
1885	*Deramore*, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. George *de-Y.-B.*, *b.* 1870
1887	*De Ramsey*, William Henry Fellowes, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Coulson *F.*, *b.* 1883
1881	*Derwent*, Harcourt V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* '29, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Francis *J.*, *b.* 1851
1909	*Desart. See* "Desart," *Irish Earl*, p. 106	(None to U.K. Barony)
1831	*De Saumarez*, James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. James B. *S.*, *b.* 1889
1910	*De Villiers*, John Henry De Villiers, P.C., *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	
1905	*Desborough*, William Henry Grenfell, K.C.V.O., *b.* 55, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Julian *G.*, *b.* 1888
1910	*Devonport*, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *K.*, *b.* 1890
1620 I. 1765*	*Digby*, {Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Edward *D.*, *b.* 1894
1609 S.	**Dingwall. See* "Lucas," *Engl. Baron* (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English, below)
1615	*Dormer*, Roland John Dormer, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. T. *D.*, *b.* 1864
1875	*Douglas. See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*, p. 107	(As Scottish)
1800 I.	**Dufferin & Claneboye. See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 104	(As U.K.)
1800 I.	†*Dunalley*, Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. Henry O'C. *P.*, *b.* 1877
1541 I.	†*Dunboyne*, Robt. St. John FitzWalter Butler, *b.* 1844, *s.* 99, *m.*	Hon. FitzWalter *B.*, *b.* 1874
1905	*Dunedin*, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '49, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ronald *M.*, *b.* 1875
1892	*Dunleath*, Henry Lyle Mulholland, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *M.*, *b.* 1882
1831	*Dunmore. See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*, p. 106	(As Scottish)
1869	*Dunning. See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1845 I.	*Dunsandle & Clan Conal*, James Frederick Daly, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1894	(None)
1462 I.	*Dunsany*, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Randal *P.*, *b.* 1906
1780	*Dynevor*, Arthur de Cardonnel Rice, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1878, *w.*	Hon. Walter *R.*, *b.* 1873
1857	*Ebury*, Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Robert *G.*, *b.* 1863
1859	*Egerton of Tatton*, Alan de Tatton Egerton, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Maurice *E.*, *b.* 1874

ted.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
	Elgin. See "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*, p. 106	(As Scottish) [*b.* 1870
S.	*Elibank*, Montolieu Fox O. Murray, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Master of Elibank, M.P.,
	Ellenborough, Edward Downes Law, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1902	Hon. Cecil *L.*, C.B., *b.* 1849
S. *	*Elphinstone*, (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893	Hon. Mounstuart *E.*, *b.* 1871
	Emly, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.*	(None)
	Erskine, William Macnaghten Erskine, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Montagu *E.*, *b.* 1865
	Estcourt, Geo. Thos. J. Sotheron-Estcourt, *b.* 1839, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
	Ettrick. See "Napier," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
	Eversley, George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
	Faber, Edmund Beckett Faber, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron	(None)
S	*Fairfax of Cameron*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900	Hon. Charles E. *F.*, *b.* 1876
	Fairlie. See "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*, p. 107	(As Scottish)
I. †	*Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Somerset *M.*, *b.* 1905
	Farquhar, Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '44, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
	Farrer, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *F.*, *b.* 1893
	Fermanagh. See "Erne," *Irish Earl*, p. 106	(As Irish)
I.	*Fermoy*, Edwd. FitzEdmund Burke Roche, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. James *R.*, *b.* 1851
I.	*Ffrench*, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* 93, *m.*	Hon. John. *F.*, *b.* 1872
	Fingall. See "Fingall," *Irish Earl*, p. 107	(As Irish)
	Fisher, John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Cecil Vavaseur-*F.*, *b.* 1868
	Fisherwick. See "Donegall," *Irish Marq.*, p. 104, *M.*	(As Irish)
	Fitzhardinge, Charles Paget Fitzh. Berkeley, *b.* 1830, *s.*, 1896, *w.*	(None)
	Fitzmaurice, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* '46, 1st Baron	(None)
	Foley, Fitzalan Charles John Foley, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1905	Gerald H. *F.*, *b.* 1898
S.	*Forbes*, Horace C. Gammell Forbes, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1868	Hon. Atholl *F.*, *b.* 1841
	Forester, Cecil Theodore Weld-Forester, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. George *W.-F.*, *b.* 1867
S. *	*Forrester.* See "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*, p. 109	(As English)
	Foxford. See "Limerick," *Irish Earl*, p. 107	(As Irish)
	Furness, Christopher Furness, *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Marmaduke *F.*, *b.* 1883
	Gage. See "Gage," *Irish Visct.*, p. 109	(As Irish)
I.	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
	Garvagh, Charles J. Spencer Geo. Canning, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. Leopold *C.*, *b.* 1878
	Gerard, Frederic John Gerard, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robert G.-Dicconson, *b.* 1857
	Gifford, Edric Frederick Gifford, *Wf.*, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Edgar *G.*, *b.* 1857
	Glantawe, John Jones Jenkins, *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
	Glanusk, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, D.S.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Wilfred *B.*, *b.* 1891
	Gorell, John Gorell Barnes, P.C., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Gorell *B.*, *b.* 1882
	Gormanston. See "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*, p. 110	(As Irish)
	Granard. See "Granard," *Irish Earl*, p. 107	(As Irish)
	Grantley, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Richard *N.*, *b.* 1892
I.	*Graves*, Henry Cyril Percy Graves, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Clarence *G.*, *b.* 1871
	Grenfell, Frcs. W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* '41, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Pascoe *G.*, *b.* 1905
	Greville, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Robert Greville-Nugent, *b.* 1847
	Grey de Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey Clifton, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. Cecil *C.*, *b.* 1862
	Grimthorpe, Ernest William Beckett, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1905, *w.*	Hon. Ralph *B.*, *b.* 1891
	Grimstead. See "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*, p. 106	(As Irish)
	Gwydyr, Willoughby Merrik Campbell Burrell, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1909, *w.*	(None)
	Haldon, Lawreuce William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Laurence *P.*, *b.* 1896
	Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1900	Maj. Hon. Leslie *H.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1873
	Hampton, Herbert Stuart Pakington, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906	Hon. Humphrey *P.*, R.N., [*b.* 1888
	Hardinge, Charles Hardinge, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.* (*Viceroy of India*)	Hon. Edward C. *H.*, *b.* 1892
	Hare. See "Listowel," *Irish Earl*, p. 107	(As Irish) [*b.* 1885
	Harlech, George Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Wm. G. A. *O.-G.*, M.P.,
	Harris, Geo. R. Canning Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Hon. Geo. St. V. *H.*, *b.* 1889
	Hartinnere. See "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below	(As Irish)
	Hastings, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Helen *A.*, *b.* 1907
	Hatherton, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1868
	Haversham, Arthur Divett Hayter, P.C., *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
	Hawke, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887	Hon. Stanhope *H.*, *b.* 1863
	Hay. See "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*, p. 107	(As Scottish)
†	*Headley*, Charles Mark Allanson Winn, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Rowland *G. A.-W.*, *b.* 1855
	Hemphill, Stanhope Charles John Hemphill, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908	Hon. Fitzroy *H.*, *b.* 1860
	Heneage, Edward Heneage, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. George E. *H.*, *b.* 1865
*	*Henley*, Frederic Henley (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *w.*	Hon. Anthony *H.*, *b.* 1858
*	*Henniker*, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron, Hartinnere*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902	Hon. Gerald *H.-M.*, *b.* 1872
	Herschell, Richard Farrer Herschell, M.V.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899	(None)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. William *H.-a'C.*, *b.* '06
1886	*Hillingdon*, Charles William Mills, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Charles T. *M.*, M.P., *b.* '87
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1906
1908	*Holden*, Angus Holden, *b.* 1833, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ernest *H.*, *b.* 1867
1897	*Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1898	(None)
1782 I.*	*Hood. See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*, p. 110	(As British)
1797 I.	*Hotham*, Frederick William Hotham, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Capt. Henry E. *H.*, *b.* 1855
1881	*Hothfield*, Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John S. R. *T.*, *b.* 1873
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899	Rev. Hon. Wm. C. E., *b.* 1835
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Bernard *F.-H.*, *b.* 1885
1796 I.	*Hunningfield*, Joshua Charles Vanneck, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1897	Hon. William *A. V.*, *b.* 1845
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. William *J.*, *b.* 1898
1910	*Ilkeston*, Balthazar Walter Foster, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Balthazar *F.*, *b.* 1867
1543 I.†	*Inchiquin*, Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Donough *O'B.*, *b.* 1897
1910	*Islington*, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, D.S.O., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1897	*Inverclyde*, James Cleland Burns, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John Alan *B.*, *b.* 1897
1895	*James*, Henry James, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1828, 1st Baron	(None)
1906	*Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. James *J.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Kendis. See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*, p. 105	(As Irish)
1856	*Kenmare. See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*, p. 107	(As Irish)
1866	*Kenry. See* "Dunraven," *Irish Earl*, p. 106	(None to U.K. title)
1776 I. 1886*	*Kensington*, {Hugh Edwardes, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. William *E.*, *b.* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Kenyon, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869	Rev. Hon. William *K.*, *b.* 1847
1821	*Ker. See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*, p. 105	(As Scottish)
1868	*Kesteven*, John Henry Trollope, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1874	Thomas Carew *T.*, *b.* 1891
1909	*Kilbracken*, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh J. *G.*, *b.* 1877
1920	*Killanin*, Martin H. FitzPatrick Morris, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1901	*Maj.* Hon. Geo. *M.*, *b.* 1872
1789 I.	*Kilmaine*, John Edward Deane Browne, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jno. F. A. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock. See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*, p. 107	(As Scottish)
1172 I.	*Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Michael *de C.*, *b.* 1882
1682 S. 1860*	*Kinnaird*, {Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1879
1897	*Kinnear*, Alexander Smith Kinnear, *b.* 1833, 1st Baron	(None)
1902	*Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1904
1838	*Kintore. See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*, p. 107	(As Scottish)
1905	*Knaresborough*, Hy. Meysey Meysey-Thompson, *b.* 1845, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Claude *M.-T.*, *b.* 1887
1902	*Knollys*, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward *K.*, *b.* 1895
1880	*Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Victor *C.-B.*, *b.* 1896
1800 I.†	*Langford*, Hercules Edwd. Rowley, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1854, *w.*	Hon. John H. *R.*, *b.* 1894
1869	*Lawrence*, John Hamilton Lawrence, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *L.*, *b.* 1878
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1901	Hon. William *W.*, *b.* 1876
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1905, *w.*	Hon. Rupert *L.*, *b.* 1856
1905	*Leith*, Alex. John Forbes-Leith, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Stephen *P.*, *b.* 1869
1900	*Lindley*, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., *b.* 1828, *m.*	(life peerage)
1758 I.	*Lisle*, George Wm. James Lysaght, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1873
1897	*Lister*, Joseph Lister, P.C., O.M., *b.* 1827, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1892	*Llangattock*, John Allan Rolls, *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John *R.*, *b.* 1870
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	(None)
1908	*Lochee*, Edmund Robertson, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron	(None)
1801	*Loftus. See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*, p. 104	(As Irish)
1906	*Loreburn*, Robt. Threshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Lord Chancellor*), *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1541 I.	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim R. Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Otway *P.*, *b.* 1892
1464 S. 1837*	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887	Hon. Hugh *F.*, *b.* 1874
1762	*Lovel & Holland. See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*, p. 106	(As Irish)
1663	*Lucas*, Auberon Thomas Herbert (*Scott. Baron, Dingwall*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1905 (to 7th Earl Cowper)	Hon. Nan Ino *H.*, *b.* 1880
1897	*Ludlow*, Henry Ludlow Lopes, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1899, *m.*	(None)
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1902
1859	*Lyveden*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Robert *V.*, *b.* 1892
1776 I.	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. Somerled *M.*, *b.* 1876
1908	*MacDonnell*, Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1887	*Macnaghten*, Edward Macnaghten, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1830, *w.*	(Life peerage)
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903	Hon. Ronald *M'G.-H.*, *b.* '65
1807	*Manners*, John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1892
1908	*Marchamley*, George Whiteley, P.C., *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. William *W.*, *b.* 1886

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1891	*Masham*, Samuel Cunliffe Cunliffe-Lister, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1906	Hon. John *C.-L.*, *b.* 1867
1776 I.†	*Massy*, John Thomas William Massy, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Hon. Hugh *M.*, *b.* 1864
1815	*Meldrum. See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq.*, p. 105	(As Scottish)
1794	*Mendip. See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct.*, p. 109	(As Irish)
1866	*Meredyth. See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above	(None to peerage) [*b.* 1872
1910	*Mersey*, John Charles Bigham, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Clive *B.*, C.M.G.,
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 45, *s.* 91, *m.*	Hon. Paul *M.*, *b.* 1886
1905	*Michelham*, Herbert Stern, *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Herman *S.*, *b.* 1900
1712	*Middleton*, Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey *W.*, *b.* 1847
1821	*Minster. See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq.*, p. 104	(As Irish)
1866	*Monck. See* "Monck," *Irish Visct.*, p. 110	(As Irish)
1887	*Monckton. See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*, p. 109	(As Irish)
1874	*Moncreiff*, Rev. Robert Chichester Moncreiff, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. James *M.*, *b.* 1872
1884	*Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897	(None)
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Collier, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Robert *C.*, *b.* 1875
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire Jno. Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1907
1385	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter E. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Robert *D.-S.-M.*, *b.* 1867
1806	*Mont Eagle. See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*, p. 105	(As Irish)
1839	*Monteagle*, Thos. Spring Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Hon. Thomas A. *R.*, *b.* 1883
1831	*Mostyn*, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Edward *Ll.-M.*, *b.* 1885
1891	*Mount Stephen*, George Stephen, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1295), *& Stourton* (1448), Chas. Botolph Jos. Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1895
1767 I.*	*Mulgrave.* See "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 105	(As U.K.)
1783 I.† 1898*	*Muncaster*, {Josslyn Francis Pennington (*U.K. Baron, Muncaster*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Hon. Alan *P.*, *b.* 1837 (to Irish Bny. only)
1781 I.†	*Muskerry*, Hamilton Matt. T. M. Deane-Morgan, *b.* 54, *s.* 68, *m.*	Hon. Robt. *D.-M.*, *b.* 1874
1681 S.*	*Nairne. See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 105	(As British)
1868	*Napier of Magdala*, Robert William Napier, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1890, *m.*	*Col.* Hon. George *N.*, C.I.E.,
1627 S.*	*Napier (of Merchistoun)*, Wm. Jno. Geo. Napier (*U.K. Baron, Ettrick*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1898, *m.*	[*b.* 1845 Master of Napier, *b.* 1876
1776 I.	*Newborough*, William Charles Wynn, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Thos. John *W.*, *b.* '78
1898	*Newlands*, James Henry Cecil Hozier, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1888
1554	*North*, William Henry John North, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Wm. F. J. *N.*, *b.* 1860
1384	*Northbourne*, Walter Henry James, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Walter J. *J.*, *b.* 1869
1905	*Northcliffe*, Alfred Chas. Wm. Harmsworth, *b.* 65, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1900	*Northcote*, Hy. Stafford Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1885	*Northington. See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1878	*Norton*, Charles Leigh Adderley, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *A.*, *b.* 1872
1906	*Nunburnholme*, Chas. Hy. Wellesley Wilson, D.S.O., *b.* 75, *s.* 07, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. *W.*, *b.* 1904
1900	*O'Brien*, Peter O'Brien, P.C., *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1870	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Herbert I. T. O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900	(None) [*b.* 1876
1868	*O'Neill*, Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *O'N.*, M.P.,
1836 I.†	*Oranmore & Browne*, Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, *b.* 61, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *B.*, *b.* 1901
1821	*Oriel. See* "Masseresne and F.," *Irish Visct.*, p. 110	Chichester *S.*, *b.* 1850
1868	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Walsh, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *W.*, C.V.O.,
1821	*Ormonde. See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*, p. 105	(As Irish) [*b.* 1859
1841	*Oxenfoord. See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*, p. 108	(As Scottish)
1907	*Peckover*, Alexander Peckover, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1866	*Penrhyn*, Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Alan *D.-P.*, *b.* 1890
1909	*Pentland*, John Sinclair, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.*, *b.* 1907
1603	*Petre*, Lionel George Carroll Petre, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908, *M.*	Hon. Albert *P.*, *b.* 1832
1906	*Pirrie*, William James Pirrie, K.P., P.C., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Lyon *P.*, *b.* 1888
1827	*Plunket*, Wm. Lee Plunket, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Terence *P.*, *b.* 1899
1831	*Poltimore*, Coplestone Rich. Geo. Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* 59, *s.* 08, *m.*	Hon. Geo. W. W. *B.*, *b.* 82
1690 S.	*Polwarth*, Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1864
1749	*Ponsonby. See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*, p. 105	(As Irish)
1885	*Powerscourt. See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*, p. 110	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*Radstock*, Granville Augustus Wm. Waldegrave, *b.* 33, *s.* 57, *w.*	Hon. Granville *W.*, *b.* 1859
1852	*Raglan*, George FitzRoy Hy. Somerset, C.B., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. FitzRoy *S.*, *b.* 1885
1875	*Ramsay. See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*, p. 106	(As Scottish)
1826	*Ranfurly. See* "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*, p. 108	(As Irish)
1868 I.†	*Rathdonnell*, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* 79, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *McC.-B.*, *b.* 81
1895	*Rathmore*, David Robert Plunket, P.C., *b.* 1838, 1st Baron	(None)
1821	*Ravensworth*, Arthur Thos. Liddell, *b.* 37, *s.* 04 (*after Earl*), *m.*	Hon. Gerald *L.*, *b.* 1869
1821	*Rayleigh*, John William Strutt, P.C., O.M., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. Robert *J. S.*, *b.* 1875
1628 S.	*Reay*, (Donald James Mackay, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron*,	Baron Æneas *M.*, *b.* 1838
1881*	*Reay*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1876, *m.*	((None to U.K. title)
1902	*Redesdale*, Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Clement *F.-M.*, *b.* 1876

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1894	*Rendel*, Stuart Rendel, *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1806 I.	*Rendlesham*, Fredk. Wm. Brook Thellusson, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1852, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *T.*, *b.* 1868
1885	*Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1897	Hon. Cecil *B.* *b.* 1864
1797	*Ribblesdale*, Thomas Lister, P.C., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Charles A. *L.*, *b.* 1887
1905	*Ritchie*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Philip *R.*, *b.* 1899
1910	*Robson*, Wm. Snowdon Robson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1852, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1782	*Rodney*, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1909, *M.*	Hon. James H. B. *R.*, *b.* 1893
1651 S.*	*Rollo*, Jno. Rogerson Rollo (*U.K. Baron, Dunning*), *b.* 35, *s.* 52, *w.*	Master of Rollo, *b.* 1860
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905, *M.*	(None)
1828	*Rosebery.* *See* "Rosebery," *Scott. Earl*, p. 108	(As Scottish)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules A. Temple Robinson, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Hercules *R.*, *b.* 1895
1796 I. 1838*	*Rossmore*, {Derrick Warner Wm. Westenra (*U.K. Baron, Ross-more*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. William *W.*, *b.* 1892
1910	*Rotherham*, William Henry Holland, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *H.*, *b.* 1876
1885	*Rothschild*, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *R.*, M.P., *b.* 1868
1651 S.	*Ruthven*, Walter James Hore-Ruthven, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Master of *R.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1870
1876	*Sackville*, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Maj. Charles J. *S.-W.*, *b.* 1870
1908	*St. Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Colwyn *P.*, *b.* 1888
1559	*St. John of Bletso*, Beauchamp Moubray St. John, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. Henry *St. J.*, *b.* 1876
1852	*St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908, *M.*	Frank *S.*, *b.* 1852
1887	*St. Levan*, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Edward S. *St. A.*, *b.* 1858
1885	*St. Oswald*, Rowland Winn, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *W.*, *b.* 1893
1796	*Saltersford.* *See* "Courtown," *Irish Earl*, p. 106	(As Irish)
1445 S.	†*Saltoun*, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, *b.* 1886
1905	*Sanderson*, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* '41, 1st Baron	(None)
1871	*Sandhurst*, William Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '55, *s.* '76, *m.*	Hon. John W. *M.*, *b.* 1857
1802	*Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904; *m.*	Hon. Edmund A. *S.*, *b.* 1860
1888	*Savile*, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1896, *m.*	(None)
1603	*Saye & Sele*, Geoffrey C. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *F.*, *b.* 1884
1761	*Scarsdale*, Rev. Alf. N. Holden Curzon, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1856, *w.*	Ld. Curzon of Kedleston, *b.* 1859
1839	*Seaton*, John Reginald Upton Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Francis *C.*, *b.* 1855
1831	*Sefton.* *See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*, p. 108	(As Irish)
1489 S.	†*Sempill*, John Forbes-Sempill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1893
1909	*Shaw*, Thomas Shaw, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1850, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1783 I.	*Sheffield*, Edward Lyulph Stanley, P.C., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *S.*, *b.* 1875
1627 I.	*Sherard*, Philip Halton Sherard, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1902	*Col.* Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1860
1784	*Sherborne*, Edward Lenox Dutton, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Rev. Hon. Frederick *D.*, (As Irish) [*b.* 1840
1880	*Shute.* *See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.*, p. 109	(As Irish)
1902	*Shuttleworth*, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., *b.* '44, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Lawrence *K.-S.*, *b.* 1887
1821	*Silchester.* *See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*, p. 107	(As Irish)
1449 S.	†*Sinclair*, Charles William St. Clair, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1875
1826	*Somerhill.* *See* "Clanricarde," *Irish Marq.*, p. 104	(None to U.K. title)
1784	*Somers*, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1899	Rev. Henry L. S. *C.*, *b.* 1862
1873	*Somerton.* *See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*, p. 108	(As Irish)
1780	*Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Charles *F.*, *b.* 1904
1910	*Southwark*, Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1640	*Stafford*, Fitzherbert E. Stafford-Jerningham, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1892	Fras. Edwd. *F.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1858
1886	*Stalbridge*, Richd. de Aquila Grosvenor, P.C., *b.* '37, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1880
1839	*Stanley of Alderley.* *See* "Sheffield," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1893	*Stanmore*, Arth. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G., *b.* '29, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. George *H.-G.*, *b.* 1871
1796	*Stewart of Garlies.* *See* "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*, p. 107	(As Scottish)
1897 1900	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, {Donald Alexander Smith, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1820, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Mrs. Robt. Howard
1836	*Stratheden & Campbell* (1841), Hallyburton George Campbell, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. John Beresford C., *b.* 1866
1884	*Strathspey.* *See* "Seafield," *Scott. Earl*, p. 108	(As Scottish)
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart.* *See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*, p. 110	(As Scottish)
1838	*Sudeley*, Chas. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Charles *H.-T.*, *b.* 1870
1884	*Sudley.* *See* "Arran," *Irish Earl*, p. 105	(As Irish)
1786	*Suffield*, Charles Harbord, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Hon. Charles *H.*, C.B., *b.* 1859
1893	*Swansea*, Ernest Ambrose Vivian, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1894	Hon. Odo *V.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1875
1907	*Swaythling*, Montagu Samuel-Montagu, *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Louis *S.-M.*, *b.* 1869
1831 I. 1856*	*Talbot of Malahide* *Talbot de Malahide* } Richd. Wogan Talbot, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. James B. *T.*, *b.* 1874
1797 I.	*Teignmouth*, Charles John Shore, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *S.*, *b.* 1844
1831	*Templemore*, Arthur Henry Chichester, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *C.*, *b.* 1880
1884	*Tennyson*, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *T.*, *b.* 1889
1827	*Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1909
1616	*Teynham*, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Chris. *R.-C.*, *b.* 1896
1792	*Thurlow*, Thos. J. H.-T.-Cumming-Bruce, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Rev. Hon. Charles *C.-B.*, *b.* '6
1876	*Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Denis *T.*, *b.* 1884
1564 S.	*Torphichen*, James Walter Sandilands, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1869, *obtd. dir.*	Master of *T.*, *b.* 1886
1880	*Trevor*, Arthur William Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. George *H.-T.*, *b.* 1855

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1462 I.	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1891, *w.* ...	Hon. Reginald *B.*, *b.* 1897
1881	*Tweeddale. See* "Tweeddale," *Scott. Marq.*, p. 105	(As Scottish)
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Dudley Marjoribanks, M.V.O., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1909, *m.* ...	Hon. Coutts *M.*, *b.* 1860
1786	*Tyrone. See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq.*, p. 105	(As Irish)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Three co-heiresses [*b.* 1861
1800 I.†	*Ventry*, Dayrolles Blakeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 28, *s.* '68, *m.*	Hon. Frdk. *E.-de-M.*, D.S.O.
1762	*Vernon*, George F. A. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1898, *M.*	Hn. Francis *V.-V.*, *b.* 1889
1841	*Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1893, *obtd. dir.*	Hon. Anthony *V.*, *b.* 1906
1905	*Waleran*, William Hood Walrond, P.C., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	Hon. Wm. *W.*, M.P., *b.* 1876
1800 I.	*Wallscourt*, Erroll Augustus Jos. H. Blake, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1849, *m.* ...	Hon. Charles *B.*, *b.* 1875
1780	*Walsingham*, Thomas de Grey, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. John A. *de G.*, *b.* 1849
1895	*Wandsworth*, Sydney James Stern, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron	(None)
1792 I.	*Waterpark*, Henry Anson Cavendish, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. Charles *C.*, *b.* 1883
1906	*Weardale*, Philip James Stanhope, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1894	*Welby*, Reginald E. Welby, G.C.B., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron.....	(None)
1821	*Wemyss. See* "Wemyss and M.," *Scott. Earl*, p. 109.....	(As Scottish)
1839	*Wenlock*, Beilby Lawley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., *b.* '49, *s.* '80, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, C.B., *b.* 1856
1861	*Westbury*, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* '75, *m.*	Hon. Richard *B.*, *b.* 1883
1776 I.*	*Westcote. See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*, p. 109	(As British)
1826	*Wigan. See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*, p. 106	(As Scottish)
1910	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, *b.* 1866, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *F.-T.*, *b.* 1893
1492	*Willoughby de Broke*, Richard Greville Verney, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1902 ...	Hon. John *V.*, *b.* 1896
1880	*Wimborne*, Ivor Bertie Guest, *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, *b.* '73
1906	*Winterstoke*, William Henry Wills, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Carr *G.*, *b.* 1896
1835	*Worlingham. See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*, p. 107	(As Irish)
1838	*Wrottesley*, Arthur Wrottesley, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1867, *w.*	Hon. Victor *W.*, *b.* 1873
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Samuel *J. B.*, *b.* 1874
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*, Robt. N. Cecil Geo. Curzon, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1873, *w.*	Hon. Darea *C.*, *b.* 1860

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT: 14 Imperial; 3 Scottish.

1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, Mary Rothes Margaret Cecil, Bnss., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. William *C.*, *b.* 1886
1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Bnss., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896	Hon. Ivy M. *S.*, *b.* 1895
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, Bnss., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Mary L. *F.*, *b.* 1905
1455	*Berners*, Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Bnss., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1871, *w.*	Hon. Sir Raymond Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Bt., *b.* 1855
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Baillie, Bnss., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George E. M. *B.*, *b.* 1894
1608	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, Bnss., *b.* & *s.* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *b.* 1859
1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt, Countess, *b.* 1878, title called out of abeyance 1895, *m.*	Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1904
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Violet (*Countess of Powis*), Bnss., *b.* 1865, *m.*	Viscount Clive, *b* 1892
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances Dawson, Buss., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Three co-heiresses
1899	*Dorchester*, Henrietta Anne Carleton, *b.* 1846, 1st Baroness, *m.* ...	Hon. Dudley *C.*, *b.* 1876
1293	*Fauconberg & Conyers* (1509), Marcia (*Countess of Yarborough*), Bnss., *b.* 1863, *m.*	Lord Worsley, *b.* 1887
1444 S.	*Gray*, Eveleen Smith-Gray, Buss., *b.* 1841, *s.* 1895, *w.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1864
1891	*Hambleden*, Emily Smith, *b.* 1828, 1st Viscountess, *w.*	Hon. William F. D. *S.*, *b.* 1868
1490 S.	*Herries*, Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), Bnss., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Earl of Arundel, *b.* 1908
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, Bnss., C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.* ...	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1887
1891	*Macdonald of Earnscliffe*, Susan A. Macdonald, *b.* '36, 1st Bnss., *w.*	(None)
1688 S.	*Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, *title of Countess not used*	Francis M. *D.*, *b.* 1839
1529	*Wentworth*, Ada Mary Milbanke, Bnss., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1906	Lady Anne Blunt, *b.* 1837

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£28,443.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Onslow, £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Henry John Lowndes Graham, K.C.B. £2,000

Clerk Assistant, Hon. Edward Pierson Thesiger, C.B. £1,500

Reading Clerk, Edmund H. Alderson..... £1,000

Counsel to Chairman of Com., Albt. Gray, K.C. £1,800

Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers, C. L. Anstruther £1,200

Senior Clerks, J. F. Symons-Jeune (*Prin. Clerk, Private Committees*), £900; W. H. Gordon (*Clerk of the Journals*), £1,000; Hon. A. McDonnell, £825; A. H. Robinson (*Prin. Clerk, Private Bill Office, and Taxing Officer for Private Bill Costs*), £1,100. *Other Clerks*, H. P. St. John (*Prin. Clerk and Taxing Officer, Judicial Department*); V. M. Biddulph; Hon. E. A. Stonor; H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam (*Clerk of Public Bills*); J. B. Botham; E. C. Vigors; G. D. Luard; G. Proby; W. G. G. Leveson-Gower; P. K. Hodgson; R. W. Pemberton ..... £100 to £600

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Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. £500

Serjeant-at-Arms, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G..... £1,000

Official Reporter, Arthur Walter £750

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord High Chancellor—Lord Loreburn.

The Archbishop of York.

The Prime Minister—Herbert Henry Asquith.

The Lord President—Viscount Morley of Blackburn.

The Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Crewe.

The Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire, Marlborough, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Argyll, Portland, Manchester, Northumberland, and Fife.

The Marquesses of Huntly, Lansdowne, Salisbury, Hertford, Cholmondeley, Londonderry, Breadalbane, and Zetland.

Earl Chesterfield, Earl Spencer, Earls of Granard, Derby, Pembroke and Montgomery, Coventry, Jersey, Elgin and Kincardine, Kintore, Aberdeen, Rosebery, Dartmouth, Earl Waldegrave, Clarendon, Mount Edgcumbe, Earl Cadogan, Sefton, Onslow, Earl Grey, Minto, Earl Brownlow, Earl Beauchamp, Earl Cawdor, Ducie, Yarborough, Dudley, Selborne, Ancaster, Earl Carrington, Halsbury, Earl Roberts, V.C., Cromer, Plymouth.

Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox, Lord Henry Somerset, and Lord George Hamilton.

Viscounts Midleton, Cross, Peel, Knutsford, Llandaff, Milner, St. Aldwyn, Wolverhampton, and Gladstone.

Lord Arthur Hill.
The Bishop of London.

Lords Balfour of Burleigh, Reay, Suffield, Thurlow, Ribblesdale, Sheffield, Rayleigh, Denman, Sudeley, Wenlock, Belper, Sandhurst, Tennyson, Rothschild, Revelstoke, Ashbourne, Stalbridge, Macnaghten, Ashcombe, Burghclere, James of Hereford, Rathmore, Heneage, Lister, Farquhar, Curzon, Northcote, Avebury, Lindley, Alverstone, Shuttleworth, Allerton, Knollys, Dunedin, Atkinson, Waleran, Fitzmaurice, Haversham, Courtney, Eversley, Allendale, Collins, Airedale, Lochee, MacDonnell, Marchamley, Pentland, Gorell, Shaw, Ashby St. Ledgers, Mersey, Southwark, Ilkeston, Devonport, Hardinge Robson, de Villiers.

The Speaker—James William Lowther.

Secretaries of State—
Winston Spencer Churchill.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Lewis Harcourt.
Richard Burdon Haldane.

Hon. Sir Francis Bertie.
Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane.
Hon. Sir Walter Hely Hutchinson.
Hon. Gerard James Noel.
Sir John C. Dalrymple-Hay, Bart.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Joseph Chamberlain.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart.
Sir Edward Fry.
Henry Chaplin.
Arthur James Balfour.
Sir Arthur John Otway, Bart.
Sir John Hay Athol Macdonald.
John William Mellor.
Sir John Eldon Gorst.
Aretas Akers-Douglas.
Arnold Morley.
Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.
James Bryce.
Jesse Collings.
Christopher Palles.
Sir Algernon Edward West.
Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.
Walter Hume Long.
Francis John Savile Foljambe.
Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley.
Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.
Sir John Henry Kennaway, Bart.
Sir Samuel James Way, Bart.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Sir George Houston Reid.
Sir George Turner.
Sir John Gordon Sprigg.
Sir John Forrest.
John Lloyd Wharton.
Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.
Sir Roland L. B. V. Williams
Sir George Taubman Goldie.
Edmond Robert Wodehouse.
Sir Charles Stewart Scott.
William Kenrick.
Sir Robert Romer.
Sir Ford North.
Sir Frederick George Milner, Bart.
Gerald William Balfour.
Sir James Stirling.
William Gray Ellison-Macartney.
Sir Edmund Barton.
Sir Samuel Walker Griffith.
Lewis Fry.
Thomas Frederick Halsey.
Sir Henry Mortimer Durand.
Sir Dighton M. Probyn, V.C.
Sir Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy.
Sir Andrew Scoble.
Sir Arthur Wilson.
Sir John Winfield Bonser.
George Wyndham.
Sir John Edward Dorington, Bart.
Sir Alfred Lyall.
Sir Albert Hime.
Sir Robert Bond.
Sir Ernest Cassel.
James Round.
Austen Chamberlain.
Sir Richard John Cartwright.
Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale, Bart.
Henry Hobhouse.
Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, Bart.
Sir Arthur Charles.
Sir Ralph Henry Knox.
Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
Charles Scott Dickson.
Sir Edwin Henry Egerton.
Sir Henry Brackenbury.
Sir Henri Elzear Taschereau.
Sir Gainsford Bruce.

Charles Booth.
James Parker Smith.
Sir Alexander Fuller Acland-Hood, Bart.
Hon. Allwyn Edward Fellowes.
Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart.
Sir William Edward Goschen.
Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay.
Arthur Cohen.
Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Sir Alfred Wills.
John Satterfield Sandars.
Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart.
Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood.
David Lloyd George.
John Burns.
Augustine Birrell.
Sydney Charles Buxton.
John Edward Ellis.
Thomas Burt.
Henry Du Pré Labouchere.
Sir John Fletcher Moulton.
Sir Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen.
Sir George Farwell.
Sir John Tomlinson Brunner, Bart.
Sir Francis Mowatt.
Sir Cecil Clementi Smith.
Robert Farquharson.
George William Palmer.
Sir Ernest Mason Satow.
Sir Henry B. Buckley.
Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald.
Reginald McKenna.
Sir William Rann Kennedy.
Sir Joseph George Ward.
Leander Starr Jameson.
Frederick Robert Moor.
Louis Botha.
Eugene Wason.
Robert Spence Watson.
Sir Charles Tupper.
William McEwan.
George William Erskine Russell.
Walter Runciman.
Thomas Ryburn Buchanan.
Thomas Lough.
Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther.
Alfred Emmott.
Sir Thomas Palmer Whittaker.
Charles George Milnes Gaskell.
Sir John Edge.
Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.
Sir Fairfax Leighton Cartwright.
Sir James Rennell Rodd.
Joseph Albert Pease.
Herbert Louis Samuel.
Sir Charles Bright McLaren, Bart.
Sir Edward G. Clarke.
Alexander Ure.
Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse.
Russell Rea.
John Xavier Merriman.
James Stuart.
Sir Edward Hobart Seymour.
Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart.
Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe.
John Edward Bernard Seely.
Syed Ameer Ali.
Sir Samuel Thomas Evans.
Colonel Sir William Carington.
Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge.
Sir George Herbert Murray.
Sir William Mather.
Ronald Crauford Munro-Ferguson.
James Caldwell.
Sir George William Buchanan.

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

The Lord Lieutenant and His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

His Excellency JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.M.P., K.T., G.C.M.G.,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
The Lord Chancellor—Sir Samuel Walker, Bt.
Duke of Abercorn.
Marquess of Londonderry.
Marquess of Ormonde.
Earl of Westmeath.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Fingall.
Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Erne.
Earl of Belmore.
Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.
Earl of Ranfurly.
Earl Roberts, *V.C.*
Viscount Wolseley.
Viscount St. Aldwyn.
Viscount Morley of Blackburn.
Lord Clonbrock.
Lord Castletown.
Lord Ashbourne.
Lord O'Brien *(Ld. C.J.)*.
Lord Allerton.
Lord Barrymore.
Lord Grenfell.
Lord Atkinson.
Lord Pirrie.
Lord MacDonnell.
Augustine Birrell *(Chief Sec.)*.
Christopher Palles *(Ld. Ch. Baron)*.
Henry Bruen.
Sir Wm. Moore Johnson, Bart.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Andrew Marshall Porter, Bart.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Hugh Holmes *(Lord Justice)*.
John Young.
Arthur James Balfour.
John George Gibson *(Judge)*.
Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
Dodgson H. Madden *(Judge)*.
Gerald W. Balfour.
Thomas Sinclair.
Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett.
William Drennan Andrews.
Sir David Harrel.
George Wyndham.
William Kenny *(Judge)*.
Jonathan Hogg.
John Ross *(Judge)*.
Sir Henry Augustus Robinson.
Frederick Wrench.
Thomas Andrews.
Walter Hume Long.
James Bryce.
James Henry Mussen Campbell.
Sir Patrick Coll.
Richard R. Cherry *(Lord Justice)*.
Sir Francis E. W. Macnaghten, Bart.
Alexander M. Carlisle.
Robert Young.
Richard Edward Meredith *(Master of the Rolls, Ireland)*.
Thomas Wallace Russell.
Hon. Sir Neville G. Lyttelton.
Sir James Brown Dougherty.
James Owens Wylie *(Judge)*.
Michael Finucane.
William Frederick Bailey.
Redmond Barry.
Sir Robert E. Matheson.

Clerk of the Council (vacant)
(Dublin Castle).

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of England, are addressed as The Right Honourable.

* Table of Precedency.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles.
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord President of the Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland; 5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelors.
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the City of London Court.
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire.
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Companions of the Imperial Service Order.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.*

There are three Orders confined to Ladies: The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross. But members are entitled to no special precedence.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriff, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 5s. net.

England, Great Britain, U. K., and 28 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova Scotia (87, marked S).

Abdy, *Capt.* Sir Anthony C. S. 1850
Abercromby, Sir Geo. Wm. .. s 1636
Acland, Sir C. Thos. Dyke .. 1644
Acland, *Adm.* Sir Wm. A. Dyke, C.V.O. 1890
Adair, Sir Fredk. Edward S... 1838
Adam, Sir Charles E. 1882
Affleck, Sir Robert 1782
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel .... s 1629
Agnew, Sir George William, M.P. 1895
Aird, Sir John 1901
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W... 1909
Alexander, Sir Claud 1886
Alison, Sir Archibald 1852
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock, M.P. 1858
Alleyne, Sir John G. Newton 1769
Amory, Sir Jno. H. Heathcoat-Amory, Sir Wm. Rennell, M.P. 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm. .. s 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael- .. (Gt. B. 1798) s 1700
Antrobus, *Col.* Sir Edmund .. 1815
Arbuthnot, Sir Robt. K., M.V.O. 1823
Armstrong, Sir Andrew H. .. 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliott .. 1892
Armytage, Sir George J. 1738
Arnott, Sir John Alexr. 1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.V.O. 1841
Arthur, Sir Matthew 1902
Ashman, Sir Herbert 1907
Austin, Sir William M. B.... 1894
Avery, Sir William E. T. 1905
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F. 1622
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan E. .. 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett (*Premier Baronet*) 1611
Bagge, *Capt.* Sir Alf. Thos., R.N. 1867
Baillie, Sir Gawain G. S. 1823
Baird, Sir Wm. James G. .... s 1696
Baird, *Maj.* Sir David 1809
Baird, Sir Alexander 1897
Baker, His Hon. Sir George S. 1796
Baker, Sir Randolph L., M.P... 1802
Banbury, Sir Fredk. Geo., M.P. 1903
Bannerman, *Maj.* Sir Alex., R.E. s 1682
Barclay, Sir David E. D. .... s 1668
Barker, Sir John 1908
Barlow, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hilaro W., R.A. 1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O... 1902
Barlow, Sir John Emmott, M.P. 1907
Barnewall, Sir John Robert .. I 1623
Barran, Sir John N., M.P. 1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland 1908
Barrington, Sir Charles B..... 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J. 1835
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur.... 1899
Barttelot, *Capt.* Sir Walter B. 1875
Bass, Sir Wm. Arthur Hamar 1882
Bates, Sir Percy Ellis 1880
Bathurst, Sir F. E. W. Hervey- 1818
Baynes, Sir Chris. A. Wm. 1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Sebastian 1869
Beauchamp, Sir R. W. Proctor-Beaumont, Sir Geo. H. W. .. 1661
Becher, Sir John Wrixon-.... 1831
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy. E. Paston-1661
Beevor, Sir Hugh R. 1784
Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh 1885
Bell, Sir James 1895
Bell, Sir John Charles 1908
Bell, Sir Henry 1909
Bell, Sir Chas. W. Morrison-.. 1905
Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan-.. 1838
Bellingham, Sir A. Henry 1796
Bellingham, Sir Thos. Reedham 1620
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. .. 1662
Bilsland, Sir William 1907
Bingham, Sir John E. 1903
Birkin, Sir Thomas Isaac 1905
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas.. 1673
Blackwood, *Capt.* Sir Fras., R.N. 1814
Blair, Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter-1786
Blake, Sir Valentine ..... I 1622
Blake, Sir Patrick J. G. 1772
Blake, Sir Francis Douglas .. 1907
Blakiston, Sir Horace N. 1763
Blane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Seymour J., C.B. 1812
Blennerhassett, Sir Arth. C. F.B. 1809
Blois, Sir Ralph B. M. 1686
Blomefield, Sir Thos. W. P., C.B. 1807
Blosse, Sir Henry Lynch- .... I 1622
Blount, Sir Walter de S. 1642
Blunden, Sir William ..... I 1766
Blunt, Sir John Harvey 1720
Boehm, Sir Edgar C. 1889
Boevey, Sir Thomas H. Crawley-1784
Boileau, Sir Maurice C. 1838
Bonham, Sir George Fras. 1852
Boord, Sir T. William 1896
Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore- I 1760
Boothby, Sir Brooke 1660
Boreel, Sir Jacob W. G. 1645
Borrowes, *Lt.-C.* Sir Kildare D. I 1646
Borthwick, Sir Thomas 1908
Bouverie, Sir Alex W. M. Macdonald- ..... s 1625
Boswall, Sir G. R. Houstoun-1836
Boughey, *Comm.* Sir Wm. F., R.N. 1798
Boughton, Sir W. St. A. Rouse-1641
Boulton, Sir Samuel B. 1905
Bowman, Sir (Wm.) Paget .. 1884
Bowring, Sir Wm. Benjamin.. 1907
Bowyer, Sir George Henry 1660
Boyle, Sir Edward Gurney .. 1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith H. 1618
Bradford, *Col.* Sir Edwd. R. C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I. 1902
Brackenbury, Sir Edward S. V. . I 1759
Brady, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Longfield 1869
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir T. F., C.B. 1831
Brisco, Sir Hylton Ralph 1782
Briscoe, Sir John James 1910
Broadbent, Sir Jno. Francis H. 1893
Brocklebank, Sir Thomas 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip L. .. 1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S. .. 1834
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benj. P., C.B. 1806
Brooke, Sir Richard M. 1662
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capel-1803
Brooke, Sir Basil Stanlake .. 1822
Brooke, Sir George F. 1903
Broughton, Sir Delves L. 1661
Broun, Sir William ..... s 1686
Brown, Sir Melville R. 1863
Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves 1903
Brownrigg, *Capt.* Sir Douglas E. R., R.N. 1816
Bruce, Sir Wm. Waller ..... s 1629
Bruce, Sir Hervey J. L. 1804
Brunner, Rt. Hn. Sir Jno. T.. 1895
Brunton, Sir Thomas Lauder 1908
Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. Leith-1878
Buchanan, Sir Geo. A. 1898
Buckley, Sir Edmund 1868
Bulkeley, Sir Rd. H. Williams-1661
Buller, *Capt.* Sir Mervyn E. Manningham- 1866
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J. 1681
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson- ..... I 1787
Burdett, Sir Francis 1619
Burdett, Sir Charles G. 1665
Burgoyne, *Col.* Sir John M. .. 1641
Burke, Sir Thomas Malachy.. I 1797
Burnaby, Sir Henry 1767
Burnett, *Col.* Sir Thomas .... s 1626
Burrard, Sir Harry P. 1769
Burrell, Sir Merrik R. 1774
Burrows, Sir Ernest P. 1874
Burton, Sir Fras. C. E. Denys-1813
Butler, Sir Richard Pierce .. I 1628
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell, G.C.M.G. 1840
Cameron, Sir Charles 1893
Campbell, Sir Charles Ralph s 1628
Campbell, *M.-G.* Sir J. W., C.B. s 1628
Campbell, Sir J. H.-P.-Hume- s 1665
Campbell, *Col.* Sir Alexander s 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. 1808
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Guy T. 1815
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn-1821
Campbell, Sir Archibald Ava 1831
Campbell, Sir Duncan A. D., C.V.O. 1831
Carden, Sir John C. ..... I 1787
Carden, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. H. W. 1887
Carew, Sir Henry Paik 1661
Carmichael, Sir Thomas D. Gibson-, K.C.M.G. ..... s 1702
Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett-1836
Cathcart, Sir Regd. A. E. .... s 1704
Cave, Sir Genille C.-Browne-.. 1641
Cave, Sir Charles D. 1896
Cawley, Sir Frederick, M.P. .. 1906
Cayley, Sir George E. A. 1661
Cayzer, Sir Charles 1904
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. 1828
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D. 1931
Chance, Sir William 1900
Channing, Sir Francis A., M.P. 1906
Chapman, Sir Benj. Rupert .. I 1782
Chaytor, *Lieut.* Sir Walter Clervaux, R.N. 1831
Chetwode, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Philip W., D.S.O. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George 1795
Cheyne, Sir Wm. Watson 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. .. 1641
Child, Sir (Smith) Hill, M.V.O. 1868
Chisholm, Sir Samuel 1903
Chorley, Sir Montague A. R. 1806
Christison, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Alex. 1871
Chubb, Sir George H. 1900
Church, Sir W. Selby, K.C.B. .. 1901
Clark, Sir Jas. R. Andrew, C.B. 1883
Clark, Sir John Maurice 1886
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. H. St. L. 1804
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Charles M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1831
Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H. 1882
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F. 1841
Clayton, Sir Wm. Robert 1732
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham-1661
Clerk, Sir George Douglas .... s 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis 1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C. 1887
Clouston, Sir E. Seaborne.... 1908
Coats, Sir Thomas G. Glen-... 1894
Coats, Sir James 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C. 1903
Coddington, Sir William 1806
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. 1742
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. 1876
Coghill, Sir Egerton B. 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B. 1905
Collet, Sir Mark E. 1888
Colleton, *Col.* Sir J. A. W., C.B. 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun, Sir Ian 1786
Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton 1694
Colthurst, Sir George St. J... I 1744
Cook, Sir Fredk. L. 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W. 1661
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston-1821
Cooper, Sir William Charles.. 1863
Cooper, Sir George Alex. 1905
Cooper, Sir R. Powell 1905
Coote, Sir Algernon C. P. .... I 1621
Coote, Sir Charles A. 1774
Cope, *Col.* Sir Anthony 1611
Corbet, Sir Walter O. 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley-1821
Cornewall, Sir Geoffrey 1764
Corry, Sir William 1885
Cory, Sir Clifford John, M.P. .. 1907
Cotter, Sir James L. ..... I 1763
Cotterell, Sir Jno. R. Geers .. 1805

Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. 1841
Craig, Sir Archd. C. Gibson-. 1831
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. 1781
Crewe, Sir Vauncey H. 1626
Critchett, Sir G. Anderson, C.V.O. 1908
Croft, Sir Herbert Archer 1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh 1818
Crofton, Sir Morgan G. 1801
Crofton, Sir Malby 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D. .. 1630
Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B., K.C.V.O. 1863
Crossley, Sir Wm. John, M.P. 1909
Cuffe, *Maj.* Sir C. F. D. Wheeler- 1800
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Gordon- 1804
Cunard, Sir Bache E. 1859
Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edwd. 1630
Cuninghame, *Capt.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomerv-, D.S.O. 1672
Cuuliffe, Sir Foster H. E. 1759
Cunyngham, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Stewart-Dick- 1669
Cunynghame, Sir Percy F. .. 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve 1847
Curtis, Sir Roger M. 1794
Curtis, Sir William M. 1802
Cust, *Comm.* Sir Charles L., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O. 1876
Cuyler, *Maj.* Sir Charles 1814
Dale, Sir J. Buckhouse 1805
Dalgleish, Sir Wm. Ogilvy- .. 1896
Dallas, Sir George Edwd. 1798
Dalrymple, Sir Walt. Hamilton- 1697
Dalrymple, *Capt.* Sir Edward Arthur Elphinstone- 1828
Dalrymple, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. 1887
Dancer, Sir Thomas J. 1662
Darell, Sir Lionel Edwd. 1795
Dashwood, Sir Geo. J. E. 1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay . 1707
Davie, Sir W. A. Ferguson-, C.B. 1847
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald .. 1801
DeCrespigny, Sir Philip Champion 1805
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James .. 1611
De la Pole, Sir Edmund R. T. 1628
De la Rue, Sir Thomas Andros 1898
Denny, Sir Robert A. 1782
Dering, *Maj.* Sir Henry Edwd. 1627
Des Voeux, Sir Charles C. 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F. 1841
Dewar, Sir Jno. Alexander, M.P. 1907
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., M.P. 1862
Dillon, Sir John Fox 1801
Dimsdale, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cockfield, K.C.V.O. 1902
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C. 1660
Dixon, Sir Thomas James 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith- 1784
Domvile, Sir Compton M. 1815
Domville, Sir James Hy., B.N. 1814
Donner, Sir Edward 1907
Donoughmore, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. E. 1886
Douglas, Sir Arthur P. 1777
Douglas, Sir George B. 1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth 1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H. 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Warren H. 1663
Drake, Sir Fras. G. F.-Eliott-Drummond, Sir J. H. Williams-, C.B. 1828
Dryden, Sir Alfred E. 1733
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D. 1900
Duke, Sir James 1849
Dunbar Sir William C., C.B. .. 1694
Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. Drummond 1698
Dunbar, Rev. Sir Charles G. C., D.D. 1700
Dunbar, *Capt.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, R.N. 1706
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo. 1814
Duncan, Sir Frederick Wilbraham 1668
Duncan-be, Sir E. Pauncefort- 1859
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville 1821
Dundas, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert .. 1898
Dunn, Sir William 1895
Duntze, Sir George Alex. 1774
Durand, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. Law, C.B. 1852
Durrant, Sir Wm. R. E. 1784
Dyer, Sir John Swinnerton .. 1678
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart 1677
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, D.S.O. 1869
East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton- .. 1838
Echlin, Sir Henry F. 1721
Eden, Sir William 1672
Edmonstone, Sir Archd., M.V.O. 1774
Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C. 1866
Edwards, Sir Francis 1907
Egerton, Sir Philip H. Grey- .. 1617
Eliott, Sir Arthur Boswell .. 1666
Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves 1905
Elliot, Sir Charles 1874
Ellis, Sir J. Whittaker 1882
Elphinstone, Sir Howard W. 1816
Elton, Sir Edmund Harry 1717
Errington, Sir George 1885
Erskine, *Col.* Sir Fölliott W. 1821
Esmonde, Sir Thomas H. G., M.P. 1629
Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse 1902
Every, Sir Edwd. Oswald 1641
Ewart, Sir Wm. Quartus 1887
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Fane, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1910
Ewing, Sir Archd. E. Orr-.... 1886
Fagge, Sir John Charles 1660
Fairbairn, Sir Arthur H. 1869
Falkiner, Sir Leslie E. P. R. .. 1778
Farmer, Sir Richd. H. K. 1780
Farquhar, Sir Hy. Thos. 1796
Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend- 1821
Farrington, Sir Henry A. 1818
Fayrer, *Lt.-Gen.* Jos., R.A.M.C. 1896
Fedden, Sir William K. 1846
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson- 1906
Fergusson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, M.V.O., D.S.O. 1703
Fergusson, Sir Jas. Ranken .. 1866
Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R. . 1776
Fiölkes, Sir Wm. H. B., K.C.V.O. 1774
Filmer, Sir Robert M. 1674
Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman 1909
Firth, Sir Fredk. W. 1905
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin- 1801
FitzGerald, Sir Maurice, C.V.O. (Knight of Kerry) 1880
FitzGerald, Sir Robt. Uniacke-Penrose- 1896
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward 1903
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M. 1783
FitzWygram, Sir Fredk. L. F. 1805
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, M.P. 1906
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey-Floyd, *Capt.* Sir Henry R. P., R.N. 1816
Fludyer, Sir Arthur John 1759
Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn 1626
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart .. 1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R. 1793
Forrest, Sir W. Charles 1838
Forster, Sir Charles 1874
Forwood, Sir Bibye Lee 1895
Foster, Sir Aug. Vere 1831
Foster, Sir William 1838
Foulis, Sir Wm. Liston- 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. C. 1814
Fowler, Sir John Edward 1890
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G. 1660
Fraser, Sir Keith A. 1806
Freake, Sir Thomas Geo. 1882
Frederick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. E. 1823
Freeling, Sir Harry 1828
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle C. A., D.S.O. 1876
Fry, Sir Theodore 1894
Fuller, Sir John M. F., M.P. .. 1910
Gallwey, Sir Ralph W. Payne- 1812
Gamble, Sir David 1897
Geary, Sir William N. M. 1782
Gethin, Sir Richard 1662
Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Osborne 1774
Gibbons, Sir Alexr. Doran 1752
Gibson, Sir James P., M.P. 1909
Gilbey, Sir Walter 1865
Gilmour, Sir John 1897
Gladstone, Sir John R 1846
Glyn, Sir Geo. de Powell 1759
Glyn, Sir Richard George 1800
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil .. 1785
Goff, Sir Wm. G. Davis- 1905
Goldney, Sir G. Prior, C.V.O., C.B. 1880
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. 1746
Gooch, Sir Daniel F. 1865
Goodall, Sir James Stephen .. 1802
Gordon, Sir Alex. S. M. 1857
Gordon, Sir Chas. Edward 1706
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff- .. 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George .. 1622
Goring, Sir Harry Y. 1627
Goulding, Sir William J. 1904
Grace, Sir Valentine R. 1795
Greene, Sir G. E. W. Raimond- 1783
Graham, Sir Robt. J. Stuart .. 1629
Graham, Sir Reginald Hy. 1668
Graham, Sir Richard Jas. 1783
Graham, Sir John H. N. 1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James 1688
Grant, Sir Arthur Henry 1705
Grant, Sir John McPherson-.. 1838
Green, Sir Edward 1886
Green, Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Greenhill, Sir Gilbert 1696
Greene, Sir E. Walter 1900
Greenwell, Sir Walpole L. 1906
Gresley, Sir Robert 1612
Grey, Sir Hy. Foley 1711
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd., M.P. 1814
Grierson, Sir Alexr. D. 1885
Griffith, Sir Richard J. Waldie- 1858
Grogan, *Maj.* Sir Edw. Ion B. 1859
Guise, Sir Walter John 1874
Guise, Sir William F. Geo. 1781
Gull, Sir William C. 1872
Gunning, Sir Charles Vere 1778
Gunter, Sir Robert B. N. 1901
Haggerston, Sir Jno. de M. 1643
Hall, Sir Henry John 1667
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Fredc. H. A. 1646
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Wm. Stirling-, C.B. 1673
Hamilton, Sir Edwd. A. 1776
Hamilton, Sir Charles E. 1892
Hammick, *Col.* Sir St. Vinl. A. 1834
Hampson, Sir George F. 1842
Hanham, Sir John Alex. 1667
Hanmer, Sir Wyndham C. H. 1774
Hanson, Sir Gerald S. 1887
Hardinge, Sir Edmund S. 1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald 1896
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O. 1905
Harington, Sir Richard 1612
Harmsworth, Sir Harold 1801
Hart, Sir Robert, G.C.M.G. 1803
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock- 1795
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A. 1805
Harty, Sir Henry L. 1892
Harvey, Sir Charles 1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G. 1660
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G. 1902
Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Cæsar 1778
Hawley, Sir Henry Cusack W. 1795
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn 1636
Hay, Sir Lewis John E. 1663
Hay, Sir Hector M. 1703
Hay, *Adm.* Rt. Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple-, G.C.B. 1798
Hay, Sir Edmund Fras. 1789
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey .. 1622
Head, Sir Robert Pollock S. .. 1838
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A., S.J. 1733
Henderson, Sir Alexander 1902
Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan- 1814
Herbert, *Col.* Sir Ivor John Caradoc, C.B., C.M.G., M.P. 1907
Herschel, Sir William Jas. 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fermor- 1761
Hewett, Sir Harald G. 1903
Heygate, Sir Frederick G. 1831
Heywood, Sir Arthur P. 1838
Hickman, Sir Alfred Edward 1903
Hill, *Maj.* Sir Henry Blyth .. 1779

Hingley, Sir Geo. Benjamin .. 1893
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B. 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A. 1785
Hoare, Sir Samuel 1899
Hobhouse, Sir Charles P. 1812
Hodge, Sir Robt. T. Hermon-, M.P. 1902
Hodson, Sir Robert A. 1789
Hogg, Sir Lindsay Lindsay-.. 1905
Holcroft, Sir Charles 1905
Holden, Sir Edward H. 1909
Holder, Sir John Charles 1898
Hollins, Sir Frank 1907
Home, Sir James ..... s 1671
Honyman, Rev. Sir Wm. M.. 1804
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John 1660
Hood, Rt. Hon. Sir Alex. Fuller-Acland-, M.P. 1806
Hope, Sir Alexander ..... s 1628
Hornby, Sir William H. 1899
Horsfall, Sir John Cousin 1909
Horsley, Sir Arthur Acton 1767
Hoskyns, Rev. Sir Jno. L. 1814
Hoste, Sir Wm. Graham 1814
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. H. 1887
Hughan, *Capt.* Sir Arthur J. Henniker-, R.N. 1813
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood .. 1773
Hulse, Sir Edward H. W. 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell .. 1905
Hunter, Sir Charles Rodk., M.P. 1812
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes- 1906
Huntington, Sir Charles P. .. 1906
Ibrahim, Sir Karimbhai 1910
Ingilby, Sir Henry Day 1866
Ingram, Sir William Jas. 1893
Innes, Sir John ..... s 1628
Isham, Sir Vere 1627
Jackson, Sir Keith G. 1815
Jackson, Sir Hy. Mather- 1869
Jackson, Sir Thomas 1902
Jaffray, Sir William 1892
James, Sir Jno. Kingston F... 1823
Jardine, Sir William ..... s 1672
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan- 1895
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee 1857
Jenkinson, Sir George H. 1868
Jenner, Sir Walter R. W. 1868
Jervis, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Henry Jervis-White- 1797
Jervoise, Sir Harry S. C. Clarke- 1813
Jessel, Sir Charles James 1883
Jodrell, Sir Alfred 1784
Johnson, Sir Edward Gordon. 1755
Johnson, *Col.* Sir Henry A. W. 1818
Johnson, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Moore 1909
Johnston, Sir William ..... s 1626
Johnstone, Sir Fredk. J. W... s 1700
Jones, Sir Lawrence J. 1831
Jones, Sir Philip Burne- 1894
Jones, Sir John Prichard- 1910
Kay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Algernon 1893
Kaye, Sir John Pepys Lister- . 1812
Keane, Sir John 1801
Kelk, Sir John William 1874
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres, 1801
Kemp, Sir Kenneth H. 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.. 1891
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John Henry, C.B. 1791
Kennedy, Sir Jno. Charles .. 1836
Key, Rev. Sir Jno. Kingsmill.. 1831
Kimber, Sir Henry, M.P. 1904
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson- 1887
King, Sir Geo. Hy. J. H. Duckworth- 1901
King, Sir Gilbert 1815
King, Sir Charles S. 1821
King, Sir James 1888
Kinloch, Sir Alexander ..... s 1686
Kinloch, Sir George 1873
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S. .... s 1685
Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake .. 1909
Knatchbull, Sir Wyndham .. 1641
Knightley, Sir Chas. Val. 1798
Knill, Sir John 1893
Knowles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. G. F. 1765
Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O. 1903
Lacon, Sir Edmund B. F. H... 1818
Lake, Sir St. Vincent A. 1711
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry 1919
Laking, Sir Francis H., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D. 1902
Lamb, *Maj.* Sir Archibald .. 1795
Lamont, Sir James 1910
Lampson, Sir Curtis G. 1866
Langham, Sir Herbert C. A... 1660
Langman, Sir John L. 1906
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt. 1777
Larcom, Sir Thos. Perceval .. 1868
Lauder, Sir Thos. N. Dick- .. s 1690
Laurie, Rev. Sir Emilius 1834
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W... 1858
Lawrence, Sir Trevor, K.C.V.O.. 1867
Lawrence, Sir Edwin Durning- 1898
Lawrence, Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E. 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid 1831
Lawson, Sir John 1841
Lawson, Sir Arthur E. 1900
Lawson, Sir John Grant..... 1905
Lea, Sir Sydney 1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. 1818
Leeds, Sir Edward T. 1812
Lees, Sir Harcourt James..... 1804
Lees, Sir Thomas E. K. 1897
Leese, Sir Jos. Francis, K.C.B. .. 1908
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H. 1795
Legard, Sir Algernon W. 1660
Leicester, Sir Peter F. 1671
Leighton, Sir Bryan B. M. .. 1693
Le Marchant, Sir Hy. D. 1841
Lennard, Sir Thomas Barrett- 1801
Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F.... 1880
Leslie, Sir Norman R. A. D... s 1625
Leslie, Sir John 1876
Lethbridge, Sir Wroth P. C... 1804
Levinge, Sir Richd. William .. 1704
Lewis, Sir Herbert E. F. 1846
Lewis, Sir Wm. Thos., K.C.V.O. 1896
Lewis, Sir George H., C.V.O. .. 1902
Ley, Sir Francis 1905
Leyland, Sir A. F. H. Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher R... 1791
Lindsay, Sir Coutts 1821
Lindsay, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O. 1902
Llewelyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn-Llewelyn, Sir Martleine Owen M. 1863
Lockhart, Sir Robt. D. Sinclair- s 1636
Lockhart, Sir Simon M., M.V.O. 1806
Locock, Sir Charles Bird 1857
Loder, Sir Edmund Giles 1887
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry .. 1909
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller.. 1805
Lorraine, *R.-Adm.* Sir Lambton 1664
Louis, Sir Charles 1806
Low, Sir James 1908
Lowther, Sir Charles B. 1824
Lucas, Sir Arthur Charles 1894
Lucy, Sir H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax- 1836
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arth. P. D. 1701
Lyell, Sir Leonard 1894
Macartney, Sir John 1709
McConnell, Sir Robert J. 1900
Macdonald, Sir Archibald J. .. 1813
Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bowille s 1625
Mac Gregor, *Comm.* Sir Malcolm, R.N. 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC. 1828
McGrigor, Sir James R. D. .. 1831
McIver, Sir Lewis, M.P. 1896
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur R... s 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno. s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dch. s 1795
Mackenzie, Sir Robt. S. Muir- 1901
Mackenzie, Sir V. A. F., M.V.O. 1890
Mackworth, *Col.* Sir Arthur W., C.B. 1776
McLaren, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Bright, M.P. 1902
Macleay, *Col.* Sir Fitz R. D., K.C.B. s 1631
Maclure, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jno. E. S. 1898
McMahon, Sir Lionel 1815
McMahon, *Maj.* Sir Horace W., D.S.O. 1817
Macnaghten, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fras. E. Workman-..... 1836
Magnay, Sir William 1844
Mahon, *Col.* Sir Wm. Hy., D.S.O. 1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S. 1804
Maitland, Sir Jno. Nisbet.... 1818
Makgill, Sir George ..... s 1627
Makins, Sir Paul A. 1903
Malcolm, Sir James Wm. .... s 1663
Malet, Sir Charles St. Lo 1791
Mann, Sir Edward 1905
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil.. 1622
Mappin, Sir Frank 1886
Marling, Sir William Henry .. 1882
Marriott, Sir Wm. H. Smith-.. 1774
Martin, Sir Richd. Biddulph . 1905
Matheson, Sir Kenneth J. .. 1882
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E. s 1681
Maxwell, Sir Jno. M. Stirling- s 1682
Ditto ..... G.B. 1707
Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron-.. s 1683
Maxwell, Sir William, M.P. 1804
Medlycott, Rev. Sir Hubert J. 1808
Menteith, Sir James Stuart-.. 1838
Menzies, Sir Neil James .... s 1665
Meredyth, Sir Henry B. 1795
Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T. 1802
Meyer, Sir Carl F. 1910
Meyrick, Sir George T.-Gervis- 1791
Meyrick, *Col.* Sir Thomas Charlton-, K.C.B. 1880
Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 1662
Milbank, Sir Powlett C. J. .. 1882
Milbanke, *Maj.* Sir Jno. Peniston, V.C., D.S.O. 1661
Milburn, Sir Charles Stanp 1905
Mildmay, *Maj.* Sir Henry P. St. J. 1772
Miles, Sir Henry R. W. 1859
Millais, Sir John Everett 1885
Miller, Sir Charles Jno. H..... 1705
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic 1788
Miller, Sir John Alex. 1874
Milman, Sir Francis John 1800
Milne, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Archibald B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1896
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G. 1717
Molesworth, Sir Lewis Wm. .. 1689
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas. 1730
Moncreiffe, Sir Robt. D. .... s 1685
Mond, Sir Alfred, M.P. 1910
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J. 1905
Montefiore, Sir Francis A..... 1886
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham- 1801
Montgomery, Sir Hugh C. G.. 1808
Moon, Sir Francis S. G. 1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor .. 1662
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E. .. 1611
Morgan, Sir Walter Vaughan. 1906
Morris, Sir Robt. Armine.... 1806
Morrison, Sir Hedworth 1905
Mosley, Sir Oswald 1781
Moss, Sir Jno. E. Edwards-.. 1868
Mostyn, Sir Pyers William.... 1670
Mowbray, Sir Robert G. C.... 1880
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay 1891
Munro, *Col.* Sir Hector, A.D.C. s 1634
Munro, Sir Campbell 1825
Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert.... 1900
Murphy, Sir James 1900
Murray, Sir John ..... s 1625
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir F. R., D.S.O. s 1634
Murray, Sir Patrick K. ..... s 1671
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo.... 1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno.... s 1798
Naesmyth, Sir Jas. Tolmé.... s 1770
Nairn, Sir Michael B. 1900
Nanney, Sir Hugh J. Ellis- 1885
Napier, Sir Alexander Lennox s 1626
Napier, Sir Wm. Lennox 1806
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H. 1795
Need, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O. 1885
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y.... 1806
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L. 1885
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard.. 1861

Newton, Sir Alfred James.... 1900
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd.... 1859
Nicolson, Sir Arthur T. B. R. s 1629
Nicolson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. s 1637
Nightingale, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy.D. 1628
Nixon, Sir Christopher..... 1905
Noble, Sir Andrew, K.C.B..... 1902
Norman, Sir Charles..... 1795
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas.... 1806
Nugent, Sir John (Count)... 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R., M.P.... 1831
Nussey, Sir Thos. Willans, M.P. 1909
Nutting, Sir Jno. Gardiner.... 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas. W. A.... 1790
Oakes, Sir Reginald L..... 1815
O'Brien, Sir Timothy C..... 1849
Ochterlony, Sir David F.... 1823
O'Connell, Sir Morgan R.... 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Gilchrist, N.... s 1626
Ogle, *Capt.* Sir Hy. Asgill, R.N. 1876
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael..... 1833
Onslow, Sir William W. R.... 1797
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell- 1790
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler 1662
Osborne, Sir Francis..... 1629
Otway, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur J. 1831
Outram, Sir Fras. Boyd..... 1858
Owen, Sir Arthur..... 1813
Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell-. 1678
Paget, Sir Jno. Rahere..... 1871
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S. 1886
Paget, Sir George Ernest.... 1897
Palmer, Sir Edward G. B.... 1660
Palmer, Sir Geo. Hudson.... 1791
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux 1896
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde.. 1681
Parker, Sir Coleman Lorenzo.. 1844
Parkyns, Sir Thos. M. F.... 1844
Parry, Sir Hubert H., C.V.O.. 1902
Pasley, *Maj.* Sir Thos. E. Sabine 1794
Paul, Sir William Joshua.... s 1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean.. 1821
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward.... 1882
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Augustus A. Brooke-, R.A.M.C..... 1797
Peek, Sir Wilfrid..... 1874
Peel, Sir Robert..... 1800
Peel, Sir Theophilus..... 1897
Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford-..... 1814
Pelly, Sir Harold..... 1840
Pender, Sir James..... 1897
Perks, Sir Robert William .. 1908
Perring, Rev. Sir Philip..... 1808
Perrott, *Col.* Sir Herb. C., C.B. 1726
Petrie, Sir Dinshaw M..... 1896
Peto, Sir Henry..... 1865
Peyton, Sir Alg. Francis 1776
Philipps, Rev. Sir Jas. Erasmus 1621
Philipps, Sir Charles E. G.... 1887
Phillimore, Hon. Sir Walter G.F. 1881
Phillips, Sir George Faudel Faudel-, C.C.I.E..... 1897
Piers, Sir Eustace FitzM..... 1661
Pigot, Sir George..... 1764
Pigott, Sir Charles R..... 1808
Pike, Sir Thomas Devereux .. 1900
Pilkington, *Col.* Sir Thomas Edwd. Milborne-Swinnerton- s 1635
Pocock, *Col.* Sir George F. C. 1821
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten- 1791
Pollen, Sir Richard H..... 1795
Pollock, Sir Frederick, M.P.... 1866
Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu-.. 1872
Poore, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard, K.C.B. (*m*), C.V.O..... 1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham 1901
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry..... 1889
Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M. 1902
Pottinger, Sir Henry..... 1840
Pound, Sir John..... 1905
Powell, Sir Francis Sharp .. 1892
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K.C.V.O. 1897
Power, Sir George..... 1836
Power, Sir James Douglas.... 1842
Poynter, Sir Edward J., P.R.A. 1902

Praed, Sir H. B. Mackworth- 1905
Prescott, *Capt.* Sir Geo. L. L. B. 1794
Preston, Sir Jacob..... 1815
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K.... 1805
Prevost, Sir Augustus..... 1903
Price, Sir Charles Rugge-.... 1804
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose..... 1815
Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green- 1874
Primrose, Sir John Ure..... 1903
Pringle, Sir Norman R..... s 1683
Pryse, Sir E. J. Webley-Parry- 1866
Quilter, Sir Cuthbert..... 1897
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward 1893
Ramsay, Sir James Henry .. s 1666
Ramsay, Sir Herbert..... 1806
Ramsden, Sir John W..... 1689
Rankin, Sir James, M.P..... 1898
Rasch, *Maj.* Sir F. Carne 1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman R. W.. 1831
Rawlinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry S., C.V.O., C.B..... 1891
Reade, Sir Geo. Compton 1661
Reckitt, Sir James..... 1894
Reid, Sir James, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1897
Renals, Sir James Herbert.... 1895
Renshaw, Sir Charles Bine .. 1903
Rhodes, Sir Fredk. Edwd.... 1776
Rich, Sir Chas. H. Stuart 1791
Richardson, Sir Jno. Stewart- 1832
Ricketts, Sir Fredk. Wm. R... 1828
Riddell, Sir J. W. Buchanan.. s 1628
Riddell, Sir Herbert Aug. Hay 1778
Ripley, Sir Henry W. A..... 1880
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh .. 1897
Ritchie, Sir Jas. Thomson.... 1903
Roberts, Sir Howland..... 1809
Roberts, Sir John Herbert .. 1908
Roberts, Sir James..... 1909
Robinson, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. V. L. 1660
Robinson, Sir Ern. William .. 1823
Robinson, Sir John B..... 1854
Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin 1906
Roche, Sir Standish D. O'Grady 1838
Ropner, Sir E. H. O. Robert .. 1904
Rose, Sir Cyril S..... 1872
Rose, Sir Philip Frederick.... 1874
Rose, Sir Charles Day 1909
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L.. s 1672
Rowallan, Sir Alexander..... 1786
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. C. E. 1836
Royden, Sir Thos. Bland 1905
Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace, G.C.B., G.C.M.G..... 1779
Runciman, Sir Walter..... 1906
Rushout, Sir Charles H. 1809
Russell, Sir George A. C.... 1812
Russell, Sir William..... 1832
Rycroft, Sir Rd. Nelson..... 1784
St. George, Sir John ..... s 1766
Salomons, Sir David L. Goldsmid-Stern-..... 1869
Salt, Sir Shirley Harris..... 1859
Salt, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Anderdon 1899
Samuel, Sir Edward L..... 1898
Samuel, Sir Marcus 1903
Samuelson, Sir Henry B..... 1884
Sassoon, Sir Edward Albt., M.P. 1890
Sassoon, Sir Jacob Elias 1909
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile.. 1897
Savory, Sir Joseph..... 1891
Sawle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Chas. J. Graves-, M.V.O..... 1836
Scarisbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland 1909
Schuster, Sir Felix..... 1906
Schwann, Sir Charles E., M.P. 1906
Scott, Rev. Sir Douglas Edwd. 1865
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald .. 1826
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward, M.P. 1821
Scott, Sir John E. A. M., K.C.B. 1899
Scott, Sir John..... 1907
Scott, Sir James William 1909
Scottor, Sir Charles..... 1904
Scoutfield, Sir Owen H. P.... 1876
Scrase, Sir John Henry..... 1838
Seawright, Sir Edgar R. S.... 1626
Seely, Sir Charles..... 1896
Seton, Sir Bruce M..... s 1663

Seton, *Col.* Sir W. Samuel, K.A. s 1683
Seymour, *Adm.* Sir Michael Culme-, G.C.B., G.C.V.O..... 1809
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F..... 1869
Shakerley, Sir Walter G..... 1838
Shaw, Rev. Sir Chas. J. Monson 1665
Shaw, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fredk. W., D.S.O. 1821
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward, M.P. 1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. G.... 1756
Shelley, Sir John 1611
Shelley, Sir John C. E..... 1806
Shirley, Sir John 1813
Shuckburgh, Sir Stewkley F.D. 1660
Simeon, Sir Edmund Chas.... 1815
Simpson, Sir James W. M.... 1866
Sinclair, Sir Jno. Rose G., D.S.O. s 1704
Sinclair, Sir John Geo. T.... 1786
Sitwell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George R. 1808
Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E.... 1622
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham 1831
Smijth, Sir Wm. Bowyer-.... 1661
Smiley, Sir John 1903
Smith, Sir William Cusack-.. r 1799
Smith, Sir Drummond C.... 1804
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.... 1809
Smith, Sir Thomas R. H.... 1897
Smythe, Sir J. Walter..... 1661
Swann, Sir Charles Beckworth-H. 1698
Spearman, Sir Jos. L. E.... 1840
Speelman, Sir Jonathan H.M. 1686
Speyer, Rt. Hon. Sir Edgar .. 1906
Spicer, Sir Albert, M.P..... 1906
Stamer, Sir Lovelace..... 1809
Staples, Sir John M..... 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles T..... 1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert..... 1891
Stewart, Sir Alan H. Seton .. 1815
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U..... 1625
Stewart, Sir Hugh Shaw-.... s 1667
Stewart, Sir Hugh Houghton.. 1803
Stewart, *M.-G.* Sir Norman R., C.B. 1881
Stewart, Sir Mark McTaggart-, M.P..... 1892
Stirling, *Capt.* Sir G. M. H., D.S.O. s 1666
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George 1800
Stockenström, Hon. Sir Gysbert 1840
Stokes, Sir Arthur R..... 1889
Stonhouse, Sir Harold Hay .. 1628
Stow, Sir Elliot Phillipson.... 1907
Stracey, Sir Edward P..... 1818
Strachey, Sir Edward, M.P.... 1801
Strickland, Sir Walter W..... 1641
Stronge, Sir James Henry.... 1803
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L..... 1660
Stuart, Rev. Sir James..... 1841
Stucley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (W.) Lewis 1859
Style, Sir Fredk. Montague .. 1627
Sullivan, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Richard.... 1804
Sullivan, Sir Edward..... 1881
Suttie, Sir George Grant.... s 1702
Sutton, Sir Richd. Vincent .. 1772
Swinburne, *Capt.* Sir John, R.N. 1660
Sykes, Sir Henry..... 1781
Sykes, Sir Tatton 1783
Synge, *Maj.* Sir Francis R. M. 1801
Tancred, *Maj.* Sir Thomas S. 1662
Tate, Sir William Henry 1898
Temple, *Col.* Sir Richd. C., I.A. 1876
Tennant, Sir Edward P..... 1885
Thomas, *Col.* Sir Godfrey V., C.B., D.S.O..... 1694
Thomas, Sir George S. M..... 1760
Thompson, Sir Thos. R. L.... 1806
Thompson, Rev. Sir Perie.... 1899
Thomson, Sir Henry Hen. Hepb. 1909
Thomson, Sir Mitch. Mitchell- 1900
Thornhill, Sir A. J. Compton- 1885
Throckl, Sir John Henry 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Wm. Geo. 1642
Thursby, Sir Jno. O. S..... 1887
Tichborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty- 1662
Todd, Sir Wm. P. Wilson-.. 1903
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. E. M.... 1902
Tooth, Sir Hebt. L. Lucas-.. 1906
Townshend, Sir Wm. Shakesbury- 1628
Treloar, Sir William Purdie.. 1907
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J..... 1662

Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. O. 1874
Treves, Sir Fredk., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1902
Tritton, Sir Chas. Ernest 1905
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C.... 1799
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt .. 1909
Tuck, Sir Adolf 1910
Tuke, Sir Morgan H. P. 1622
Tupper, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., C.B. 1888
Turing, Sir Robt. Fraser .... s 1638
Twysden, Sir Louis J. F. 1611
Usher, Sir Robert 1899
Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher-. 1786
Vavasour, Sir Henry M. 1801
Vavasour, Sir William E. 1828
Verdin, Sir Joseph 1896
Verner, Sir Edward W..... 1846
Verney, Sir Harry C. W. 1818
Vernon, Sir Harry Foley 1885
Vincent, Sir William 1662
Vyvyan, Rev. Sir Vyall D.... 1645
Wake, Sir Herewald 1621
Wakeman, Sir Offley 1828
Walker, *Maj.* Sir G. F. Forestier- 1835
Walker, Sir Francis E. 1856
Walker, Sir Robt. Jas. M..... 1868
Walker, Sir Peter Carlaw.... 1886
Walker, Rt. Hon. Sir Saml. .. 1906
Waller, Sir Charles Christian 1 1780
Waller, *Capt.* Sir Francis E... 1815
Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson- 1 1775
Walsham, Sir John S. 1831
Walton, Sir Joseph, M.P. 1910
Wardlaw, Sir Henry ..... s 1631
Warmington, Sir Marshall D. 1908
Warner, Sir Thomas C. T., C.B., M.P. 1910
Warren, *Col.* Sir Augustus R. 1 1784
Warrender, *Rear-Adm.* Sir George Jno. Scott, C.V.O., C.B. 1715
Waterlow, Sir Philip H. 1873
Watkin, Sir Alfred M. 1880
Watson, Sir Charles Rusbridge 1866
Watson, Sir John 1895
Wauchope, Sir Jno. D. Don-.. s 1667
Way, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J. 1899
Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E.. 1703
Wedderburn, Sir William 1803
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B. 1801
Weldon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Anthony A., D.S.O. 1723
Wernher, Sir Julius C. 1905
Western, Sir Thos. C. Callis .. 1864
Wheler, Sir Trevor W. 1666
Whichcote, Sir George 1660
White, Sir Archibald W. 1802
White, Sir George 1904
Whitehead, Sir James 1889
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey 1898
Wiggin, Sir Hy. Arthur..... 1892
Wilks, Sir Samuel 1898
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby 1798
Williams, Sir Fredk. Wm..... 1866
Williams, Sir John, K.C.V.O. .. 1894
Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond- 1909
Williamson, Sir Hedworth .. 1642
Williamson, Sir Archibald, M.P. 1909
Willoughby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jno. C. 1794
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. Hamilton 1897
Wills, Sir Edward Channing.. 1904
Wilshire, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, R. T. 1841
Wilmot, Sir Ralph H. S. 1759
Wilmot, Sir Robert R. 1772
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley- .. 1821
Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon- 1661
Wilson, Sir Maurice Bromley- 1757
Wilson, Hon. Sir Raymond R. Tyrrwhitt- 1808
Wilson, Sir Roland Knyvet .. 1858
Wilson, Sir Mathew Amcotts. 1874
Wilson, Sir John 1906
Winnington, Sir Fras. S. 1755
Wiseman, Sir Wm. G. Eden .. 1628
Wittewronge, Sir C. B. Lawes- 1882
Wolseley, Sir Charles M. 1628
Wolseley, Sir Capel C. 1745
Wombwell, Sir George Orby 1778
Wood, *Col.* Sir John Page .. 1837
Wood, Sir Lindsay 1897
Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A..... 1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles 1813
Wrey, *Capt.* Sir Bourchier S., R.N. 1628
Wright, Sir Arthur Cory- 1903
Wrightson, Sir Thomas 1900
Wynn, Sir Herbert L. W. Williams-, C.B. 1688
Young, Sir William L. 1769
Young, Sir George 1813
Young, Sir Wm. M. Need 1821

Registrar of Baronetage, W. P. Byrne, C.B., Home Office, S.W.
Asst. do., R. F. Reynard, I.S.O.

Orders of Knighthood.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349) K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense *(Evil be to him who evil thinks)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. Queen Mary; H.M. Alexandra, the Queen Mother.

Their Majesties.—The Emperor of Austria, the King of Denmark, the German Emperor, the King of the Hellenes, the King of Italy, the Mikado of Japan, the King of Norway, the King of Rumania, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, the King of Württemberg, the King of Portugal.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Cumberland, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Archduke Francis of Austria, the Duke of Aosta.

Dukes.—Abercorn, Bedford, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Grafton, Marlborough, Norfolk, Northumberland, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Sutherland, Wellington.

Marquesses.—Abergavenny, Breadalbane, Lansdowne, Londonderry, Northampton.

Earls.—Cadogan, Carrington, Crewe, Durham, Elgin, Roberts, V.C., Rosebery, Selborne.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O.
Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1540, 1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one provokes me with impunity)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

His Royal Highness.—The Duke of Connaught.

Dukes.—Argyll, Atholl, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Fife, Montrose, Roxburghe.

Marquesses.—Tweeddale, Zetland.

Earls.—Aberdeen, Crawford, Erroll, Haddington, Home, Rosebery.

Barons.—Balfour of Burleigh, Hamilton of Dalzell.
Dean, Very Rev. Sir James Cameron Lees, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul.
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, The Earl of Mansfield.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? *(Who shall separate?)*

THE SOVEREIGN.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, *Grand Master*.

His Royal Highness.—The Duke of Connaught.

Marquesses.—Ormonde, Waterford.

Earls.—Arran, Bandon, Dunraven, Enniskillen, Erne, Gosford, Granard, Kilmorey, Listowel, Longford, Lucan, Mayo, Meath, Roberts, V.C.

Viscounts.—Iveagh, Wolseley.

Barons.—Castletown, Clonbrock, Monteagle of Brandon, Pirrie.
Chancellor, Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Ulster King of Arms, Capt. Nevile R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.
Secretary, G. Francis W. Lambart.
Usher of the Black Rod, Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE HOLDING HIGHER RANK AS PEERS OR BARONETS, *q.v.*)

For Knights Bachelors, see pp. 130–132.

Abney, *Capt.* Sir William de W., K.C.B.(*c*).
Adair, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. T., K.C.B., (*m*).
Adams, *Maj.* Sir Hamilton J. Goold-, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Aga, G.C.I.E.
Agnew, Sir Stair Andrew, K.C.B.(*c*).
Ahmad-bin-Fadthl, Sultan Sir, K.C.S.I.
Ajaigarh, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Alderson, Sir Charles H., K.C.B.(*c*).
Allbutt, Sir Thomas C., K.C.B.(*c*).
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G.
Anderson, Sir Robert, K.C.B.(*c*).
Annesley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lyttelton-, K.C.V.O.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald E. H., K.C.M.G.
Anstice, *Col.* Sir Jno. A., K.C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Austice, *Col.* Sir Robt. Hy., K.C.B.(*c*).
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tapp, K.C.S.I.
Ashburnham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cromer, K.C.B.(*m*).
Ashby, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Sir Jas. W. M., K.C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Awdry, Sir Richard D., K.C.B.(*c*).
Bainbridge, *Col.* Sir Edm., K.C.B.(*c*).
Baker, Sir Edward Norman, K.C.S.I.
Baker, Hon. Sir Richard C., K.C.M.G.
Baldeo Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Bale, Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Barbour, Sir David M., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Geo. H., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barker, *Gen.* Sir Geo. D., K.C.B.(*m*).
Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B.(*c*).
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I.
Barr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David W. K., K.C.S.I.
Barrett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur A., K.C.B.(*m*).
Barrington, Hon. Sir Bernard Eric E., K.C.B.(*c*).
Barrington, Hon. Sir William A. C., K.C.M.G.
Barron, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., G.C.B. (*m*).
Barry, Sir John W. Wolfe-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Barton, *M.-Gen.* Sir Geoffry, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G.
Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Battenberg, *Vice-Adm.* H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of, G.C.B. (*c*), G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Bayley, Sir Steuart C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Beatson, *Col.* Sir George T., K.C.B.(*c*).
Beatson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart B., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I.
Beaumont, *Adm.* Sir Lewis A., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Bedford, *Adm.* Sir Frederick G. D., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G.
Bell, Sir Henry H. Joudou, K.C.M.G.
Bellairs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Benares, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Benbow, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Bengough, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harcourt M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Benson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. Wm., K.C.B.(*m*).
Beresford, *Adm.* Lord Charles W. de la Poer, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*), M.P.
Bertie, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L., G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Best, Hon. Sir R. Wallace, K.C.M.G.
Bhagwat Prasad Singh, Maharaja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Bhaunagar, H.H. the Thakur Sahib of, K.C.S.I.
Bhavsinghji Taktsinghji, H.H. Thakur Sahib Sir, K.C.S.I.
Bhopal, Begum of, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bhure Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bhutan, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Biddulph, *Gen.* Sir Robert, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G.
Bigge, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur J., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Bikanir, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Bilioti, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Birch, Sir Arthur N., K.C.M.G.
Birdwood, Sir Geo. C.M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Bissel, *Col.* Sir William N. N., K.C.I.E.
Blake, Sir Ernest E., K.C.M.G.
Blake, Sir Henry A., G.C.M.G.
Blanc, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir Henri J., K.C.V.O.
Bliss, Sir Henry W., K.C.I.E.
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Blomfield, *Ad.* Sir Richd. M., K.C.M.G.
Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, G.C.B.(*m*).
Bobili, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Bolster, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Bomford, *Sg.-Gen.* Sir Gerald, K.C.I.E., M.D.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Borden, Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.M.G.
Bosanquet, *Admiral* Sir Day H., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Boucaut, Hon. Sir James P., K.C.M.G.
Bourdillon, Sir James A., K.C.S.I.
Bowell, Hon. Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.
Bower, *Comm.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., R.N.
Boxall, *Col.* Sir Charles G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Boyd, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Boyle, Sir Charles Cavendish, K.C.M.G.
Brabant, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Y., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Brackenbury, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I.
Bramston, Sir John, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Bredon, Sir Robert E., K.C.M.G.
Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Cyprian A. G., G.C.B.(*m*).
Bridgeman, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis Bridgeman, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Brooke, H.H. Sir Charles A. (Raja of Sarawak), G.C.M.G.
Brooke, Sir William R., K.C.I.E.
Brown, *Maj.* Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.
Brown, *Col.* Sir William J., K.C.B.(*c*).
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Browne, *Gen.* Sir Jas. F. M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Brownlow, *Field-Marshal* Sir Chas. H., G.C.B.(*m*).
Bruce, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
Bruce, *Adm.* Sir James A. T., K.C.M.G.
Buchanan, Sir George W., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Buck, Sir Edward C., K.C.S.I.
Bulwer, *Gen.* Sir Edward E. G., G.C.B.(*m*).
Bulwer, Sir Henry E. G., G.C.M.G.
Bundi, Maharao Raja of, G.C.I.E.
Burdett, Sir Hy. C., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Burdwan, Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.
Burnett, *Gen.* Sir Charles John, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Aug., K.C.B.(*m*).
Callaghan, *Adm.* Sir George Astley, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Cameron, *Gen.* Sir Wm. G., G.C.B.(*m*).
Campbell, *Adm.* Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Campbell, Sir Francis A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Walter Douglas Somerset, K.C.V.O.
Cappel, Sir Albert J. L., K.C.I.E.
Carbone, Sir Giuseppe, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Cardew, *Col.* Sir Frederic, K.C.M.G.
Carew, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Pole-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir William H. P., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Carling, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.
Carrington, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Carruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector, K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Gilbert T., K.C.M.G.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard J., G.C.M.G.
Cartwright, Sir William C., K.C.M.G.
Cassel, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest J., G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Chalmers, Sir Robert, K.C.B.(*c*).
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie D., K.C.B.(*c*), C.S.I.
Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F., K.C.B.(*c*).
Chandra Shum Shere Jung, H.E. Maharaja Sir, G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.S.I.
Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edw. F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Charles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rd. H., K.C.V.O.
Chermside, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Christie, Sir Wm. H. M., K.C.B.(*c*).
Christie, Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Clark, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Bouverie F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Clarke, *Col.* Sir George S., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley de A. C., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Clayton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fitz-Roy A. T., K.C.V.O.
Clery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cornelius F., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, K.C.M.G.
Cochin, Raja of, G.C.S.I.
Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Coles, Hon. Sir Jenkin, K.C.M.G.
Coll, Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick, K.C.B.(*c*).
Collen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H. H., G.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Colvile, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Fiennes M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Cooch Behar, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Cooper, Sir Pope Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
Cotton, Sir Henry J. S., K.C.S.I.
Craik, Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*c*), M.P.
Cranston, *Col.* Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Creagh, *General* Sir G. O'Moore, G.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Creswick, *Col.* Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B.(*c*).
Cripps, Sir Chas. Alfred, K.C.V.O., M.P.
Croft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.
Crosthwaite, Sir Chas. H. T., K.C.S.I.
Crosthwaite, Sir Robert J., K.C.S.I.
Cuffe, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Charles McD., K.C.B.(*m*).
Cuningham, Sir William J., K.C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir Alexander F. D., K.C.I.E.
Cunningham, Sir Henry S., K.C.I.E.
Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B.(*c*).
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
D'Aguilar, *Gen.* Sir Chas. L., G.C.B.(*m*).

Dalton, Sir Cornelius N., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Daly, Hon. Sir Malachy B., K.C.M.G.
Dane, Sir Louis W., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Dartnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Darwin, Sir George H., K.C.B.(*c*).
Davidson, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Davidson, Sir William E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Davies, Sir Horatio D., K.C.M.G.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Jno. Geo., K.C.M.G.
Davies, Hon. Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.
Dawson, *Col.* Sir Douglas F. R., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*c*).
De Horsey, *Adm.* Sir Algernon F. R., K.C.B.(*m*).
Dening, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lewis, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Denny, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thos., K.C.I.E.
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Denton, *Capt.* Sir George C., K.C.M.G.
De Renzy, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Annesley C. C., K.C.B.(*m*).
De Wet, Hon. Sir Jacobus A., K.C.M.G.
Dholpur, H.H. Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.
Dhrangadhra, H.H. Maharana, Raj Sahib of, K.C.S.I.
Dick, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir James N., K.C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Digby, Sir Kenelm E., G.C.B.(*c*).
Dillon, *Gen.* Sir Martin A., G.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Dixon, *Col.* Sir Henry G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Dodds, Hon. Sir John S., K.C.M.G.
Domvile, *Adm.* Sir Compton E., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Dorrien, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Horace L. Smith-, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R.F., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Douglas, *Adm.* Sir Archibald L. G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Douglas, *General* Sir Chas. W. H., K.C.B.(*m*).
Dowell, *Adm.* Sir Wm. M., G.C.B.(*m*).
Downer, Hon. Sir John W., K.C.M.G.
Drury, *Admiral* Sir Charles C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I.
Duff, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Beauchamp, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Dundas, *Col.* Sir Lorenzo G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Dunne, *Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.B. (*m*).
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Durnford, *Adm.* Sir John, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Durston, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Albert J., K.C.B.(*c*).
Dyer, Sir Wm. T. Thiselton-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edwardes, *Gen.* Sir Stanley de B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Edwards, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Bevan, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Egerton, *Gen.* Sir Chas. C., G.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Egerton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Egerton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.(*m*).
Egerton, Sir Robert E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Eliot, Sir Charles N. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Eliot, Very Rev. Sir Philip F., K.C.V.O., D.D.
Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B.(*m*).
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Elliot, *Maj.* Sir Henry G., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Elliott, Sir Charles A., K.C.S.I.
Elliott, Sir Charles B., K.C.M.G.
Elliot, Sir Thomas H., K.C.B.(*c*). G.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Ellis, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir Herb. Mackay, K.C.B.(*m*).
Engleheart, Sir John G. D., K.C.B.(*c*).
Erskine, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir James E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Ewing, Hon. Sir Thomas T., K.C.M.G.
Fane, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-, G.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Fanshawe, *Adm.* Sir Arthur D., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur W., K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.S.I.
Faure, Hon. Sir Pieter H., K.C.M.G.
Fawkes, *Admiral* Sir Wilmot H., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Fellowes, *Admiral* Sir John, K.C.B.(*m*).
Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B., G.C.M.G., M.P.
Fisher, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.
FitzGerge, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Adolphus A. F., K.C.V.O.
FitzGerge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
FitzGerald, *Col.* Sir Chas. Jno. O., K.C.B.(*m*).
FitzGerald, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir Dennis, K.C.S.I.
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.V.O.
Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Fleming, Sir Sandford, K.C.M.G.
Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Fowler, Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O.
Franklin, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.
Fraser, Sir Andrew H. L., K.C.S.I.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Frederick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. A. A., G.C.V.O.
Fremantle, Hon. Sir Charles W., K.C.B.(*c*).
Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund R., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
French, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George A., K.C.M.G.
French, *Gen.* Sir John D. P., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Frost, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.
Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B.(*c*).
Fryer, Sir Frederic W. R., K.C.S.I.
Fryer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B.(*m*).
Fuller, Sir Joseph B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fullerton, *Adm.* Sir John R. T., G.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Fysh, Hon. Sir Philip O., K.C.M.G.
Gallwey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gallwey, Sir Michael H., K.C.M.G.
Gallwey, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Gamble, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Garstin, Sir William E., G.C.M.G.
Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.
Gaselee, *Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.I.E.
Gatacre, *M.-G.* Sir John, K.C.B. (*m*).
Geary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Le G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Geikie, Sir Archib., K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Ghaus Bakhsh, Sardar Sir, K.C.I.E.
Ghulam, Muhammad Ali, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Gib, *Gen.* Sir William A., K.C.B.(*m*).
Gidhour, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Gidhour, Maharaja Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.
Gildea, *Col.* Sir Jas., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*m*).
Gill, Sir David, K.C.B.(*c*).
Girouard, *Col.* Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gleichen, *Col.* Count, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Taubman-, K.C.M.G.
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.
Goodrich, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Jas. E. C., K.C.V.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin L., K.C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Thos. E., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gorst, Sir Eldon, K.C.B.(*c*).
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Edward, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Gosling, Sir Audley C., K.C.M.G.
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Charles J. S., G.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Gould, Sir Alfred Pearce, K.C.V.O.
Graham, Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(*c*).
Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.(*c*).
Graham, Sir John J., K.C.M.G.
Graham, *Gen.* Sir S. James, K.C.B.(*m*).
Grahani, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir T., K.C.B.(*m*).
Grant, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Fane, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Grant, Sir James A., K.C.M.G.
Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. R., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Green, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William H. R., K.C.S.I., C.B.(*c*).
Greene, Sir W. Conyngham, K.C.B.(*c*).
Greville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel W., G.C.M.G.
Grove, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Coleridge, K.C.B.(*m*).
Grubbe, *Adm.* Sir Walter J. Hunt-, G.C.B.(*m*).
Guillemard, Sir Lawrence N., K.C.B.(*c*).
Gurney, Sir Somerville Arthur, K.C.V.O.
Hadden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas F., K.C.B.(*c*).
Haggard, Sir Wm. Hy. D., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Haig, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Douglas, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Hambro, Sir Everard A., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bruce M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Adm.* Sir Richard V., G.C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F., G.C.S.I.
Hamilton, Sir William A. Baillie-, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Hammond, *Col.* Sir Arthur G., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., V.C.
Hardinge, Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Hare, Sir Lancelot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Harman, Sir Chas. A. King-, K.C.M.G.
Harnam Singh, H.H. Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.

Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Harrington, *Maj.* Sir John L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, G.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Hart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald C., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O., ✠.
Hartley, Sir Charles A., K.C.M.G.
Hay, Sir James S., K.C.M.G.
Hay, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord John, G.C.B.(m).
Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robt. J., K.C.B.(m).
Hay, *Adm.* Rt. Hon. Sir John C. Dalrymple-, G.C.B.(m).
Healey, Sir Charles E. H. Chadwick-, K.C.B.(c).
Heath, Sir Thos. Little, K.C.B.(c).
Helme, *Col.* Sir George C., K.C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Henderson, *Adm.* Sir Regd. F. H., K.C.B.(m).
Hencage, *Adm.* Sir Algernon C. F., G.C.B.(m).
Henry, Sir Edward Richard, K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Herbert, Sir Arthur J., G.C.V.O.
Hervey, Sir George W., K.C.B.(c).
Hewett, Sir John P., K.C.S.I.
Hext, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., G.C.B.(m).
Hildyard, *Gen.* Sir Henry J. T., K.C.B.(m).
Hill, Sir Clement Lloyd, K.C.B. (c), K.C.M.G., M.P.
Hill, *Gen.* Sir R. S. Sale-, K.C.B.(m).
Hillier, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Hime, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Albert H., K.C.M.G.
Hobart, Sir Robert H., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Hodgson, Sir Frederick M., K.C.M.G.
Hogg, Sir Frederick R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Holderness, Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.S.I.
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.(m).
Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Lindsay, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I.
Holmes, Sir Geo. C. V., K.C.V.O., C.B. (c).
Holmes, Sir Richard R., K.C.V.O.
Home, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Anthony D., K.C.B.(m), ✠.
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, O.M., G.C.S.I., C.B.(c).
Hooper, *Col.* Sir William B., K.C.S.I.
Hope, Sir Edwd. Stanley, K.C.B.(c).
Hope, Sir Theodore C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hopkins, *Adm.* Sir John O., G.C.B.(m).
Hopton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwd., K.C.B.(m).
Hopwood, Sir Francis J. S., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c).
Horner, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.
Hotham, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Charles F., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
Howard, Sir Edw. Stafford, K.C.B.(c).
Howard, *Maj.-General* Sir Francis, K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Howard, Sir Henry, K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G.
Howe, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Assheton G. (Viscount), G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Howell, sir Walter Jack, K.C.B.(c).
Howorth, Sir Henry H., K.C.I.E.
Hudson, Sir Wm. Beereton, K.C.I.E.
Hunter, *Gen.* Sir Archd., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Hunter, Sir David, K.C.M.G.
Hutchins, Sir Philip P., K.C.S.I.
Hutchinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter F. Holy-, G.C.M.G.
Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward T. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Nizam of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Idar, *Maj.-Gen.* Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay P., K.C.B.(c), K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Innes, Hon. Sir James R., K.C.M.G.
Irvine, *Adm.* Sir St. Geo. C. D'Arcy-, K.C.B.(m).
Irving, Sir Henry T., G.C.M.G.
Jackson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry B., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
Jacob, *Col.* Sir S. Swinton, K.C.I.E.
Jai Singh, H.H. Maharaja Sir, K.C.S.I.
Jaipur, *Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
James, Sir Henry E. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jammu and Kashmir, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Janjira, H.H. Nawab of, G.C.I.E.
Jardine, Sir John, K.C.I.E., M.P.
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Jellicoe, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Jno. R., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
Jenkins, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.B.(m), R.N.
Jenkins, Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.C.I.E.
Jenkinson, Sir Edward G., K.C.B.(c).
Jennings, *Gen.* Sir Robt. M., K.C.B. (m).
Jerningham, Sir Hubert E. H., K.C.M.G.
Jetd, Sir Louis A., K.C.M.G.
Jind, Bahadur of, K.C.S.I.
Jodhpur, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Johnes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Hills-, G.C.B.(m), ✠.
Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G.
Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c).
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
Johore, H.H. Sultan of, K.C.M.G. (hon.).
Jones, *Gen.* Sir Howard S., K.C.B.(m).
Jones, Sir William Hall, K.C.M.G.
Jordan, Sir John N., K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G.
Junagarh, H.H. Nawab of, G.C.S.I.
Kapurthala, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Karauli, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kekewich, Sir George W., K.C.B.(c).
Kelly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William F., K.C.B.(m).
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.(c).
Kennedy, Sir John G., K.C.M.G.
Kennedy, *Adm.* Sir William R., K.C.B.(m).
Kenny, *Gen.* Sir Thomas Kelly-, G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
Keogh, *Surgeon-Gen.* Sir Alfred, K.C.B.(m).
Keppel, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Keppel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Olaf Roos-, K.C.I.E.
Kerr, *Adm of the Fleet* Lord Walter T., G.C.B.(m).
Khelat, Khan of, G.C.I.E.
Khwaja Salimullah, Nawab Bahadur Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kilpin, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.G.
King, Sir Henry S., K.C.I.E., M.P.
Kirk, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c).
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.
Kishangarh, H.H. Maharaj Dhiraj of, K.C.I.E.
Knollys, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Knowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles B., K.C.B.(m).
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.(m).
Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph H., K.C.B.(c).
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William G., K.C.B.(m).
Kolhapur, Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Kotah, Maharao of, G.C.I.E.
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
Lake, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Lambert, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Lambton, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hedworth, K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
Lance, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk., K.C.B.(m).
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
Lang, Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.
Lankester, Prof. Sir Edwin Ray, K.C.B.(c), F.R.S.
Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C., G.C.B.(c), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
La Touche, Sir James J. D., K.C.S.I.
Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G.
Lawley, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmund, K.C.B.(m).
Leach, *General* Sir E. Pemberton, K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O., ✠.
Leach, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. A., K.C.B.(c).
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Lee, Sir H. Austin, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Lees, *Very Rev.* Sir J. Cameron, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Legard, *Col.* Sir James D., K.C.B.(c).
Legge, *Col.* Hon. Sir Hy. Chas., K.C.V.O.
Le Hunte, Sir George R., K.C.M.G.
Leigh, Hon. Sir E. Chandos, K.C.B.(c).
Lely, Sir Frederick S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
Lethbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred S., K.C.S.I.
Lethbridge, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E.
Lewis, Hon. Sir Neil B., K.C.M.G.
Llewelyn, Sir Robert B., K.C.M.G.
Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Lockyer, Sir J. Norman, K.C.B.(c).
Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Low, *Gen.* Sir Robert C., G.C.B.(m).
Lowther, Rt. Hon. Sir Gerard Aug., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Lubbock, Sir Neville, K.C.M.G.
Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Luck, *Gen.* Sir George, G.C.B.(m).
Lugard, *Col.* Sir Frederick J. D., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c), D.S.O.
Lumsden, *Gen.* Sir Peter S., G.C.B.(m), C.S.I.
Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Lyall, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(c).
Lyall, Sir Charles J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lyall, Sir James R., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Lyne, Hon. Sir William J., K.C.M.G.
Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell-, K.C.B.(c).
Lyttelton, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B.(m).
MacAlister, Sir Donald, K.C.B.(c).
MacCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G.
MacCalmont, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh, K.C.B.(m), C.V.O.
MacDonald, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Claude M., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., K.C.B.(c & m).
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B.(c).
Macdonald, Rt. Hon. Sir John H. A., K.C.B.(c).
McDonnell, Hon. Sir Schomberg K., K.C.B.(c), C.V.O.
MacGregor, Sir Evan, G.C.B.(c), I.S.O.
MacGregor, Sir Wm., G.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
McIlwraith, Sir Robert M., K.C.M.G.
Mackay, Sir James L., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Alfred R. D., K.C.B.(m).
McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G.

Mackenzie, Sir George S., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Mackenzie, Sir John W. P. Muir-, K.C.S.I.
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth A. Muir-, K.C.B.(*c*)
Mackinnon, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Maclean, Sir Francis A. de V. W., K.C.I.E.
Maclean, *Kaid* Sir Harry, K.C.M.G.
McLeod, *Gen.* Sir Donald J. S., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Macleod, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John C., G.C.B.(*m*).
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.(*c*).
McMahon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Dan. H., K.C.M.G.
McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Macnabb, Sir Donald C., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Macpherson, Sir Arthur G., K.C.I.E.
Madden, Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Mahmudabad, Raja Sir Muhammad, Khan Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Manning, *Col.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Manson, Sir Patrick, K.C.M.G.
Markby, Sir William, K.C.I.E.
Markham, *Adm.* Sir Albert H., K.C.B.(*m*).
Markham, Sir Clements R., K.C.B.(*c*).
Markham, *Lieut-Gen.* Sir Edwin, K.C.B.(*m*).
Martin, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alfred R., K.C.B.(*m*).
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Matthews, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Gen.* Sir Frederick R., K.C.B.(*m*).
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. Frederick, K.C.B.(*m*).
Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
May, Sir Francis Hy., K.C.M.G.
May, *Adm.* Sir William H., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Melliss, *Col.* Sir Howard, K.C.S.I.
Melville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Merwanji Mehta, Pherozeshah Sir, K.C.I.E.
Meyer, Sir Wm. Stevenson, K.C.I.E.
Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Michell, Sir Lewis, K.C.V.O.
Miéville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir G. Bryan, K.C.B.(*m*).
Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G.
Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Mirricles, Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.I.E.
Moloney, *Capt.* Sir Cornelius A., K.C.M.G.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir Colin C. Scott-, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Montagu, *Gen.* Sir Horace W., K.C.B.(*m*).
Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Moore, *Gen.* Sir Alexander George Montgomery-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Moore, *Adm.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hy., K.C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Moore, *Lieut.-Col.* Hon. Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G.
Morant, *Adm.* Sir Geo. D., K.C.B.(*m*).
Morant, Sir Robert Laurie, K.C.B.(*c*).
Morgan, *Col.* Sir Alex. Brooke, K.C.B.(*m*).
Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.I.E.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.(*m*).
Morris, Sir George, K.C.B.(*c*).
Morris, Sir John H., K.C.S.I.
Morris, Sir Malcolm, K.C.V.O.
Morris, *Col.* Sir Wm. G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Morvi, H.H. Thakur Saheb of, G.C.I.E.
Mostyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Savage, K.C.B.(*m*).
Mowatt, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras., G.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Nawab Hafiz Sir, K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th).
Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Aslam Khan, *Col.* Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E., A.D.C.
Muhammad Faiyez Ali Khan, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. H., G.C.B.(*c*).
Murray, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jas. W., K.C.B.(*m*).
Murray, Sir John, K.C.B.(*c*).
Murray, Sir Thos. K., K.C.M.G.
Murshidabad, Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I.
Mysore, *Col.* H.H. Bahadur of, G.C.S.I.
Nabha, H.H. Chief of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Naoroz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, K.C.I.E.
Nares, *Vice-Adm.* Sir George S., K.C.B.(*c*).
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
Neale, Sir Henry J. Vansittart-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Nelson, Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G.
Neville, *Vice-Adm.* Sir George, K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.
Newmarch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver R., K.C.S.I.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
Nicholson, *Adm.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Nicholson, *Gen.* Sir William G., G.C.B.(*m*).
Niven, Sir William D., K.C.B.(*c*).
Noel, *Admiral of the Fleet*, Sir Gerard H. U., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B.(*m*).
O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
Oliphant, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Laurence J., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Olivey, *Col.* Sir Walter R., K.C.B.(*c*).
Olivier, Sir Sydney Haldane, K.C.M.G.
Ollivant, Sir Edward C. K., K.C.I.E.
Ommanney, Sir Montagu F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Jno., K.C.B.(*c*).
Ottley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Ottley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
Owen, Sir Hugh, G.C.B.(*c*).
Owen, *Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Pace, Most Rev. Mgr. Peter, K.C.V.O.
Paget, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Alfred W., K.C.M.G.
Paget, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur H. F., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Palanpur, H.H. Diwan of, G.C.I.E.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Peace, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
Pearson, *Adm.* Sir Hugo L., K.C.B.(*m*).
Pease, *Col.* Sir Thales, K.C.B.(*m*).
Pelletier, Hon. Sir C. A. Pantaléon, K.C.M.G.
Pemberton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wykeham Leigh, K.C.B.(*m*).
Pender, Sir John Denison-, K.C.M.G.
Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.
Philipps, Sir Owen Cosby, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Philips, *M.-Gen.* Sir Jos., K.C.B.(*m*).
Phipps, Sir Constantine E. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*c*).
Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Pittar, Sir Thos. J., K.C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Plowden, Sir Wm. Chichele, K.C.S.I.
Plumer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
Poë, *Adm.* Sir Edmund S., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick E. Grey, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Pontifex, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
Porter, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.B.(*m*), M.D., R.N.
Powell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Powell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Stephenson Smyth Baden-, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Power, Sir William Hy., K.C.B.(*c*).
Power, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Wm. J. T., K.C.B.(*m*).
Preece, Sir William H., K.C.B.(*c*).
Prendergast, *Gen.* Sir Harry N. D., G.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Pretyman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Price, Sir John F., K.C.S.I.
Price, Sir Thomas Rees, K.C.M.G.
Primrose, Sir Henry W., K.C.B.(*c*), C.S.I., I.S.O.
Prinsep, Hon. Sir Henry T., K.C.I.E.
Pritchard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon D., K.C.B.(*m*).
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., G.C.B. (*m* & *c*), G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., V.C.
Probyn, Sir Lesley C., K.C.V.O.
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Provis, Sir Samuel B., K.C.B.(*c*).
Purcell, Sir J. Samuel, K.C.B.(*c*).
Purna Narasinghara v Krishna Murti, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Raban, *Col.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.(*c*).
Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Raleigh, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.I.
Rampur, *Col.* H.H. Nawab of, G.C.I.E.
Ramsay, Sir William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Rattan, H.H. Raja Sir Sajjan Singh of, K.C.I.
Reade, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. By Cole, K.C.B.(*m*).
Reed, Sir Andrew, K.C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Rees, Sir John D., K.C.I.E., C.V.O., M.P.
Reid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander J. F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Reid, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Houston, K.C.M.G.
Rendel, Sir Alexander M., K.C.I.E.
Rewa, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Rice, Sir Cecil A. Spring-, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Richards, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Frederick W., G.C.B.(*m*).
Richards, Sir Henry Erle, K.C.S.I.
Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. L. R., K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., C.I.E.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.(*m*).
Richmond, Sir William B., K.C.B.(*c*).
Ridgeway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir West, G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Risley, Sir Herbert Hope, K.C.I.E.
Ritchie, Sir Richmond Thackeray W., K.C.B.(*c*).
Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald, K.C.S.

Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Scott, K.C.S.I., M.P.
Robinson, Sir Frederic Lacy, K.C.B.(c)
Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Augustus, K.C.B.(c).
Robinson, Sir William, G.C.M.G.
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John G., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Pacha*).
Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, G.C.B.(c).
Ross of Bladensburg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John F. D., K.C.B.(c).
Rundle, *Gen.* Sir H. M. Leslie, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Russell, *Gen.* Sir Baker C., G.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Ryan, Sir Charles L., K.C.B.(c).
Sadler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Hayes, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Saifiana, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
St. John, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G.
Sajjan Singh, *Capt.* H.H. Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.
Salmon, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Nowell, G.C.B.(m), V.C.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.(m).
Sampson, *Col.* Sir A. Wools-, K.C.B.(m).
Sanderson, Sir Percy, K.C.M.G.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
Scallon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert L., K.C.I.E., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Scanlen, Hon. Sir Thos. C., K.C.M.G.
Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, K.C.I.E.
Scobell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. J., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Scoble, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew R., K.C.S.I.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.B.(m).
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S., G.C.B.(c), G.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
Scott, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Percy M., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
Scott, *Adm.* Lord Charles Montagu Douglas-, G.C.B.(m).
Semon, Sir Felix, K.C.V.O.
Settle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Hamilton, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Seymour, *Adm. of the Fleet* Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd. H., G.C.B.(m), G.M., G.C.V.O.
Seymour, *Gen.* Lord Wm. F. E., K.C.V.O.
Seymour, *Gen.* Sir Wm. F., K.C.B.(m).
Shahbaz Khan, Nawab, K.C.I.E.
Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Shaughnessy, Sir Thos. Geo., K.C.V.O.
Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William T., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Simpson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benj., K.C.I.E.
Sindhia of Gwalior, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I.
Sirmur, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Sivewright, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Slade, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. Ramsay, K.C.B.(m).
Slatin Pasha, *Col.* Sir Rudolf C., K.C.M.G.(hon.), C.B.(m).
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Clementi, G.C.M.G.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Smith, Sir Edwin T., K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Francis W., K.C.I.E.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gerard, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(c).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Robert Dunlop-, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Smith, Sir Hy. Babington, K.C.B.(c), C.S.I.
Smith, Sir Hubert Ll., K.C.B.(c).
Smith, Sir Wm. F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Adm.* Sir Nathaniel Bowden-, K.C.B.(m).
Smith, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Colvin Colvin-, K.C.B.(m).
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack-, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Charles B. Euan-, K.C.B.(c), C.S.I.
Solomon, Hon. Sir Richard, K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Somerset, *Col.* Sir Alfred P. F. C., K.C.B.(c).
Spencer, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Lionel D., K.C.B.(m), I.M.S.
Sprigg, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon, G.C.M.G.
Stanhope, *Col.* Sir Walter T. W. Spencer-, K.C.B.(c).
Stedman, *Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.(m), K.C.I.E.
Steeveus, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno., K.C.B.(m).
Stephenson, *Gen.* Sir Frederick C. A., G.C.B.(m).
Stephenson, *Adm.* Sir Henry F., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).
Stewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert MacG., K.C.B.(m).
Stirling, Hon. Sir Jno. Lancelot, K.C.M.G.
Stokes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Folliott S. F., K.C.V.O.
Stokes, Sir Gabriel, K.C.S.I.
Stokes, Sir Henry E., K.C.S.I.
Stopford, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
Stout, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), K.C.M.G.
Struthers, Sir John, K.C.B.(c).
Stuart, Sir Harold A., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Subbaizar Subramaniya Aiyar, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sultan Jan Sadozai, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sutherland, Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
Sutton, Hon. Sir George M., K.C.M.G.
Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Victor, K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Swayne, *Col.* Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.
Swettenham, Sir J. Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Sym, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. M., K.C.B.(m).
Symon, Sir Josiah H. K.C.M.G.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Adelbert C., K.C.I.E.
Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B.(m).
Tanner, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Oriel V., K.C.B.(m).
Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.
Taylor, *Gen.* Sir Alex., G.C.B.(m).
Taylor, Sir John, K.C.B.(c).
Taylor, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.B.(m).
Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Tehri, Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T., K.C.B.(c), V.C.
Thomas, Sir Chas. Inigo, K.C.B.(c).
Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, G.C.B.(c), D.C.L.
Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Robt. T. White-, K.C.B.(c).
Thornton, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir J. Howard, K.C.B.(m).
Thring, Sir C. A. Theodore, K.C.B.(c).
Thuillier, *Col.* Sir Hy. Ravenshaw, K.C.I.E.
Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B.(m).
Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., K.C.B.(m).
Tosti, Sir Francesco Paolo, K.C.V.O.
Townsend, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Edmond, K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Tozer, Hon. Sir Horace, K.C.M.G.
Travancore, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Treacher, Sir Wm. Hood, K.C.M.G.
Tregear, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vincent William, K.C.B.(m).
Trevor, Sir Arthur C., K.C.S.I.
Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Troup, Sir Charles E., K.C.B.(c).
Tucker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).
Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander B., K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Tupper, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
Tupper, Sir Daniel A. A., K.C.V.O.
Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred E., K.C.B.(m).
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo., K.C.M.G.
Turner, Sir William, K.C.B.(c).
Tuson, *Gen.* Sir Henry B., K.C.B.(m).
Twynam, Sir William C., K.C.M.G.
Tyler, *Gen.* Sir James M. B. Fraser-, G.C.B.(m).
Udaipur, H.H. Maharana of, G.C.S.I.
Udny, Sir Richard, K.C.S.I.
Upcott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick R., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Vaughan, *Gen.* Sir J. Luther, G.C.B.(m).
Venkatagiri, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Vicars, Sir Arthur E., K.C.V.O.
Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Vincent, Sir Edgar, K.C.M.G.
Vivian, *Col.* Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B.(c).
Vyvyan, *Capt.* Sir Geo. R., K.C.M.G.
Walker, Sir Thomas G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Wallace, Sir Donald M., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Wallace, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Walpole, Sir Horatio G., K.C.B.(c).
Ward, *Col.* Sir Edward W. D., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G., K.C.M.G.
Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Ward, Sir William E., K.C.S.I.
Warner, Sir William Lee-, K.C.S.I.
Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Fredk., K.C.B.(m).
Warren, *Gen.* Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Warren, Sir Pelham L., K.C.M.G.
Waterfield, Sir Henry, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. C.B.(c).
Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Watson, *Gen.* Sir John, G.C.B.(m), V.C.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B.(c).
Watts, *Col.* Sir William, K.C.B.(c).
Welch, *Capt.* Sir David Nairne, K.C.V.O., R.N.
West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E., G.C.B.(c).
West, Sir Raymond, K.C.I.E.
Westmacott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
White, *Field-Marshal* Sir George Stuart, G.C.B. (m), O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., V.C.
White, Hon. Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
White, Sir William H., K.C.B.(c).
Whitehead, Sir Jas. Beethom, K.C.M.G.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.(c).
Wilkin, Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G.
Willcocks, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Willes, *Adm.* Sir Geo. L. Atkinson-, K.C.B.(m).
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Albert H.W., K.C.V.O.
Williams, *Col.* Sir Jno. Hanbury-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Williams, *Gen.* Sir John W. C., K.C.B.(m).
Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.
Willson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Mildmay W., K.C.B.(m).

Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir A. Knyvett, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., *VC*.
Wilson, Sir C. Rivers, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Wilson, Sir David, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Wilson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood-, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir William Grey-, K.C.M.G.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir F. Reginald, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winslow, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.M.G.
Winter, Hon. Sir J. Spearman, K.C.M.G.
Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Marcin, K.C.S.I.
Wittenoom, Hon. Sir E Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Josceline H., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wollaston, Sir Arthur Naylor, K.C.I.E.
Wolseley, *Gen.* Sir George B., G.C.B. (*m*).
Wood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Elliott, K.C.B. (*m*).
Wood, *Field-Marshal* Sir H. Evelyn, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *VC*.
Woods, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Felix, K.C.V.O. (*Pacha*).
Woolfryes, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir John A., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wrixon, Hon. Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G.
Wyndham, Sir G. Hugh, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Wynne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Singleton, K.C.B.(*m*).
Wynne, Sir Trevrodyn R., K.C.I.E.
Yorke, Sir Henry F. R., K.C.B.(*c*).
Young, Capt. Sir A. Henderson, K.C.M.G.
Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Young, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George S., K.C.B.(*m*).
Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis E., K.C.I.E.
Zeal, Hon. Sir Wm. Austin, K.C.M.G.

Knights Bachelors.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.

(*Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of* K.C.B., *etc., q.v.*)

A Beckett, Sir Thomas.
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.I.E.
Adamjee Peerbhoy, Sir.
Adamson, Sir Wm., C.M.G.
Adcock, Sir Hugh, C.M.G.
Aikman, Sir Robt. Smith.
Alan, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O.
Allen, *Col.* Sir Charles, V.D.
Allchin, Sir William Henry.
Allison, Sir Robt. Andrew.
Allston, Sir Fredk. Pratt.
Altman, Sir Albert Joseph.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir R. Rowand.
Anderson, Sir Robert.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Angus, Sir William.
Ann, Sir Edwin Thomas.
Apperly, Sir Alfred.
Arbuckle, Hon. Sir Wm.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Armstrong, Sir Walter.
Arrol, Sir William.
Arthur, Sir Allen.
Ascroft, Sir William.
Avory, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Baddeley, Sir John James.
Bailey, Sir William Henry.
Baines, Sir J. Athelstane, C.S.I.
Baker, Sir Augustine F.
Ball, Sir Charles, M.D.
Ball, Sir Rbt. Stawell, F.R.S.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bam, Sir Pieter C. van B. S.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon D., C.M.G.
Bankes, Hon. Sir Jno. Eldon.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.D.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, M.P.
Barham, Sir George.
Barker, *Col.* Sir Fras. W. J.
Barnard, Sir Herbert.
Barr, Sir James.
Barry, Sir John Edmond.
Barton, Sir John George, C.B.
Bate, Sir Henry Newell.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Baxter, Sir William J.
Beachcroft, Sir Richard M.
Beaumont, Sir William Hy.
Bell, Sir William James.
Bellamy, Sir Joseph Arthur.
Belsey, Sir Fras. Flint.
Bemrose, Sir Henry Howe.
Benn, Sir J. Williams.
Benson, Sir Ralph S.
Berkeley, Sir Hy. Spencer.
Berry, Hon. Sir Wm. Basset.
Bertram, Sir Geo. Clement.
Bethell, Sir Jno. Hy., M.P.
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Sir.
Bigge, Sir Wm. Egerlie.
Biggs, *Maj.* Sir Arthur W.
Bignold, Sir Arthur.
Binnie, Sir Alex. R.
Birt, Sir William.
Blain, Sir W. Arbuthnot.
Blaine, Sir Charles Fredk.
Blaker, Sir John George.
Blunt, Sir John Elijah, C.B.
Bonar, Hon. Sir Robert.
Bonnington, Sir Nathan.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bolton, Sir Frederic.
Bonsor, Rt. Hn. Sir John W.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, C.M.G.
Boot, Sir Jesse.
Borwick, Sir Rbt. Hudson.
Bosanquet, Sir Fredk. A., K.C.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart.
Bowen, Hon. Sir Charles C.
Boyce, Sir Rupert Wm.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. Wm., C.B.
Bradley, *Col.* Sir Aug. M., T.D.
Bradley, Sir Thomas A.
Bray, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
Brett, Sir Charles H.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bridge, Sir Fredk., M.V.O.
Brigg, Sir John, M.P.
Bright, Sir Joseph.
Bromley, Sir Thomas A.
Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, G.M.G.
Browne, Sir Benj. Chapman.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton-.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, *Col.* Sir David, C.B.(*c*).
Bruce, Rt. Hn. Sir Gainsford.
Buchanan, Sir Somerset J.
Buckwell, Sir Robert, F.C.I.S.
Buckingham, *Col.* Sir Jas.
Buckley, Rt. Hon. Sir H. B.
Bucknill, Hon. Sir Thos. T.
Bull, Sir William J., M.P.
Bullough, Sir George.
Bundy, Hon. Sir W. Hy.
Bundy, Sir Wm. Wm.
Burls, Sir Edwin G., C.S.I.
Burnand, Sir Fras. Cowley.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm.
Burnett, Sir David.
Burt, Sir Chas. Leo.
Burt, Sir J. Meadows.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Byers, Sir John W., M.D.
Cable, Sir Ernest.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Cameron, Sir Chas. A., C.B.
Cameron, Sir Hector Chas.
Campbell, Sir Francis Hugh.
Campbell, Sir Jno. Logan, M.D.
Candy, Sir Edward T., C.S.I.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carrington, Sir John W., M.P.
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., K.C., M.P.
Chambers, Sir R. Newman.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Channell, Hon. Sir Arth. M.
Chubbe, Sir Alexandre, LL.D.
Chapman, Sir Arthur.
Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth.
Chater, Sir Catchick P., C.M.G.
Chavasse, Sir Thomas F.
Chinubhai Madhavlal, C.I.E., Sir.
Chunder Madhub Ghose, Sir.
Clark, Hn. Sir Wm. Mortimer.
Clark, Sir Wm. Owens, C.I.E.
Clarke, Sir Caspar P., C.V.O.
Clarke, Rt. Hn. Sir Edwd., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest.
Clarke, Sir Fielding, C.B.(*c*).
Clayton, *Maj.* Sir Edwd. O.
Clegg, Sir William E.
Cobbett, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir Geo. Jack.
Collard, Sir George.
Collins, Sir Arthur J. H.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, M.P.
Colombo, Sir Hofferman J. F., C.B., M.V.O.
Conway, Sir Wm. Martin.
Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-.
Cooke, Sir Hy. Paget-.
Cooper, Sir Alfred.
Cooper, *Col.* Sir Wm. E., C.I.E.
Coote, Sir Eyre.
Corkran, Sir George.
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., M.P.
Cotes, Sir Merton Russell.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.
Courtenay, Sir J. Irving.
Cowasjee, Sir George E.
Cowell, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Cox, Sir W. H. Lionel.
Cox, Sir Thos. Skewes-.
Craggs, Sir John George, M.V.O.
Cramp, Sir Wm. D., LL.D.
Crawford, Sir Homewood.
Crawford, Sir William.
Crisp, Sir Frank.
Crookes, Sir Wm., O.M., F.R.S.
Croom, Sir J. Halliday.
Crosby, Sir Thos. Boor, M.D.
Crossman, Sir William, C.B.
Cruickshank, Sir Wm. D.
Crosse, Sir Ernest E., M.D.
Crump, Sir William John.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, Sir F. Hargreaves, C.B.
Cullinan, Sir Thos. Major.
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.
Currie, Sir Edmund Hay.
Curtis, Sir Reginald John.
Dalby, Sir W. Bartlett.
Dalziel, Sir Jas. Hy., M.P.
Darling, Hon. Sir Chas. J.
Dasent, Sir Jno. R., C.B.(*c*).
David, Sir Rasoon J.
Davies, Hon. Sir Matthew H.
Davies, Sir Wm. H., M.P.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.
Dawson, Sir Arthur Trevor.
Deane, Hon. Sir Hy. Burgrave.
Delafaye, Sir Louis Victor.
De Rutzen, Sir Albert.
De Sumarez, Sir H. Walter.
Dewar, Sir Jas., F.R.S.
Dewar, Sir Thos. Robt.
Dhalla, Sir Lewis Penna, K.C.
Dill, Sir Samuel, LL.D.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dockrell, Sir Maurice E.
Donaldson, Sir George.
Doughty, Sir George.
Douglas, Sir Robert K.
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doxford, Sir Theodore.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Duckworth, Sir James.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Dunne, Sir Frederick O.
Duncan, Sir John.
Dunlop, Sir Nathaniel.
Dunn, Sir William H., M.P.
Dunning, Sir Edwin Harris.
Dupree, Sir Wm. Thom.
Eade, Sir Peter, M.D.
Eady, Hon. Sir Chas. Swinfen.
East, Sir Alfred, R.A.
Edgcumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce.
Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edridge, Sir Frederick T.
Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
Elgar, Sir Edward, M.V.O., D.MUS.
Elliot, Hon. Sir Geo. H.
Ellis, Sir Joseph Baxter.
Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
Evans, Sir Edward.
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel T.
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent-.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawny.
Fagan, Sir John, F.R.C.S.I.
Fairs, Sir Alexander.
Fairtlough, Sir Jas. Reading.
Falconbridge, Hon. Sir Wm. G.
Fanning, Sir Rowland F. S.
Farrell, Sir T. Grenn.
Farrar, Sir George [illegible].
Farrer, Sir William James.
Fawcett, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo.
Fenton, Sir Myles.
Fife, *Col.* Sir Andrew, C.V.O.
Filmer, Sir John.
Fisher, Sir Walter T.
Fitzhardinge, Sir Jas. Fredk.
Fitzpatrick, Sir J. Percy.
Flaxman, Sir Jas. Wm.
Flower, Sir Edward.
Follett, Sir Charles [illegible].
Ford, Sir Theodore Thos.
Fordham, Sir Herbert Geo.

Forsey, Sir John.
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower.
Fox, Sir Charles Edmund.
Fox, Sir Douglas.
Fox, *Col.* Sir G. Malcolm.
Frampton, Sir George, F.S.A.
Franks, Sir John, C.B.
Franks, Sir Kendal, C.B.
Fraser, Sir Edwin H.
Fraser, Sir John George.
Fraser, Sir Thos., M.D.
Freeth, Sir Evelyn.
Friswell, Sir Charles.
Frizelle, Sir Joseph.
Fulton, Sir Almud, C.S.I.
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.
Furley, Sir John, C.B.
Galsworthy, Sir Edwin H.
Galton, Sir Francis, F.R.S.
Gardiner, Sir Robert.
Garnesa, Sir Jno. Geo.
Garton, Sir Richard Charles.
Gatty, Sir Alfred Scott
Scott-, C.V.O.
Gatty, Hon. Sir Stephen H.
Gavey, Sir John, C.B.
Gelder, Sir Alfred, M.P.
Gibb, Sir George Stegmann.
Gifford, Sir Henry Alexr., K.C.
Gilbert, Sir Wm. Schwenck.
Gillott, Hon. Sir Samuel.
Gilman, Sir Charles R.
Glover, Sir John.
Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford, M.P.
Godsell, Sir William.
Gold, Sir Charles.
Goldney, Sir J. Fankeyville.
Goldsmid, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Burgess, R.N.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
Gordon, Hon. Sir Jno. H.
Gordon, *Maj.* Sir W. E. Evans.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles.
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon, K.C.
Gosselin, *Maj.* Sir Nicholas.
Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer.
Gould, Hon. Sir Albert Jno.
Gould, Sir F. Carruthers.
Gowers, Sir Wm. R., F.R.S.
Graham, Sir Claverhouse.
Graham, Sir Hugh.
Graham, Sir James, M.D.
Grantham, Hon. Sir Wm.
Gray, Sir Browadow, C.M.G.
Gray, Sir Walter.
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.
Greenacre, Sir Benj. Wesley.
Greenhill, Sir Alfred G.
Grierson, Sir Philip J. H.
Griffith, Sir Bradford.
Grimbston, Sir Jn. Joseph.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Gunn, Sir John.
Gutteridge, Sir James.
Hadfield, Sir Robt. A.
Hain, Sir Edward.
Hall, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Hamilton, Hon. Sir John Andrew.
Hampson, Sir Robt. Alfred.
Harben, Sir Henry.
Hardy, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert.
Hare, Sir John (H. Gozanes).
Harrington, Sir Stanley.
Harris, Sir Matthew.
Harrison, Sir Frederick.
Harrison, Sir J. Humphreys, M.V.O.
Hart, Sir Israel.
Hartley, Sir William P.
Harvey, Sir Robert.
Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.
Hastings, Sir George, M.D.
Hay, *Col.* Sir Geo. J., C.B., C.M.G.
Hay, Sir Robert Hay Drummond, C.B.E.
Hegarty, Sir Daniel.
Henderson, Sir James.
Hemmil, *Col.* Sir Reginald, C.V.O., D.S.O.
Hensley, Sir Robert M.
Hepton, Sir Wilfred.
Herkomer, Sir Hubert von, C.V.O., R.A.
Hertslet, Sir Cecil.
Hewett, Sir Thomas, K.C.
Hibbert, Sir H. Flemming.
Highmore, Sir Nathaniel.
Hill, Sir John Gray.
Hitching, Sir Thos. Brooke.
Hogg, Sir Stuart Saunders.
Holden, Sir Edward Thos.
Holiday, Sir Frederick C.I.
Holroyd, Sir Charles.
Holroyd, Sir Edw. Dundas.
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.
Horridge, Hon. Sir Thos. G.
Horsley, Sir Victor, F.R.C.S.
Horwood, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy.
Hosie, Sir Alexander.
Howard, Sir Frederick.
Howse, Sir Hy. G., F.R.C.S.
Hudson, Sir Robert A.
Hughes, Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Walter O., C.I.E.
Hulett, Hon. Sir Jas. Liege.
Hunter, Sir Robert, C.B.
Hussey, Sir George, [M.D.
Hutchinson, Sir Jonathan.
Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H.C.
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.
Inglis, *Col.* Sir Robert Wm.
Irving, Sir Hamilton, K.C.
Irwin, Sir Alfred M. B., C.S.I.
Jackson, Sir Mathew, M.P.
Jackson, Sir Robt. Wm., C.B.
Jaffé, Sir Otto.
James, Sir Edward B.
James, Sir Walter, K.C.
Jarvis, Sir Lewis H.
Jenkins, Sir Geo. Hy., C.M.G.
Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.
Johnson, Sir Walter.
Johnston, Sir John Barre.
Jonas, Sir Joseph.
Jones, Sir Bryceson, K.C., M.P.
Jones, Sir W. H. Quayle.
Jones, Sir P. Sydney, M.D.
Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman
Jones, Sir Pryce Pryce.
Joyce, Hon. Sir Matt. Ingle.
Juta, Sir Henry H., K.C.
Kaye, Sir Hy. Seton, C.M.G.
Kardake, Sir Wm. W., K.C.
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
Kemp, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo., M.P.
Kennaway, Sir Walter, C.M.G.
Kenyon, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H.
Kennedy, Sir Alexr. B. W.
Kenrick, Sir George Hamil ton.
King, Sir Henry Clark.
Kirk, Sir John.
Knight, Sir Henry Edmund.
Knox, Hon. Sir George Edwd.
Knox, Sir James.
Krishna Bose Bipin, Sir, C.I.E.
Lacoste, Hon. Sir Alexandre.
Laidlaw, Sir Robert.
Lamb, Sir Jno. Cameron, C.B., C.V.O.
Lambert, Sir Geo. Thos., C.B.
Lancaster, Sir William J.
Lane, Sir Hugh Percy.
Langelier, Sir François.
Larmor, Sir Joseph, F.R.S.
Laughton, Sir Jno. Knox.
Laurence, Sir Percival.
Law, Sir Archd. Fitzl.
Lawless, *Lt.-Col.* Sir W. R. Cuooke, C.I.E.
Lawrence, Hon. Sir John C.
Lawrence, Hon. Sir Alfd. T.
Lawrence, Sir Joseph.
Lawrie, Sir Arch. Campbell.
Lawson, Sir Charles Allen.
Layard, Hon. Sir Chas. Peter.
Lechleitner, Sir Eugène P. J.
Leech, Sir Bonalin Thomas.
Leishman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Boog, R.A.M.C.
Le Moine, Sir Jas. McP.
Lemon, Sir James.
Lentaigne, Sir John.
Letchworth, Sir Edward.
Levy, Sir Maurice, M.D.
Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn.
Linton, Sir Jas. Dromgole.
Littlejohn, Sir Hy. D., M.D.
Lloyd, Sir Horatio.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Long, Sir James.
Longhurst, Sir Hy. Bell, C.V.O.
Lord, Sir Riley.
Lovell, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Francis Henry, C.M.G.
Low, Sir Frederick, K.C., M.P.
Lowe, Sir Fras. Wm., K.C., M.P.
Lucas, Sir Henry William.
Lumb, Sir Chas. Fredk., LL.D.
Lunn, Sir Henry S., M.D.
Luscombe, Sir John Henry.
Lush, Hon. Sir Montague.
Lyon, Sir Alexander.
Macadam, Sir Andrew F.S.
Macalpine, Sir Geo. Watson.
Macdale, Sir Francis X. F., K.B.E.C.B.
MacGaughey, Hon. Sir Saml.
MacGregor, Sir George.
McGrath, Sir John Tom.
MacCullagh, Sir J. A., M.D.
McDonald, Sir Andrew.
Macdonald, Sir William C.
Macdonell, Sir John, C.B.
MacDougall, Sir John.
MacEwen, Sir Wm., F.R.S.
McFadyean, Sir John.
Mack, Sir Hugh.
Mackenzie, Sir A. C., M.V.S.D.
Mackie, Sir Richard.
McLaurin, Hon. Sir Hy. N.
McLaren, Hon. Sir George.
McLean, Sir William.
Macmillan, Sir Frederick O.
Macnaghten, Sir Melville.
McNeill, Sir Malcolm, C.S.
Macrae, Sir Colin George.
McVicar, Sir Alexander.
MacVail, Sir David C., M.D.
Magnus, Sir Philip, M.P.
Malcolm, Sir Ormond D.
Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, M.V.O.
Manoe, Sir Henry C., C.B.
Manning, Sir William Pat.
Marshall, Sir Anthony.
Marshall, *Col.* Sir Arth. W.
Marshall, Sir Herbert.
Marshall, Sir Horace Brooks.
Marshall, *Col.* Sir Thos. H., C.B.
Martin, Sir George C., M.V.O.
Martin, Sir T. Carlaw, LL.D.
Marzials, Sir Frank T., C.B.
Mason, Sir Thomas.
Massen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, C.V.O., C.B.
Mather, Rt. Hon. Sir William.
Mathieson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert E.
Mathews, Sir Charles, K.C.
Matthews, Sir Thomas.
Maxim, Sir Hiram Stevens.
Meldon, Sir Albert.
Melvill, Sir Wm. Henry.
Menendez, Sir Manuel R.
Menzies, Sir Walter, M.P.
Mercer, Sir John Aspinall Creed.
Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.
Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Miller, Hon. Sir Hy. Jno.
Mitchell, Sir Thomas, C.V.O.
Mitchell, Sir Wm. W., C.M.G.
Mocatta, Sir Hermrigge N.
Moody, Sir Jno. M., M.R.C.S.
Moody, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. M.
Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo., C.I.E.
Morgan, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Morris, Hon. Sir Edwd. P.
Moss, Sir Charles.
Moss, Sir Edward.
Mottram, Sir Richard.
Moulton, Rt. Hn. Sir Jno. F.
Moyers, Sir George.
Munro, Sir Henry.
Murphy, Sir Shirley F., M.D.
Murray, Sir George S.
Murray, Sir James, LL.D.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Wyndham, C.B.
Murton, Sir Walter, C.B.
Myles, Sir Thomas.
Napier, Sir Walter J., D.C.L.
Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Sir.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Frederic.
Nathan, Sir Nathaniel.
Naudi, Sir Salvatore, G.M.C.
Nelligan, Sir John Obnie.
Neville, Hon. Sir Ralph.
Newton, Sir Hy. William.
Newton, Sir William.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
Nicholson, Sir Richard, F.S.A.
Nicol, Sir Wm. Robertson, LL.D.
Norman, Sir Henry.
North, Rt. Hon. Sir Ford.
North, *Maj.* Sir Harry.
Northcote, Hon. Sir Ernest A.
Oakeley, Sir Hy. Evelyn.
Oakes, Sir Augustus Hy., C.B.
Oakley, Sir Henry.
O'Connell, Sir Peter.
O'Donohoe, Sir James.
O'Farrell, Sir Plunkett, M.D.
Oldfield, Sir Charles.
Oldham, *Col.* Sir Hy., C.V.O.
Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
Olphert, Sir John, C.V.O.
O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L.
Onyeabor, Sir Francis.
Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
O'Rorke, Hon. Sir Maurice.
Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
Owen, Hon. Sir William.
Owens, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. J.
Pakenham, Sir Robert H. I., F.R.S.
Palmer, Sir Fras. Beaufort.
Parker, Sir Gilbert, M.P.
Parker, Hon. Sir Robert J.
Parker, Sir Stephen H.
Parkington, *Col.* Sir Roper.
Parratt, Sir Walter, M.V.O.
Parrott, Sir J. Edward, LL.D.
Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour.
Paulin, Sir David.
Pears, Sir Edwin.
Pember, Sir Francis Rufus.
Pellatt, *Col.* Sir Hy. M., C.V.O.
Pennefather, Sir A. Richard, C.B.
Perry, *Maj.* Sir Alban, M.D.
Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Petheram, Sir Wm. Comer.
Petrie, Sir Charles.
Phillipson, Sir G. Hare, M.D.
Philippo, Sir George.
Pickford, Hon. Sir William.
Piggott, Sir Fras. Taylor.
Pigott, Sir Payntón, M.V.O.
Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, C.B.
Pilkington, Sir Geo. A.
Pilter, Sir John.
Planner, Sir Arthur Wing.
Pink, Sir Thomas.
Playfair, Sir Patrick, C.B.
Plowden, Sir Hy. Meredyth.
Plummer, Sir Walter R.
Polland, Sir Hildebln, K.C.
Portal, Sir Geo. Herbert, M.P.
Powell, Sir Francis.
Power, Sir James A.
Pratut Chandra Chatterji, Sir, C.I.E.
Prendergast, Sir James.
Price, Sir Robert, M.P.
Prideaux, Sir Walter S.
Priestley, Sir William E. B., M.P.

Pringle, Sir George.
Prodyat Kumar Tagore, Sir.
Pullar, Sir Robert.
Purvis, Sir Robert.
Pyne, Sir Thos. Salter, C.S.I.
Quick, Sir John.
Radford, Sir Chas. Horace.
Ramsay, Sir Dalhousie, C.B.
Ramsay, Sir William M., D.D.
Randall, Sir Henry E.
Randles, Sir Jno. Scurrah, M.P.
Rason, Hon. Sir Cornthwaite H.
Rayner, Sir Thos. Crossley.
Redwood, Sir Boverton.
Regnart, Sir Horace.
Reichel, Sir Harry.
Reid, Hon. Sir Arthur Hay S.
Reid, Sir Edward.
Reid, Sir George, P.R.S.A.
Reid, Sir Hugh Gilzean-Renwick, Hon Sir A., M.D.
Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas.
Rhys, Sir John.
Ricketts, Sir Jos. Compton, M.P.
Riddell, Sir George Allardice.
Riddell, Sir Oliver.
Ridley, Hon. Sir Edward.
Ritchie, Sir George.
Roberts, Sir Owen.
Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.
Robertson, Sir William.
Robinson, Sir Charles, C.B.
Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, *Maj.* Sir T. Bilbe.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robson, Sir Henry.
Roche, Sir George.
Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur.
Roe, Sir Thomas, M.P.
Rogers, Sir Hallewell.
Rogers, Sir Robert H.
Rolleston, Sir John F. L., M.P.
Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye.
Roscoe, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Enfield, F.R.S.
Ross, *Col.* Sir Edwd. C., C.S.I.
Ross, Hon. Sir George Wm.
Rotton, Sir J. Francis, K.C.
Royds, *Col.* Sir Clement M., C.B.
Rücker Sir Arthur, F.R.S.
Runtz Sir Jno. Johnson.
Russell, Sir Edward Rd.
Russell, Sir James Alex.
Russell, *Capt.* Sir W. Russell.
Rutledge, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Rymer, Sir Joseph Sykes.
Sadler, *Col.* Sir Samuel A.
Samuel, Sir Harry S., M.P.
Santley, Sir Charles.
Savalay Ramaswami, Sir, C.I.E.
Sawyer, Sir James, M.D.
Scarisbrick, Sir Charles.
Scholfield, Sir Henry.
Schooles, Sir Hy. R. Pipon.
Scott, Sir Basil.
Scott, Sir Benjamin.
Scott, Sir Henry Hall.
Scott, Sir John Harley.
Scott, Hon. Sir Richd. Wm., K.C.
Scott, Sir Robert T., I.S.O.
Scovell, Sir Augustus Chas.
Scrutton, Hon. Sir Thos. E.
Selfe, Sir Robert Carr.
Selfe, His Hon. Sir Wm. L.
Serjeant, Sir Wm., C.B.
Shackleton, Sir Ernest, C.V.O.
Shann, Sir J. Thornhill.
Shaw, Sir Alexander W.
Shea, Hon. Sir Edwd. D.
Shephard Sir Horatio Hy.
Sherburn, Sir John.
Shipley, Sir William.
Simon, Sir John Allsebrook, K.C., M.P.
Simon, Sir Robt. M., M.D.
Simpson, Sir Alexr. R., M.P.
Simpson, Sir Geo. Bowen.
Sinclair, Sir William Japp.
Skelton, Sir Chas. Thomas.
Smallman, Sir Hy. George.
Smith, Hon. Sir Abercrombie.
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt.
Smith, Sir Clarence.
Smith, Sir Frederick Wm.
Smith, Sir George John.
Smith, *Com.* Sir Hamilton P. Freer-, C.S.I., R.N.
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir James B.
Smith, Sir Smalman.
Smith, Sir Swire.
Smith, Sir Wm. Alexander.
Smith, Sir Wm. James.
Smyly, Sir P. Crampton.
Smyly, Sir William J., M.D.
Snagge, Hon. Sir Thos. William.
Snowden, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Solomon, Sir Wm. Hy.
Soulsby, Sir William J., C.B., C.I.E.
Soundy, Sir John Thos.
Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G.
Spokes, Sir Peter.
Stanford, Sir C. Villiers, MUS.D.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.
Stapley, Sir Richard.
Stenning, Sir Alex. Rose.
Stephen, Sir Henry.
Stephens, Sir William.
Stephenson, Sir Wm. H.
Stern, Sir Edward D.
Stevens, Hon. Sir Jno. F.
Stevenson, Sir Edmond S.
Steward, Hon. Sir W. Jukes
Stewart, Sir David.
Stirling, Rt. Hon. Sir James.
Stoker, Sir Thornley, M.D.
Stone, Sir Edwd. Albert.
Stone, Sir John Benjamin.
Straight, Sir Douglas, LL.D.
Strong, Sir Vesey.
Sutherland, Hon. Sir Geo. H.
Sutton, Sir Abraham.
Sutton, Sir Henry.
Suttor, Hon. Sir Francis B.
Swan, Sir J. Wilson, F.R.S.
Swanzy, Sir Henry R.
Salomon, Sir Jas. W., C.E.
Tacon, Sir Thomas Hy.
Tadema, Sir Lawrence Alma-, O.M., R.A.
Tagore, Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun, C.I.E.
Tait, Sir Melbourne McT.
Talbot, Sir William Hy.
Tanner, Sir Henry, K.C.
Tarring, Sir Charles Jas.
Taschereau, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Elzéar.
Taschereau, Sir Henri T.
Tata, Sir Dorabjee J.
Taverner, Sir John William.
Taylor, Sir Thomas W.
Tedder, Sir Arthur John.
Tenniel, Sir John.
Thomas, Sir Alfred, M.P.
Thomas, Sir Brumwell.
Thomas, Sir Griffith.
Thomas, Sir John.
Thomson, Sir Robert J.
Thompson, Sir William Jno.
Thomson, Sir Joseph John, D.SC.
Thorne, Sir William.
Thornycroft, Sir Jno., F.R.S.
Thorpe, Sir Thos. Edwd., PH.D., F.R.S.
Thrift, Sir John Edward.
Thynne, Sir Henry, C.B.
Tilden, Prof. Sir Wm. Aug., D.SC.
Tree, Sir Herbt. Beerbohm.
Treveiyan, Sir Ernest J.
Trevor, Sir Chas. Cecil, C.B.
Trickett, Sir Hy. Whitaker.
Trippel, *Maj.* Sir Henry Francis.
Trotter, *Col.* Sir Philip D.
Tuke, Sir Jno. Batty, M.D.
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turney, Sir John.
Tweedy, Sir John, F.R.C.S.
Tyler, Sir John Wm., C.I.E.
Tyser, Sir Charles R.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir W.
Vaudrey, Sir Wm. Henry.
Vembakam Comandur Desikachariyar, Sir.
Venning, Sir Edgcumbe.
Vernon, Sir W. H. Venables-Vine, Sir Somers, C.M.G.
Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Sir.
Voules, Sir Gordon B.
Wakefield, Sir Max B.
Wakefield, Sir Chas. Cheers.
Walker, Sir Byron E., C.V.O.
Walker, Sir Edward Daniel.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas., C.I.E.
Wallace, Sir Arthur R., C.B.
Walpole, Sir Charles Geo.
Warrington, Hon. Sir T. R.
Waterlow, Sir Ernest, R.A.
Watney, Sir John.
Watson, Sir William.
Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
Weatherbee, Sir Robert L.
Webb, Sir Aston, C.B., R.A.
Weber, Sir Hermann, M.D.
Weedon, Sir Hy. Francis.
Welby, Sir Geo. Earle, C.M.G.
Wessels, Sir Johannes W.
White, Sir Arnold.
White, Sir George, M.P.
White, Sir Hy. Arthur, C.V.O.
White, Sir Lee, M.P.
Whitehead, Sir Charles.
Whitla, Sir Wm., M.D.
Whitney, Sir Benjamin.
Whitney, Hon. Sir James P.
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P., M.P.
Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan.
Williams, Sir T. Marchant.
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
Wills, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred.
Wilmot, *Rear-Adm.* Sir S. M. Eardley.
Wilson, Sir Frederick W.
Winter, Sir F. Pratt, C.M.G.
Wood, Sir Edward.
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman.
Woodhouse, Sir Jas. Thos.
Woodhouse, Sir Stewart.
Woodroffe, Sir George
Wragg, Sir Walter Thos.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., M.D.
Wyndham, Sir Charles.
Young, Sir Allen, C.V.O., C.B.
Young, Sir James, M.V.O.
Young, *Col.* Sir John Smith, C.V.O.
Yoxall, Sir Jas. Henry, M.P.

Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order—C.V.O.

EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE WHO HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

Adler, Rev. Hermann, D.D.
Aldrich, *Admiral* Pelham.
Bacon, *Rear-Adm.* Reginald Hugh Spencer, D.S.O.
Baily, *Maj.-Gen.* John Ford.
Barclay, *Col.* Henry Albert.
Baring, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Everard.
Barter, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles St. Leger, C.B. (*m*).
Bayly, *Rear-Adm.* Lewis.
Benson, Arthur Christophor.
Beresford, Lord Marcus.
Bethune, *Maj.-Gen.* Cecil E., C.B. (*m*).
Biancardi, *Col.* Nicola Grech-, C.M.G.
Bingham, *Col.* Hon. Cecil Edward.
Brabazon, *Maj.-Gen.* John Palmer, C.B. (*m*).
Bradford, *Rear-Adm.* Edward Eden.
Broadwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur.
Brocklehurst, *Maj.-Gen.* John Fielden, C.B. (*m*).
Bulfin, *Col.* Edward S.
Burke, Henry Farnham.
Calthorpe, *Capt.* Hon. Somerset Arthur Gough-, R.N.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Barrington Bulkeley Douglas-, C.B. (*m*).
Campbell, *Col.* John Hasluck.
Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Rupert Clement George, D.S.O.
Cecil, *Col.* Lord William.
Clerk, *Col.* John, C.B.I.
Codrington, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred Edward, C.B. (*m*).
Coke, *Col.* Edward Beresford.
Colville, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Stanley Cecil James, C.B. (*m*).
Cooke, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas Arthur.
Cooper, *Col.* Richard Joshua.
Corkran, Victor George Seymour.
Courroux, George Augustus.
Courtney, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Henry.
Cowan, *Col.* Henry Vivian, C.B. (*m*), A.D.C., R.A.
Cresswell, *Col.* George Fras. A., V.D.
Dalton, Rev. Canon John N., C.M.G.
Dawson, *Br.-Gen.* Harry L., C.B. (*m*).
Dawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Vesey John.
D'Epinay, Charles Adrian Prosper.
Desborough, John, C.B. (*m*).
Diack, Alexander Henderson.
Duckworth, Rev. Canon Robinson.
Dugdale, *Lt.-Col.* Frank.
Dunnas, *Capt.* Philip W., R.N.
Erskine, Henry David.
Evans, Frederick, C.M.G.
Farquhar, *R.-Adm.* Arthur Murray.
Finnis, *Vice-Adm.* Frank.
FitzWilliam, *Capt.* Hon. William Charles Wentworth.
Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Arthur.
Fludyer, *Col.* Henry.
Fry, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm., C.B. (*m*).
Gabriel, Edmund Vivian.
Gilmour, *Col.* Robert G. Gordon-, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.

Godfray, *Col.* John Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, *Col.* George Grant, C.B.(*c*).
Greville, Hon. Sidney Robt., C.B.(*c*).
Grierson, *Lieut.-Gen.* James Moncrieff, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Groome, *Vice-Adm.* Robt. Leonard.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Balfour, C.M.G.
Hall, *Br.-Gen.* Francis Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Hall, *Vice-Adm.* Geo. Fowler King-.
Hall, *Rear-Adm.* Herbert Goodenough King-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Hallett, *Col.* Jas. Wyndham Hughes-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hamilton, *R.-Adm.* Fredk. Tower.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hubert I. W., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Harford, Frederic Dundas.
Harrison, *Col.* Charles Edwd.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Ernest.
Hendrie, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. John S.
Herbert, *Col.* Lionel.
Higgins, Henry Vincent.
Hood, Hon. Alexander Nelson.
Hood, Donald William Charles.
Howard, Esme William, C.M.G.
Hutchison, *Capt.* J. de Mestre, C.M.G., R.N.
Innes, *Col.* Thomas.
Jones, Wm. Dodgson.
Jeffreys, *Adm.* Edmund Frederick.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Inigo Richmund.
Jones, John Joseph Casimir, C.B.(*c*).
Kavanagh, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. T. McM., C.B., D.S.O.
Keppel, Hon. Derek Wm. G., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Keppel, *Rear-Adm.* Colin Richard, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Gerald Charles, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Lambart, *Maj.* Gustavus Francis William.
Laye, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph Henry.
Lister, Hon. Reginald.
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Lockwood, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Amelius Richard Mark, M.P.
Macbean, *Brig.-Gen.* Forbes, C.B.(*m*).
MacLeod, *Admiral* Angus.
Madden, *Capt.* Chas. Ed., A.D.C., R.N.
Mahaffy, Rev. John Pentland, D.D.
Mason, *Lt.-Col.* Percival Lawrence.
Maxse, *Col.* Fredc. Ivor, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Montagu, Lord Charles William Augustus.
Montgomery, *Major-Gen.* Robert Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Moore, *Commodore* Archd. G. H. W., A.D.C., R.N.
Morgan, John Hammond.
Morris, Charles Arthur.
Murray, *Maj.-Gen.* Archibald James, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Murray, *Maj.* Malcolm Donald.
Muther, Maurice.
Niblett, *Vice-Adm.* Harry Seawell Frank.
O'Beirne, Hugh J., C.B.(*c*).
O'Callaghan, *Vice-Adm.* Michael Pelham, C.B.(*m*).
Otter, *Col.* William Dillon, C.B.(*m*).
Peile, Rev. Arthur L. B.
Fenton, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur P., C.B.(*m*).
Pope, Joseph, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Radcliffe, *Col.* Charles Delmé-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Rewse, *Col.* Henry Whistler Smith-, C.B.
Ricardo, *Col.* Francis Cecil.
Ricardo, *Col.* Horace.
Robertson, *Col.* William Robert, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Robinson, *Vice-Adm.* Charles Grey.
Romilly, *Col.* Fredk. Wm., C.B.(*m.*), D.S.O.
Rothschild, Alfred Charles.
Rothschild, Leopold.
Russell, Hon. Theo O. W. V.
Salis, Count de, C.M.G.
Sandars, Rt. Hon. John Satterfield.
Sassoon, Arthur Abraham David.
Savage, *Col.* George Robert Rollo.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Douglas Alexr., C.B.(*m.*), D.S.O.
Scott, *Capt.* Robert Falcon, R.N.
Stonor, Hon. Henry Julian.
Sheppard, Rev. Canon Edgar, D.D.
Smith, Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor.
Stacpole, *Col.* John, C.M.G., A.S.C.
Sturdee, *Rear-Ad.* Frederick Charles Doveton, C.M.G.
Tower, Reginald Thomas.
Trench, *Col.* Frederic John Arthur, D.S.O.
Tupper, *Rear-Adm.* Reginald G. O.
Turgeon, Hon. Adelard, C.M.G.
Waller, *Col.* Stanier.
Wallington, Edward Wm., C.M.G.
Walsh, Hon. Arthur H. J.
Ward, Hon. John Hubert.
Wardrop, *Col.* Douglas.
Warre, Rev. Edmund, C.B.(*c*), D.D.
Waters, *Col.* Wallscourt Holy Hutchinson, C.M.G.
Weldon, William Henry.
Windham, *Vice-Adm.* Charles.
Woods, *Inspr.-Gen.* Henry Charles, C.B.(*c*), M.D., R.N.
Yorke, Hon. Alexander Grantham.

Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

NOTE.—Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, **D.S.O.**, and of the Imperial Service Order, **I.S.O.**, will be found in separate lists. For explanation of contractions see p. 251.

Abadie, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry R., C.B.(*m*).
Abbas, Kuli Khan, C.M.G.
Abbott, *Col.* Henry A., C.B.(*m*).
Abdul Jubbar, Moulvi Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Khan Bahadur Sahibzada, C.I.E.
Abrahams, Lionel, C.B.(*c*).
Acheson, *Lt.* Hon. Patrick C. G. C., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Acutt, Ernest Leslie, C.M.G.
Acworth, Harry Arbuthnot, C.I.E.
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert B., C.B.(*m*), ✠C.
Adams, *Col.* Henry E. F. Goold-, C.M.G.
Adamson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. E., C.I.E.
Adrian, Alfred D., C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Adye, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Adye, *Col.* Walter, C.B. (*m*).
Aglionby, *Col.* Arthur S., C.B.(*m*).
Agnew, *Maj.* Quentin G. K., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Ainger, Arthur C., M.V.O. (4th).
Ainsworth, John, C.M.G.
Airey, *Col.* Henry F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Aitchison, *Gen.* Charles Terrington, C.B.(*m*).
Aitken, *Col.* William, C.B.(*m*).
Alcock, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Wm., C.I.E.
Alderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwin A. H., C.B.(*m*).
Alexander, *Maj.* Dudley H., C.M.G.
Ali Khan, Asaf Sardar, C.I.E.
Alipura, Jagirdar of, C.S.I.
Allardyce, Hon. William L., C.M.G.
Allason, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard Bannatine-, C.B. (*m*).
Allen, *Col.* Alfred J. W., C.B.(*m*).
Allen, Rev. Rd. Watson, M.V.O. (4th).
Allenby, *Maj.-Gen.* Edmund H. H., C.B.(*m*).
Allenby, *Capt.* Reginald Arthur, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Allhusen, Robert, C.M.G.
Allwood, James, C.M.G.
Altham, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Alton, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* Francis C., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Ameer Ali, Rt. Hon. Syed, C.I.E.
Ameer Hosein, Syed, C.I.E.
Anand Shriman, Rao Gackwar, C.I.E.
Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Alexander, C.B.(*m*).
Anderson, *Comm.* David M., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Anderson, Graham, C.I.E.
Anderson, *Gen.* Harry C., C.B.(*m*).
Anderson, Henry Aiken, C.S.I.
Anderson, Robert, C.M.G.
Anderson, Wm. M. A., M.V.O.(4th).
Angus, *Col.* William M., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Anson, *Capt.* Chas. E., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Anson, *Capt.* Hon. Geo., M.V.O.(4th).
Anstruther, Arth. Wellesley, C.B.(*c*).
Anstruther, *Col.* Charles F. St. C., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Anstruther, *Capt.* Robt. H., C.M.G., R.N.
Antill, *Col.* John Macquarie, C.B.(*m*).
Antrobus, Reginald L., C.B.(*c*).
Apear, Alex. Apcar, C.S.I.
Aplin, *Maj.* John Geo. O., C.M.G.
Appelbe, *Col.* Edward B., C.B.(*m*).
Apperley, Newton W., M.V.O.(4th).
Appleyard, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick E., C.B.(*m*).
Apps, *Engr.-Comm.* William R., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Arbuthnot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Thos., C.B.(*m*).
Arbuthnot, *Capt.* John Bernard, M.V.O.(5th).
Arbuthnott, John Campbell, C.I.E.
Archdale, *Col.* Hugh J., C.B.(*m*).
Archer, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, C.I.E.
Archer, William John, C.M.G.
Ardron, John, C.B.(*c*).
Armstrong, Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Armytage, Percy, M.V.O.(4th).
Ashburnham, *Capt.* Lionel F., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Ashby, *Col.* George A., C.B.(*m*).
Ashe, *Rear-Adm.* E. Percy, M.V.O. (4th).
Ashutosh Mukharji, C.S.I.
Askwith, George Rankin, C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Aston, *Col.* George G., C.B.(*m*).
Aston, William George, C.M.G.
Atherton, *Col.* Thomas J., C.B.(*m*).
Atkinson, *Col.* Francis G., C.B.(*m*).
Atkinson, Jno. Nathaniel, C.S.I.
Atterbury, Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Atthill, *Capt.* Anthony W. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Auld, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Austin, *Maj.* Herbt. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Avis, John, M.V.O.(5th).
Ayers, *Engr.-Comm.* Robert B., M.V.O.(4th).
Aylmer, *Col.* Edmund K. G., C.B.(*m*).
Aylmer, *Maj.-Gen.* Fenton John, C.B.(*m*), ✠C.

Aziz-ud-Din, Munshi, C.I.E.; M.V.O. (4th).
Azopardi, Jas. Frendo, M.V.O.(5th).
Azopardi, Vincenzo Frendo, C.M.G.
Babington, *Maj.* David Melville, C.I.E.
Babington, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Melville, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Babtie, *Col.* William, C.M.G., T.D.
Backhouse, *Col.* Julius B., C.B.(*m*).
Badan Singh, Sardar, C.S.I.
Badcock, Jasper Capper, C.B.(*c*).
Bagge, Stephen Salisbury, C.M.G.
Bagnold, *Col.* Arthur Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Bagot, *Col.* Charles H., C.B.(*m*).
Bagwell, *Lt.* John, M.V.O.(5th).
Bah Tvo, Maung, C.I.E.
Bahmanji Jamasji Dastur, C.I.E.
Bahram Khan, Nawab, C.I.E.
Bailey, Rowland, M.V.O.(5th), I.S.O.
Bailey, Rt. Hon. William F., C.B.(*c*).
Baillie, Duncan Colvin, C.S.I.
Baillie, *Col.* James E. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Baines, Frederick E., C.B.(*c*).
Baird, J. Lawrence, C.M.G., M.P.
Bakshi Khoman Singh, C.S.I.
Baldock, *Col.* E. Holmes, C.B. (*c*).
Baldock, *Maj.-Gen.* T. Stanford, C.B.(*m*).
Ball, Thomas, C.M.G.
Ballance, Charles A., M.V.O.(4th).
Ballard, Henry, C.M.G.
Balmakund Das, Rao Bahadur Munshi, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Bamber, Herbert K., M.V.O.(5th).
Banfield, *Col.* Rees J. F., C.B.(*m*).
Bankart, *Fleet-Surg.* Arthur R., R.N., M.V.O.(4th).
Bannerman, *Maj.* A. D'A. Gordon, C.I.E.
Bannerman, *Gen.* William, C.B.(*m*).
Bapu Saheb Ghatze (of Khagal), C.I.E.
Barclay, Colville A. de R., M.V.O.(4th).
Barclay, *Col.* Hugh G., M.V.O.(4th).
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* John S. S., C.B.(*m*).
Barker, Rayner C., C.I.E.
Barker, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Frank, C.M.G.
Barlow, *Col.* John, M.V.O.(4th), V.D.
Barnes, George S., C.B. (*c*).
Barnardiston, *Col.* Nathaniel W., M.V.O.(4th).
Barnes, J. F. Evelyn, C.M.G.
Barnes, *Col.* Osmond, C.B.(*m*).
Barnham, Henry D., C.M.G.
Barrett, *Col.* Ed. A. Moulton-, C.M.G.
Barrington, Charles G., C.B.(*c*).
Barrow, Oscar Theodore, C.S.I.
Barton, Francis R., C.M.G.
Base, *Col.* Thos. Elwood L., C.I.E.
Bath, *Eng.-Comm.* George C., M.V.O.(4th).
Batson, *Col.* Herbert, C.B.(*m*).
Batt, *Capt.* Regd. Cossley, M.V.O.(4th).
Batten, *Col.* John Mount, C.B.(*c*).
Batten, *Rear-Adm.* Alex. W. Chisholm, M.V.O.(4th).
Bauchop, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Bayley, Charles B., M.V.O.(4th).
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Wm. Lambart, C.B. (*m*), C.S.I., D.S.O.
Bayly, *Col.* Hon. Zachary S., C.M.G.
Bayne, Charles G., C.S.I.
Baynes, Joseph, C.M.G.
Bearcroft, *Col.* Edward H., C.B.(*c*).
Bearcroft, *Vice-Admiral* John E., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Beard, *Supt.* Frederick, M.V.O.(5th).
Beatson, *Col.* Chas. Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Beatson, *Col.* Finlay C., C.B.(*m*).
Beatty, *Rear-Adm.* David, M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Beatty, Haslitt M., C.M.G.
Beauchamp, *Col.* Horace G. Proctor, C.B.(*m*).
Beaver, *Lt.* Hy. A., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Beck, Frank R., M.V.O.(4th).
Beckett, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Beckett, *Col.* Stephen, C.B.(*m*).
Beckett, Walter R. D., C.M.G.
Bedford, *Col.* W. G. Augustus, C.M.G.
Beech, *Lt.-Col.* John R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Beer, *Col.* James H.E., C.I.E., V.D.
Beevor, *Lt.-Col.* Walter C., C.M.G.
Begbie, *Maj.-Gen.* Elphinstone W., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Belam, *Comm.* Henry, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Belcher, *Maj.* Robert, C.M.G.
Belfield, Henry Conway, C.M.G.
Belfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Bell, Charles G. H., C.M.G.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* John W., C.M.G.
Bell, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
Bell, William, C.I.E.
Bell, Nicholas D. Beatson-, C.I.E.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L. Lynden-, C.M.G.
Bellairs, Hamond D'A., M.V.O.(4th).
Benn, *Maj.* Robert A. E., C.I.E.
Bennett, Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* James M. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Bennett, Thomas J., C.I.E.
Bennett, William Hart, C.M.G.
Benton, John, C.I.E.
Beresford, J. Stuart, C.I.E.
Berkeley, Ernest J. L., C.B.(*c*).
Berkeley, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Cavan, C.I.E.
Bernal, Frederic, C.M.G.
Bernard, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar E., C.M.G.
Berrangé, *Maj.* Charles A. L., C.M.G.
Bertie, *Col.* Hon. Reginald H., C.B.(*m*).
Bertram, Louis J., C.M.G.
Best, *Lieut.* Hon. Matthew R., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Bethell, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Alexander E., C.M.G.
Beville, *Maj.* Francis G., C.I.E.
Beville, *Gen.* George F., C.B.(*m*).
Bhag Ram, Pandit Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Bhairon Singh, Maharaj, C.S.I.
Bhaunagar, Dewan of, C.I.E.
Bhinga, Raja of, C.S.I.
Bichu Singh, Thakur, C.I.E.
Bickford, *Adm.* Andrew K., C.M.G.
Biddulph, Thos. H. Stillingfleet, C.I.E.
Bidie, *Surg.-Gen.* George, C.I.E.
Bidwell, Hayward John, M.V.O.(5th).
Bigge, Lewis A. S., C.B.(*c*).
Bigge, *Maj.-Gen.* T. Scovell, C.B.(*m*).
Bigham, *Capt.* Hon. C. Clive, C.M.G.
Bingley, *Col.* Alfred H., C.I.E.
Binning, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph, C.I.E., V.D.
Bir Bikram Singh, *Lt.-Col.* Raj Kunwar, C.I.E.
Birch, *Col.* de Burgh, C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Birch, Ernest W., C.M.G.
Birchenough, John Hy., C.M.G.
Bird, Christopher John, C.M.G.
Bird, *Maj.* Robert, C.I.E.
Bird, *Col.* Stanley, M.V.O.(4th).
Birdwood, *Col.* Wm. R., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Birkbeck, *Col.* Wm. Henry, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Birley, *Col.* Richard K., C.B.(*c*).
Biscoe, *L.-Gen.* Wm. Walters, C.B.(*m*).
Black, Frederick W., C.B.(*c*).
Blackburne, *Col.* Robert I., C.B.(*m*).
Blackmore, Edwin G., C.M.G.
Blagrove, *Col.* Hy. John, C.B.(*m*).
Blair, *Col.* Frederick G., C.B.(*m*).
Blake, *Col.* Arthur M., C.B.(*c*).
Blake, Henry C., M.V.O.(5th).
Blake, *Col.* Maurice C., C.B.(*c*).
Blakeney, C. Altavilla, M.V.O.(4th).
Blakeway, *Maj.* Denys Brooke, C.I.E.
Bland, Robert Norman, C.M.G.
Blech, Edward Charles, C.M.G.
Blennerhassett, *Col.* B. Montgomerie, C.M.G.
Blewitt, *Col.* Wm. Edward, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Blissett, *Commy.* Henry F., C.M.G.
Blomefield, Edwd. Hugh, M.V.O.(5th).
Blomfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Blundell, *Col.* John E., C.B.(*m*).
Blunt, *Col.* Ernest, C.B.(*m*).
Boardman, *Vice-Adm.* Frederick R., C.B.(*m*).
Bocquet, Roland R. C., C.I.E.
Bodle, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G.
Boileau, *Col.* Francis W., C.B.(*m*).
Bolton, Charles W., C.S.I.
Bond, *Br.-Gen.* Francis G., C.B.(*m*).
Bond, *Col.* Wensly J. H., C.B.(*m*).
Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Dunn, C.B.(*m*).
Bonham, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Bookey, *Col.* J. T. Brownrigg, C.B.(*m*).
Boothby, Josiah, C.M.G.
Boothby, *Capt.* Wm. O., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Boppe, Lucien, C.I.E.
Bor, *Col.* James Hy., C.M.G.
Borrodaile, Geo. Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Borrett, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbt. C., C.B.(*c*).
Borthwick, *Lt.-Col.* Alex., M.V.O.(4th).
Borton, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Bosanquet, Oswald V., C.I.E.
Bottomley, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert, C.M.G.
Boughey, *Col.* Geo. F. Ottley, C.S.I.
Bourke, *Surg.-Gen.* Geo. Deane, C.B.(*m*).
Bourne, Alfred Gibbs, C.I.E., F.R.S.
Bourne, *Capt.* Alan G. B., M.V.O.(5th).
Bourne, Frederick S. A., C.M.G.
Bourne, H. Clarence, C.M.G.
Bousfield, *Col.* H. Richings, C.M.G.
Bowdler, *Col.* Cyril Wm. B., C.B.(*c*).
Bowon, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* Wm. Herbert, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Bower, Edmund E. N., C.B. (*c*).
Bower, *Maj.-Gen.* Hamilton, C.B.(*m*).
Bower, *Maj.* Robert L., C.M.G.
Bowlby, Anthony A., C.M.G.
Bowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. Aug., C.B.(*m*).
Bowles, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Bowling, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Thos. H., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Bowring, Chas. Calvert, C.M.G.
Bowring, Edgar A., C.B.(*c*).
Bowring, *Col.* Fredk. T. N. S., C.B.(*m*).
Boyce, Rev. Walter, M.V.O.(4th).
Boyd, Charles W., C.M.G.
Boyd, Francis D., C.M.G.
Boyd, *Col.* J. Alexander, C.B.(*m*).
Boyd, *Col.* Chas. A. Rochfort-, C.M.G.
Boyes, *Maj.-Gen.* John E., C.B.(*m*).
Boyle, Alexander George, C.M.G.
Boyle, *Capt.* Hon. Algernon D. E. H., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Boyle, *Capt.* James, M.V.O.(4th).
Boyle, *Col.* Lionel R. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Boyle, *Capt.* Hon. Robert F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Brackenbury, *Adm.* John William, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Brackenbury, *Col.* Maule C., C.S.I.
Brackley, Visc., M.V.O. (4th).
Bradbury, John S. C.B. (*c*).
Brade, Reginald H., C.B.(*c*).
Bradley, *Col.* Chas. Edwd., C.B.(*m*).
Bradley, Herbert, C.S.I.
Bradshaw, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* A. Frederick, C.B.(*m*).
Bradshaw, *M.-Gen.* Laurence J. E., C.B.(*m*).
Brake, *Lieut.-Col.* Herbert E. J., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Brand, *Capt.* Hon. Hubert G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Brand, Hon. Robert Henry, C.M.G.
Brander, *Col.* Herbert R., C.B.(*m*).
Branfoot, *Surg.-Gen.* Arthur M., C.I.E.

Brassey, *Capt.* Edgar H., M.V.O. (4th).
Bray, *Col.* Claude A., C.M.G.
Brenan, Byron, C.M.G.
Brennan, Louis, C.B.(c).
Brereton, Alfred, C.S.I.
Brereton, Reginald Hugh, C.I.E.
Brett, Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brett, *Lt.* Hon. Maurice V. B., M.V.O.(5th).
Bridge, *Col.* Charles H., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Bridges, *Col.* Wm. Throsby, C.M.G.
Bright, Charles E., C.M.G.
Bright, *Maj.* R. G. Tyndall, C.M.G.
Brinton, *Maj.* J. C., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Brise, *Lt.-Col.* H. G. Ruggles-, M.V.O.(4th).
Broad, *Staff - Capt.* George A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Broadbent, *Col.* John E., C.B.(m).
Broadfoot, *Col.* Archibald, C.B.(m).
Broadwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert G., C.B.(m).
Brockman, Edward Lewis, C.M.G.
Brombead, *Col.* Charles J., C.B.(m).
Brooke, *Col.* Lionel G., C.B.(m).
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Victor R., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Brooks, James Henry, C.B.(c).
Brown, Charles, C.I.E.
Brown, *Col.* Frederick J., C.B.(m).
Brown, Jno. Alva, C.S.I.
Brown, *Brig.-Surg.* Thos. E. Burton-, C.I.E.
Brown, Montagu Yeats-, C.M.G.
Brown, *Lieut.* David T. Graham-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Browne, Charles M., C.M.G.
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* George F., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Browne, *Gen.* Hy. Ralph, C.B.(m).
Browne, *Col.* Percival J., C.B.(m).
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald S., C.B.(m).
Browne, *Col.* Samuel H., C.I.E.
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* Swinton J., C.B.(m).
Browne, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. Richd., C.I.E.
Browning, *Capt.* Montagu E., M.V.O.(4th), A.D.C., R.N.
Browning, *Lt.-Col.* Winthrop E., C.I.E.
Brownlow, *Col.* Celadon C., C.B.(m).
Brownlow, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Vesey, C.B.(m).
Bruce, *Col.* Andrew McC., C.B.(m).
Bruce, *Maj.* Hon. Chas. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Bruce, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(m).
Bruce, Henry Jas., M.V.O. (4th).
Bruce, Richard I., C.I.E.
Bruce, Robert, C.B.(c).
Bruce, Hon. Wm. Napier, C.B.(c).
Brüll, Ignatz, C.M.G.
Brunyate, James Bennett, C.I.E.
Brunyate, Wm. Edwin, C.M.G.
Bryan, *Maj.* Herbert, C.M.G.
Bryant, Francis M., M.V.O.(4th).
Buchanan, *Col.* Kenneth J., C.B.(m).
Buckland, Charles E., C.I.E.
Buckley, Robert B., C.S.I.
Budd, Alfred, M.V.O.(4th).
Budworth, *Maj.* C. E. Dutton, M.V.O.(4th).
Bulkeley, *Col.* Charles R., C.B.(c).
Bulkeley, *Capt.* Thomas H. R., M.V.O. (4th).
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Henry Yarde-, M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Buller, *Capt.* Hon. Jno. R. L. Yarde-, M.V.O.(4th).
Buller, Ralph B. Hughes-, C.I.E.
Bullock, Frederick S., C.I.E.
Bullock, *Major-Gen.* Geo. M., C.B.(m).
Bun Behari Kapur, C.S.I.
Bunbury, Cecil Edwd. Francis, C.S.I.
Bunbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert N., C.B.(m).
Burdon, *Maj.* John A., C.M.G.
Burgess, James, C.I.E.
Burnaby, *Maj.-Gen.* Eustace B., C.B.(m).
Burney, *Col.* Herbert H., C.B.(m).
Burr, *Rear-Adm.* J. Leslie, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Burrows, *Col.* E. Augustine, C.M.G.
Burt, Henry Parsall, C.I.E.
Burton, *Col.* Benjamin, C.B.(m).
Bush, J. Paul, C.M.G.
Bush, *R.-Admn.* Paul W., M.V.O.(4th).
Bushe, *Col.* Thomas F., C.M.G.
Busteed, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry E., C.I.E.
Buston, *M.-G.* Philip T., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Bata Singh, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Butcher, *Paymr.* Reginald, M.V.O (4th), R.N.
Butcher, *Col.* George J., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Butler, Matthew Joseph, C.M.G.
Butler, Montagu S. D., C.I.E.
Butler, Richard J., C.B.(c).
Butler, Spencer H., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Butler, *Capt.* Thomas D., M.V.O.(4th).
Butler, *Capt.* Archibald E., C.M.G.
Buxton, *Capt.* Lionel G., M.V.O.(4th).
Buyers, John W., C.I.E.
Byrne, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(c).
Byrne, Wm. Patrick, C.B.(c).
Byng, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Julian H. G., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Byron, *Lt.-Col.* John J., C.M.G.
Caborne, *Comm.* Warren F., C.B.(c), R.N.R.
Caeta, Antonio M. F., M.V.O.(5th).
Cadell, Alan, C.S.I.
Cadell, *Col.* Thos., C.B.(m), V.C.
Cadogan, *Capt.* Hon. William G. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Caldecott, *M.-Gen.* Fras. J., C.B.(m).
Calica Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Calley, *Col.* Thomas C. P., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), M.P.
Calwell, *Col.* Chas. Edwd., C.B.(m).
Calverley, Joseph E. G., C.M.G.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Cyril St. C., C.B.(m).
Cameron, *M.-Gen.* Donald R., C.M.G.
Cameron, Edward J., C.M.G.
Cameron, *Com.* John Ewen, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Cameron, *Maj.* Maurice A., C.M.G.
Cameron, Wm. Lochiel S. L., C.S.I.
Campbell, *Capt.* Alexr., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Comm.* Alexr. V., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Campbell, *Col.* Aylmer McI., C.B.(m).
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., C.I.E.
Campbell, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Campbell, Colin George, C.B.(c).
Campbell, *Col.* Fredk., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Campbell, *Col.* Frederick, C.B.(c).
Campbell, *Capt.* Hector, M.V.O.(4th).
Campbell, *Capt.* H. Hervey, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Campbell, *R.-Adm.* H. J. Fletcher, C.B.(m).
Campbell, Jno. Stratheden, C.I.E.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Lorn R. H. D., C.B.(m).
Campbell, *Maj.* Male. S. Clerke, C.I.E.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. N., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Gen.* William, C.B.(m).
Campbell, *Maj.* Wm. MacLaren, M.V.O.(4th).
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Pitcairn, C.B.(m).
Campion, *Col.* Wm. Henry, C.B.(c).
Cappel, Edward L., C.I.E.
Capper, *Col.* John E., C.B.(m).
Capper, *Col.* Thompson, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Cardew, Alexander Gordon, C.S.I.
Cardin, James J., C.B.(c).
Carey, Bertram S., C.I.E.
Carey, *Col.* Carterct W., M.V.O.(4th).
Cargill, Featherston, C.M.G.
Carles, Wm. Richard, C.M.G.
Carlyle, Robert W., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Carnac, *Col.* John Hy. Rivett-, C.I.E.
Carnduff, Herbert W. C., C.I.E.
Carnegie, Hon. Lancelot D., M.V.O.(4th).
Carow, Ferdinand, M.V.O.(5th).
Carr, *Col.* Edward E., C.B.(m).
Carr, *Maj.* Robert G. T. Baker-, M.V.O.(4th).
Carruthers, *Lt.-Col.* Robert A., C.B.(m).
Carter, *Col.* Charles H. P., C.M.G.
Carter, *Col.* Duncan C., C.B.(m).
Carter, Edgar Bonham-, C.M.G.
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Evan E., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Francis C., C.B.(m).
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon, M.V.O.(4th).
Carter, *Colonel* Harry M., C.B.(m).
Cartwright, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.M.G.
Casement, Roger, C.M.G.
Casey, Hon. James J., C.M.G.
Castle, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* William, C.B.(m), R.N.
Cave, Basil S., C.B.(c).
Cave, *Adm.* John H., C.B.(m).
Cave, *Col.* Thomas S., C.B.(c).
Cave-Browne-Cave, Thos., C.B.(c).
Cavendish, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred E. J., C.M.G.
Cavendish, *Lieut.* Ralph H. V., M.V.O.(5th).
Cavendish, Hon. William Edward, M.V.O.(4th).
Chads, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. John, C.B.(m).
Chadwick, Osbert, C.M.G.
Chaine, *Lt.-Col.* William, M.V.O.(4th).
Chalmer, *Col.* Reginald, C.B.(m).
Chamier, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. E. A., C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Chamier, *Lt.-Col.* George D., C.M.G.
Chamney, *Maj.* Henry, C.M.G.
Champion, *Cpt.* Jno. Fras., M.V.O.(4th).
Champion, Henry R., M.V.O.(4th).
Chancellor, *Maj.* Jno. Robt., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Chand, Raja Narendra, C.S.I.
Chandler, Wm. Kellman, C.M.G.
Chaplin, *Col.* John W., C.B.(m), V.C.
Chapman, *Captain* Cuthbert G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Chapman, *Maj.* David P., M.V.O.(4th)
Chapman, *Col.* Fredc. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Chapple, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* John H. G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Charkhari, H.H. Maharaja of, C.I.E.
Charlesworth, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Charrington, *Col.* Francis, C.M.G.
Chater, Sir Cathick P., C.M.G.
Chatham, William, C.M.G.
Chatr Pati, Rao Bahadur, C.S.I.
Chauvel, *Col.* Frank Wm., C.I.E.
Chauvel, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Geo., C.M.G.
Cheatle, George L., C.B.(c).
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, C.I.E.
Chiene, John, C.B.(c).
Chilcott, *Engr.-Rear-Adm.* William Winsland, C.B.(c).
Childe, *Col.* Ralph B. W., C.B.(m).
Childers, *Col.* E. S. Erskley, C.B.(m).
Chirindle, *Capt.* John P., C.M.G.
Cholmondeley, Norman Goodford, C.S.I.
Cholmondeley, *Col.* Hugh C., C.B.(m).
Choulnard, Honoré J. J. B., C.M.G.
Christian, *Capt.* Arthur H., M.V.O. (4th), A.D.C., R.N.
Christian, *Adm.* Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Christopher, *Maj.-Gen.* Leonard W., C.B.(m).
Church, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., C.I.E.
Churchill, Sidney J. A., M.V.O.(4th).
Churchill, John K. G. T. Spencer-, C.M.G.
Churchward, Alaric Watts, M.V.O.(5th).
Clare, *Capt.* Chapman J., C.M.G., R.N.
Clark, *Col.* Gowan C. S., C.M.G.
Clark, Henry E., C.M.G.
Clark, James R., C.B.(c).

Clark, Wm. Hy., C.M.G.
Clarke, *Capt.* A. E. Stanley, M.V.O.(5th).
Clarke, *Col.* Alexander R., C.B.(*c*).
Clarke, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur C., C.M.G.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
Clarke, *Capt.* Chas. H. G. Mansfield-, M.V.O.(4th).
Clarke, Edward H. S., C.I.E.
Clarke, Fredk. Jas., C.M.G.
Clarke, *Maj.* Thomas H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clauson, *Maj.* J. Eugene, C.M.G.
Clayton, *Maj.-Gen.* Frdk. T., C.B.(*m*).
Cleghorn, *Surg.-Gen.* James, C.S.I.
Cleland, Chas. Jno., M.V.O.(4th).
Clerk, George Russell, C.M.G.
Clery, *Surg.-Gen.* James A., C.B.(*m*).
Cleveland, Charles R., C.I.E.
Clibborn, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Clifford, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. C. R., C.B.(*m*).
Cloete, Hendrik, C.M.G.
Clogstoun, Herbt. C., C.I.E.
Close, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., C.M.G.
Clough, *Col.* Alfred H. B., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Clowes, *Lt.-Col.* Peter L., C.B.(*m*).
Coates, Abraham G., M.V.O.(5th).
Coates, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
Coats, *Col.* George H. B., C.B.(*m*).
Cobb, Henry Venn, C.I.E.
Cobham, Claude D., C.M.G.
Cochran, *Rear-Adm.* Charles H., M.V.O.(4th).
Cochrane, Thomas B. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Cochrane, *Maj.* T. Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Cochrane, *Col.* Wm. F. D., C.B.(*m*).
Cock, Henry, M.V.O.(5th).
Cockaday, *Capt.* George L., M.V.O.(5th).
Cockburn, Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Cocks, C. S. Somers, C.M.G.
Cocoto, Spiridon G., M.V.O.(4th).
Coghill, *Col.* Kendal J. W., C.B.(*m*).
Coghlan, *Col.* Charles, C.B.(*c*).
Cole, Alan S., C.B.(*c*).
Cole, *Col.* Arthur W. G. L., C.B.(*m*).
Coleman, James B., C.M.G.
Colenbrander, *Lt.-Col.* Johan W., C.B.(*m*).
Coles, *Col.* Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Coles, Charles E. (*Pachai*), C.M.G.
Collet, Wilfrid, C.M.G.
Collingwood, *Col.* Cuthbert G., C.B.(*m*).
Collingwood, *Fleet-Surg.* George T., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Collins, *Capt.* Robert H. M., C.M.G., R.N.
Collis, *Col.* William Cooke, C.M.G.
Colmer, Joseph G., C.M.G.
Colson, Charles, C.B.(*c*).
Colson, *Capt.* Edwd. M., M.V.O.(5th).
Colville, *Col.* Arthur E. W., C.B.(*m*).
Colvin, Elliot G., C.S.I.
Colvin, *Col.* Richard B., C.B.(*m*), T.D.
Colwell, Gen. George H. T., C.B.(*m*).
Colwell, *Lt.* George H., M.V.O.(5th).
Combe, *Maj.-Gen.* Boyce A., C.B.(*m*).
Compton, *Comm.* Walter B., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Congreve, *Col.* Walter N., M.V.O.(4th), V.C.
Connolly, *Col.* Benjamin B., C.B.(*m*).
Connor, *Capt.* H. G. Adams-, M.V.O.(4th).
Cook, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin B., M.V.O.(4th).
Cook, Frank Hy., C.I.E.
Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Cooper, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. D., C.B.(*m*).
Cooper, *Col.* Edward J., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Cooper, Francis A., C.M.G.
Cooper, *Col.* Harry, C.M.G.
Copley, *Col.* Robert C. A. Bewicke-, C.B.(*m*).
Corbet, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur D., C.B.(*m*).
Corbet, Eustace K., C.M.G.
Corbett, *Capt.* Chas. F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Cordeaux, *Capt.* Harry E. S., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Cork, Philip C., C.M.G.
Corner, *Engr.-Rr.-Adm.* Jno. Thos., C.B.(*c*).
Cornish, Josiah E., C.M.G.
Cory, William Wallace, C.M.G.
Cottingham, *Maj.* Edwd. Roden, M.V.O.(4th).
Cotton, *Comm.* Richard G. A. W. Stapleton-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Coulter, Robert Millar, C.M.G.
Courtenay, *Col.* Arthur H., C.B.(*m*).
Courtenay, *Col.* Edward R., C.B.(*m*).
Courthope, William John, C.B.(*c*).
Courtney, J. Mortimer, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Cousins, William Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Cowan, *Capt.* Walter H., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O., R.N.
Cowans, *Bt.-Gen.* John S., M.V.O.(4th).
Cowie, *Maj.-Gen.* Crombie, C.B.(*m*).
Cowper, Sydney, C.M.G.
Cox, Arthur F., C.S.I.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., C.B.(*m*).
Cox, Charles T., C.M.G.
Cox, H. Bertram, C.B.(*c*).
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Percy Z., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Coxhead, *Col.* James A., C.B.(*m*).
Crabb, Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Craddock, Reginald H., C.S.I.
Cradock, *Rear-Adm.* Christopher G. F. M., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Cradock, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu, C.B.(*m*).
Cruggs, Sir John G., M.V.O.(4th).
Craigie, *Maj.* Patrick G., C.B.(*c*).
Crampton, *Comm.* Denis B., M.V.O. (4th.), R.N.
Crawford, Arthur T., C.M.G.
Crawford, Henry L., C.M.G.
Crawford, *Comm.* Lawrence H., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Crawley, *Capt.* Richard P., M.V.O.(5th).
Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.(*m*).
Creagh, C. Vandeleur, C.M.G.
Creagh, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. W. Brazier-, C.M.G.
Creak, *Capt.* Ettrick W., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Cresswell, *Capt.* Wm. Rooke, C.M.G., R.N.
Crewe, *Col.* C. Preston, C.B.(*m*).
Crichton, *Lt.-Col.* Richmond R., C.I.F.
Crimmin, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E., V.C.
Crocker, George, C.B.(*c*).
Crofton, *Col.* Morgan S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Crofts, *Col.* Aylmer M., C.I.E.
Croie, Charles S., C.I.E.
Cromption, *Col.* Reginald E. B., C.B.(*m*).
Crosse, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R., M.V.O.(4th).
Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B., Bt., M.V.O.(4th).
Crowe, Eyre, C.B.(*c*).
Cruickshank, Alexander W., C.S.I.
Crutchley, *M.-Gen.* Chas., M.V.O.(4th).
Cullen, *Comm.* Percy, C.M.G., R.N.
Cumberbatch, Hy. Alfred, C.M.G.
Cumberland, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Cuming, *Col.* Helier B., C.B.(*m*).
Cummins, *Maj.* Hy. Alfred, C.M.G.
Cummins, *Maj.-Gen.* James T., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Cunningham, *Col.* David D., C.I.E.
Cunningham, *Col.* G. Glencairn, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Curmi, Tancred, M.V.O.(4th).
Currie, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
Currie, *Maj.* Wm. Leopold, C.M.G.
Currie, Harry Augustus Frdk., C.M.G.
Curtis, *Col.* Reginald S., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Cust, Lionel H., M.V.O.(4th).
Custance, *Col.* Frederic H., C.B.(*m*).
Dalgety, *Col.* Edmund Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Dalgety, *Col.* Reginald Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Dallas, *Dep.-Surg.-Gn.* Alex. M., C.I.E.
Dalmahoy, *Col.* James A., M.V.O.(4th).
Dalrymple, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Liston, C.B.(*m*).
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A. B., C.B.(*m*).
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Dalyell, Raiph, C.B.(*c*).
Dalzell, *Col.* Hon. Arthur E., C.B.(*m*).
Damant, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dampier, Hy. Lucius, C.I.E.
Dare, *Rear-Adm.* Charles H., M.V.O. (4th).
Darlington, Edwin, C.I.E.
Daukes, Frederic C., C.I.E.
David, Tannatt W. E., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Davidson, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Davidson, Robert, C.S.I.
Davidson, Walter E., C.M.G.
Davidson, *Col.* Wm. Leslie, C.B.(*m*).
Davie, *Maj.* Arthur F. Ferguson-, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Davie, Wm. Augustus Ferguson-, C.B.(*c*).
Davies, *Col.* Fras. Jno., C.B.(*m*).
Davies, *Col.* Richard H., C.B.(*m*).
Davies, *Col.* Thomas A. H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Davies, William Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Davis, Charles, M.V.O.(5th).
Davis, *Adm.* Edward H. M., C.M.G.
Davis, Nicholas D., C.M.G.
Davis, *Supt.* William Dominic, M.V.O.(5th).
Davison, *Brig.-Gen.* Kenneth S., C.B.(*m*).
Davy, James S., C.B.(*c*).
Dawkins, *Col.* C. Tyrwhitt, C.M.G.
Dawkins, *Col.* John W. G., C.B.(*m*).
Dawnay, *Capt.* Guy Payan, D.S.O., M.V.O.(5th).
Dawson, *General* Francis, C.B.(*m*).
Dawson, Samuel E., C.M.G.
Daya Kishen Kaul, Rai Sahcb Diwan, C.I.E.
Deacon, *Maj.* W. T., C.B.(*m*).
Deane, Hy. Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Deane, *Col.* George W., C.B.(*m*).
Deane, *Maj.* James, C.M.G.
de Boucherville, Hon. Charles E.B., C.M.G.
De Brath, *Maj.-Gen.* E., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
de Burgh, *Col.* Ulick G. C., C.B.(*c*).
De Celles, Alfred Duclos, C.M.G.
de Chair, *Capt.* Dudley R. S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
de Chazal, Hon. Pierre A. E., C.M.G.
De la Bère, Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Delavoye, *Col.* Alexander M., C.B.(*c*).
de Lisle, *Col.* Hy. de B., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Delmege, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Alfd. G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
De Lotbinière, *Maj.* Alain Joly-, C.I.E.
Dempster, Francis E., C.I.E.
Denison, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Denison, *Col.* Septimus J. A., C.M.G.
Dennistoun, *Capt.* Ian O., M.V.O.(4th).
Denny, *Col.* Hy. Cuthbert, C.B.(*m*).
Denyer, Stanley E., C.M.G.
de Paravicini, Percy J., M.V.O.(4th).
De Piro, Giuseppe Lorenzo (Marchesi), C.M.G.
Dering, Herb. Guy, M.V.O.(4th).
de Rougemont, *Maj.* Cecil H., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Deru, Raja of Pariakimedi, C.I.E.
de Salis, *Capt.* Wm. F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Desaraj Urs, *Lieut. J.*, M.V.O. (4th).
de Saram, J. Henricus, C.M.G.
Desborough, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Deshon, Edward, C.M.G.
Deshon, *Lt.-Gen.* Fredk. G. T., C.B.(*m*).
de Smidt, Henry, C.M.G.
de Soucanton, Baron J. C. E. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Des Vœux, *Lieut.-Gen.* C. Hamilton, C.B.(*m*).

de Winton, Walter B., C.I.E.
De-Wold, *Lt.-Col.* Hilmer T. Bru-, C.M.G.
Dhanjibhoy Fakirji Commadore, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Dicey, Edward J. S., C.B.(*c*).
Dick, *Col.* Archibald C. D., C.B.(*m*).
Dicken, *Col.* Wm. Popham, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dickie, *Col.* John E., C.B.(*m*), R.E.
Dickins, F. Victor, C.B.(*c*).
Dickins, *Maj.-Gen.* W. D. Scrase, C.B.(*m*).
Dickinson, *Lieut.-Col.* Wil iam, C.S.I.
Dickson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. B. Ballantyne, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Digby, Samuel, C.I.E.
Dobbie, William Herbert, C.I.E.
Dobbs, H. R. Conway, C.I.E.
Dodds, James M., C.B.(*c*).
Donald, *Maj.-Gen.* Colin G., C.B.(*m*).
Donald, Douglas, C.I.E.
Donald, John S., C.I.E.
Donaldson, Hay Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Donaldson, William, C.B.(*c*).
Donnan, James, C.M.G.
Donne, *Col.* Henry R. B., C.B.(*m*).
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Doran, *Col.* Beauchamp J. C., C.B.(*m*).
Doran, Edwd. Anthony, C.I.E.
Doran, *Col.* Walter R. B., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dorman, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Cotter, C.M.G.
Doughty, Arthur G., C.M.G.
Douglas, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu W., C.I.E.
Douglas, *Adm.* Sholto, C.B.(*m*).
Douglas, *Col.* William, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Doule, James McC., C.S.I.
Dowdall, Lawrence C. E. D., C.B.(*c*).
Dowker, *Gen.* Howard C., C.B.(*m*).
Downes, *Maj.-Gen.* Major F., C.M.G.
Downing, *Col.* Cameron M. H., C.M.G.
Drage, *Col.* Thos. Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Drayton, Edward R., C.M.G.
Dring, William Albert, C.I.E.
Drummond, *Brr.-Gen.* Francis H. Rutherford, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Drummond, *Capt.* George R. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Drummond, *Col.* Laurence Geo., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Drury, *Col.* Charles Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Drury, Henry G., M.V.O.(4th).
Du Boulay, J. Houssemayne, C.I.E.
Du Cane, *Col.* Hubert J., M.V.O.(4th).
Du Cane, *Col.* John P., C.B.(*m*).
Duck, *Vice-Adm.* Francis, C.B.(*m*).
Duff, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Duffy, C. Gavan, C.M.G.
Duke, Frederick William, C.S.I.
Duleep Singh, Prince Frederick V., M.V.O.(4th).
Dumaresq, *Capt.* Jno. S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Duncan, Leland L., M.V.O.(4th).
Duncan, Patrick, C.M.G.
Dundee, *Col.* Wm. J. D., C.I.E.
Dunlop, Alexander J., C.I.E.
Dunlop, *Col.* James Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Dunlop, *Col.* Samuel, C.M.G.
Dunne, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
Durand, *Col.* Algernon G. A., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Durnford, Richard, C.B.(*c*).
Durrant, Arthur L., M.V.O.(4th).
Dyce, *Col.* George H. C., C.B.(*m*).
Dyke, Maj.-Gen. Samuel, M.V.O.(5th).
Eaglesome, John E., C.M.G.
Eames, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. L'Estrange, C.B.(*m*.).
Earle, Archdale, C.I.E.
Earle, Lionel, C.M.G.
Eaton, *Col.* John, C.B.(*c*).
Edge, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Dallas, C.B.(*m*).
Edis, *Col.* Robert Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Edmeades, *Lt.-Col.* James F., M.V.O.(4th).
Edridge, *Col.* Frdk. Lockwood, C.B.(*m*).
Edulji Dinshaw, C.I.E.
Edwards, *Col.* Alfred H. M., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Edwards, Wilbraham T. A., C.M.G.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Rice, C.M.G.
Egerton, Brian, C.I.E.
Egerton, *Col.* Granville G. A., C.B.(*m*).
Egerton, Reginald A., C.B.(*c*).
Elliot, *Mj.* Edmd. Halbert, M.V.O.(4th).
Elliot, Rev. Frederick R., M.V.O.(4th).
Elliott, Algernon, C.I.E.
Elliott, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Ellis, *Col.* Chas. Conyngham, C.B.(*m*).
Ellis, *Capt* Edwd. H. F. Heaton-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Ellis, Francis R., C.M.G.
Ellis, Robt. Powley, M.V.O.(5th).
Ellison, *Br.-Gen.* Gerald F., C.B.(*m*).
Ellison, *Col.* Wm. A., M.V.O.(4th).
Elmslie, *Col.* Frederick B., C.B.(*m*).
Elton, *Col.* F. Coulthurst, C.B.(*m*).
Elwes, *Maj.* Hy. Cecil, M.V.O.(5th).
Englebach, Francis Regd., M.V.O.(5th).
Enthoven, Reginald Edward, C.I.E.
Erskine, *Col.* Jas. Fras., M.V.O.(4th).
Erskine, *Lt.-Col.* Keith D., C.I.E.
Erskine, Hon. Wm. A. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis J. W., C.B.(*m*).
Evans, *Comm.* Bertram S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Evans, *Col.* E. Stokes, C.B.(*m*).
Evans, Henry Farrington, C.S.I.
Evans, *Gen.* Horace M., C.B.(*m*).
Evans, J. Emrys, C.M.G.
Evans, Hon. John William, C.M.G.
Evans, Maurice S., C.M.G.
Evans, *Maj.-Gen.* T. J. Penrhys, C.B.(*m*).
Evans, William, C.B.(*c*).
Evatt, *Surgeon-Gen.* George J. H., C.B.(*m*).
Even, *Col.* George Eusèbe, C.B.(*m*).
Everett, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Spencer, C.B.(*m*).
Ewing, Dr. Jas. Alfred, C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Exham, Col. Richard, C.M.G.
Eyles, Alfred, C.B.(*c*).
Eyles, G. Launcelot, C.M.G.
Eyre, *Col.* Edmund Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Faber, George D., C.B.(*c*), M.P.
Fabre, Hector, C.M.G.
Fairbrother, *Col.* W. Tomes, C.B.(*m*).
Fairholme, George F., C.M.G.
Fairholme, *Col.* William E., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Fairtlough, *Maj.* Edward C. D'H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fairtlough, *Col.* Frederick H., C.M.G.
Fancourt, *Col.* St. John M., C.B.(*m*).
Fanshawe, Herbert C., C.S.I.
Fanshawe, *Col.* Hew D., C.B.(*m*).
Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, C.I.E.
Faridoonji Jamshedji, C.I.E.
Farnall, H. de la R. B., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Farquhar, Joseph, C.M.G.
Farquharson, James M., C.M.G.
Farrington, *Col.* Malcolm C., C.B.(*m*).
Fasken, *M.-G.* Charles G. M., C.B.(*m*).
Fatch Ali Khan, Nawab, C.I.E.
Faussett, *Capt.* Bryan Godfrey-, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Fawcett, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. James, C.B.(*m*).
Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.
Fearon, Daniel R., C.M.G.
Fegen, *Vice-Adm.* Frederick F., M.V.O.(4th).
Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. B., C.B.(*m*).
Feilden, *Col.* H. Wemyss, C.B.(*m*).
Fell, Godfrey B. H., C.I.E.
Fellowes, *Rear-Adm.* Thomas H. B., C.B.(*m*).
Fellows, *Col.* R. Bruce, C.B.(*c*).
Fenn, *Col.* Ernest H., C.I.E.
Fenton, *Col.* Alex. Bulstrode, C.B.(*m*).
Fenwick, George T., C.M.G.
Fenwick, *Col.* Henry T., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Ferard, Hy. Cecil, C.I.E.
Ferguson, Hon. John, C.M.G.
Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Nicholas C., C.M.G.
Fergusson, James, C.I.E.
Fergusson, John, C.B.(*c*).
Ferreira, P. J., C.M.G.
Ferrier, *Maj.-Gen.* James A., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Festing, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Festing, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwd. R., C.B.(*c*).
Fetherstonhaugh, Herbert H., M.V.O.(4th).
Fetherstonhaugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. S. R., C.B.(*m*).
Ffolkes, Rev. Francis A. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Fiddes, George V., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Field, *Adm.* Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Filose, Michael, C.I.E.
Filrose, *Lt.-Col.* Clement, M.V.O.(5th).
Findlay, *Surg.-Maj.* John, C.I.E.
Findlay, Mansfeldt de C., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Findlay, *Col.* Neil D., C.B.(*m*).
Finlay, James F., C.S.I.
Finlayson, *Col.* Robert A., C.M.G.
Finn, *Col.* Harry, C.B.(*m*).
Finney, Stephen, C.I.E.
Finnis, *Col.* Henry, C.S.I., R.E.
Finucane, Rt. Hon. Michael, C.S.I.
Fisher, *R.-Adm.* Wm. Blake, C.B.(*m*).
Fisher, *Comm.* Wm. W., M.V.O.(4th).
FitzGerald, *Col.* Herbert S., C.B.(*m*).
FitzGerald, *Insp.-Gen.* Michael, C.M.G., R.N.
FitzGerald, Percy S. V., C.S.I.
FitzHugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred, C.B.(*m*).
FitzHugh, *Capt.* Terrick C., M.V.O.(5th).
Fitzmaurice, Gerald H., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Fitzmaurice, Maurice, C.M.G.
Fleet, John F., C.I.E.
Fleming, A. Percy, C.M.G.
Fletcher, *Lt.* Henry L. Aubrey-, M.V.O.(5th).
Flint, Joseph, C.M.G.
Flynn, Joshua Albert, C.B.(*c*).
Follett, *Capt.* Gilbert B. S., M.V.O.(5th).
Foote, *Vice-Adm.* Randolph F. O., C.M.G.
Forbes, Arthur, C.S.I.
Forbes, James, M.V.O.(5th).
Forbes, *Col.* Willoughby E. G., C.B.(*m*).
Ford, *Col.* Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Foreman, Harry B., C.B.(*c*).
Forrest, George Wm., C.I.E.
Forsyth, Neil, M.V.O.(5th).
Fortescue, *Col.* Hon. Charles G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fortescue, Hon. Jno. Wm., M.V.O.(4th).
Fosbery, Edmund W., C.M.G.
Fosbery, Widenham F. W., C.M.G.
Foster, F. W. Percival, C.M.G.
Foster, *Col.* Turville D., M.V.O.(4th).
Fowle, *Col.* Frederick Trenchard, C.B.(*m*).
Fowler, George M., C.M.G.
Foxton, Hon. Justin F. G., C.M.G.
Francis, *Col.* Jno. Lewis, M.V.O.(4th).
Franklin, *Comm.* Philip, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Franklyn, *Lieut.-Gen.* Wm. Edmund, C.B.(*m*).
Franks, *Captain* Norman, C.I.E.
Fraser, Everard D. H., C.M.G.
Fraser, John, C.M.G.
Fraser, *Maj.* J. Randall, C.M.G.
Fraser, Stuart M., C.I.E.
Freeman, *Col.* Alfred, C.M.G.
Freeth, *Lt.-Col.* William, M.V.O.(4th).
Fremantle, *Capt.* Sydney Robt., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.

French, *Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
French, Edward H., C.B.(*c*).
Freyer, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. F., C.M.G.
Friend, *Col.* Lovick B., C.B.(*m*).
Froude, Ashley A., C.M.G.
Twiford, Harry E., C.M.G.
Fuller, Francis C. B. D., C.M.G.
Fuller, Hy. Roxburgh, M.V.O.(4th).
Furlong, Robert O'B., C.B.(*c*).
Fyers, *Capt.* Herbert A. N., M.V.O.(4th).
Gairdner, James, C.B.(*c*).
Gaisford, *Col.* R. Boileau, C.M.G.
Gait, Edwd. Albert, C.I.E.
Gallwey, *Col.* Edmond J., C.B.(*m*).
Gallwey, *Capt.* Wm. T. Payne, M.V.O.(5th).
Gamble, *V.-Adm.* Edwd. H., C.B.(*m*).
Gamble, James S., C.I.E.
Gandgadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Ganpat Rai, Diwan, C.I.E.
Gard, Wm. Hy., M.V.O.(4th).
Gardner, Christopher T., C.M.G.
Garforth, *Rear-Adm.* Edmund St.J., C.B.(*m*).
Garland, Patrick Joseph, C.M.G.
Garran, R. Randolph, C.M.G.
Garratt, *Col.* Francis S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Garrett, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund, C.B.(*c*).
Garstin, *Col.* Alfred A., C.M.G.
Gates, Frank C., C.S.I.
Gatt, Hon. Lorenzo, C.M.G.
Gaunt, *Capt.* Ernest F. A., C.M.G., R.N
Gell, Herbert G., M.V.O.(4th).
George, Edward C. S., C.I.E.
Ghulam Raza Khan, *Risaldar Maj.*, M.V.O.(5th).
Gibbon, Thomas M., C.I.E.
Gibbons, James S., C.B.(*c*).
Gibbons, William, C.B.(*c*).
Gibson, Henry J., C.B.(*c*).
Gibson, *Lt.* Isham W., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Gibson, Walter M., M.V.O.(4th).
Giffard, *Vice-Ad.* George A., C.M.G.
Gifford, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Charles E., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Gilbert, Alfred, M.V.O.(4th).
Giles, Edward, C.I.E.
Giles, Robert, C.I.E.
Gimlette, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H. D., C.I.E., M.D.
Gimlette, *Insp.-Gen.* Thos. D., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Glasier, Frank Bedford, C.M.G.
Glass, James G. H., C.I.E.
Glazebrook, Richd. Tetley, C.B.(*c*), Sc.D.
Glynn, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas G. P., C.M.G.
Goad, *Col.* Howard, C.S.I.
Godfrey, Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
Godfrey, *Lieut.* Charles, M.V.O.(5th).
Godfrey, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart Hill, C.I.E.
Godley, *Col.* Alexander J., C.B.(*m*).
Godley, *Col.* Francis C., M.V.O.(4th).
Godman, *Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(*c*).
Goldie, *Capt.* Mark L., D.S.O., M.V.O.(5th).
Goldney, *Col.* Thomas H., C.B.(*m*).
Goldsworthy, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter T., C.B.(*m*).
Golley, *Col.* Alexander John, C.B.(*m*).
Gomerino, Baron of, C.M.G.
Goodridge, *R.-Adm.* Walter S., C.I.E.
Goodwin, *Maj.* George A., C.M.G.
Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
Gordon, *Col.* Alex. Hamilton, C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, Archibd. Alex., M.V.O.(4th).
Gordon, Arthur J. L., C.M.G.
Gordon, *Maj.* Duncan F., M.V.O.(4th).
Gordon, *Col.* James H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gordon, *Col.* J. Redmond P., C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, *Col.* John C. F., C.I.E.
Gordon, *Col.* Joseph M., C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, *Col.* Louis A., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gordon, Webster B., C.I.E.
Gordon, *Gen.* William, C.I.E.
Gordon, *Capt.* Wm. Alexander, C.M.G.
Gore, *Col.* St. George C., C.S.I.
Gore, *Col.* St. John C., C.B.(*m*).
Gorringe, *Col.* George F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gough, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh Sutlej, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Gough, *Col.* John Edmond, V.C., C.M.G.
Gracey, *Col.* Thomas, C.S.I.
Gracie, Alexander, M.V.O.(4th).
Graff, Stephen J., C.B.(*c*).
Graham, *Comm.* C. E. F. Cunninghame, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Graham, *Col.* Edwd. R. C., C.B.(*m*).
Graham, Ronald, C.B.(*c*).
Grahame, Geo. Dixon, M.V.O.(4th).
Grant, Alfred Hamilton, C.I.E.
Grant, *Col.* Edward J., C.B.(*m*).
Grant, *Col.* Hugh, C.B.(*m*).
Grant, *Col.* Samuel C. N., C.M.G.
Grant, William, C.M.G.
Granville, *Capt.* Dennis, M.V.O. (4th).
Graves, Robert W., C.M.G.
Gray, *M.-Gen.* Wm. Du Gard, C.B.(*m*).
Green, Rev. Wm. Spotswood, C.B.(*c*).
Greene, *Col.* Hon. Edwd. M., C.M.G.
Greene, William Graham, C.B.(*c*).
Greenstreet, Reginald H., C.I.E.
Greer, Joseph, C.M.G.
Greer, Richard T., C.S.I.
Gregorie, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F., C.B.(*m*).
Grenfell, *Col.* Harold M., M.V.O.(4th).
Grenfell, Wilfred T., M.D.
Greville, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alwyn H. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.I.E.
Grey, *Col.* Leopold J. H., C.S.I.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Raleigh, C.M.G.
Grierson, George A., C.I.E.
Griffin, Martin Jos., C.M.G.
Griffith, *Col.* Charles Duncan, C.M.G.
Griffith, Horace M. B., C.M.G.
Griffiths, Vincent, C.B.(*c*).
Grimston, *Lt.-Col.* Rollo E., C.I.E.
Grinlinton, Frederick Hy., C.M.G.
Grogan, *Col.* Edward S., C.B.(*m*).
Grog, *Col.* Edward A. W. S., C.B.(*m*).
Grover, *M.-G.* Malcolm H. S., C.B.(*m*).
Gubbins, John H., C.M.G.
Gubbins, *Surg.-Gen.* William L., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Gudgeon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E., C.M.G.
Guggisberg, *Maj.* Fdk. G., C.M.G., R.E.
Guinness, *Col.* Hy. Wm. N., C.B.(*m*).
Guinness, Hon. Rupert E. C., C.M.G.
Gully, Hon. Edward W. K., C.B.(*c*).
Gundry, Richard S., C.B.(*c*).
Gurdon, *Maj.* Bertram E. M., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Gurmukh Singh, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E.
Gurney, Martyn P. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Gwatkin, *Col.* Frederick S., C.B.(*m*).
Gwynn, *Maj.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Haddock, *Comm.* Herbert J., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Haden, Francis S., C.M.G.
Haffkine, Waldemar M. W., C.I.E.
Haking, *Col.* Richard, C.B.(*m*).
Halahan, *Lt.* Fredk. C., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
Haldane, *Col.* James A. L., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hall, *Lieut.* Chas. W. H., M.V.O.(5th).
Hall, *Col.* Henry S., C.B.(*c*).
Hall, *Col.* Lewis M. Murray, C.B.(*m*).
Hall, Sydney P., M.V.O.(4th).
Hall, Wm. Thomas, C.S.I.
Halliday, Fredk. L., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Haly, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. H. O'Grady, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hamilton, Charles B., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward O. F., C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* George V., C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Col.* Gilbert H. C., C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Surg.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Rear-Adm.* Jas. de Courcy, M.V.O.(4th).
Hamilton, John G., M.V.O.(4th).
Hamilton, *Maj.* Hon. Leslie D'H., M.V.O.(5th).
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas W. O'H., C.M.G.
Hamley, *Col.* Francis G., C.M.G.
Hamley, *Com.-Gen.* Joseph O., C.B.(*c*).
Hammersley, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick, C.B.(*m*).
Hammick, Murray, C.I.E.
Hammond, *Col.* Dayrell T., C.B.(*c*).
Hamnett, George, C.I.E.
Handcock, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.(*m*).
Hanford, *Col.* John C., C.B.(*m*).
Hanid-uz-Zafar, Khan Bahadur Sahibzada, C.I.E.
Hankin, Arthur C., C.I.E.
Hanley, Allen H., C.M.G.
Hansell, Henry F., M.V.O.(5th).
Hapgood, Henry James, C.B.(*c*).
Haran, James Augustin, C.M.G., M.D.
Harari, Victor R. (*Pasha*), C.M.G.
Harbord, *Col.* Hon. Charles, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Harding, Colin, C.M.G.
Hardy, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk., C.B.(*m*).
Hardy, Richard G., C.S.I.
Hare, *Col.* Frederick S. C., C.M.G.
Hare, *Col.* Richard C., C.B.(*m*).
Hare, Robert D., C.I.E.
Hare, *Maj.* Robt. H., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Harford, *Col.* Hy. Chas., C.B.(*m*).
Harkness, *Col.* Henry D'A., C.B.(*m*).
Harness, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
Harrel, Wm. Vesey, M.V.O.(4th).
Harriott, George Moss, C.I.E.
Harris, Charles A., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Harris, *Lt.-Col.* David, C.M.G.
Harris, *Gen.* Philip H. F., C.B.(*m*).
Harris, *Col.* Richd. H. W. H., C.B.(*m*).
Harris, Robert, C.M.G.
Harris, Walter Hy., C.M.G.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar G., C.B.(*m*).
Harrison, Francis Capel, C.S.I.
Harrison, *Lt.* Henry N. B., M.V.O.(5th).
Harrison, John B., C.M.G.
Harrison, *Col.* Robert A. G., C.M.G.
Harrisson, Sydney Thirlwall, C.M.G.
Hart, *Col.* Charles J., C.B.(*c*).
Hartley, *Col.* Edmund B., C.M.G., V.C.
Hartley, Percival H. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Harvey, Hy. Paul, C.B.(*c*).
Hastings, *Adm.* Alexander P., C.B.(*m*).
Hastings, Charles G. W., C.I.E.
Hastings, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwd. S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hastings, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis E., C.B.(*m*).
Hastings, *Gen.* Francis Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Hatch, *Lt.-Col.* George P., C.M.G.
Hatton, *Maj.-Gen.* Villiers, C.B.(*m*).
Hawes, *Col.* Benjamin R., C.B.(*m*).
Hawes, *Maj.-Gen.* George H., C.B.(*m*).
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry M. P. C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Hawkesley, *Com.* Jas. R. Price, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Cæsar, C.B.(*m*).
Hawkins, *Col.* Walter F., C.M.G.
Hay, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Owen, C.B.(*m*).
Hay, *Col.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Hay, James P., M.V.O.(4th).
Hay, John B., C.M.G.
Hay, *Col.* James R. M. Dalrymple-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hay, Francis E. Drummond-, M.V.O.(4th).
Healey, *Col.* Charles, C.M.G.
Heath, *Col.* Frederick Crofton, C.B.(*m*)
Heath, *Col.* Harry H. R., C.B.(*m*).
Heath, *Col.* Hy. N. Chas., C.B. (*m*).
Heath, *Capt.* Herbert L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Heath, *Lt.-Col.* John M., C.M.G.
Heberden, Wm. Buller, C.B.(*c*).

Hébert, Louis P., C.M.G.
Hedley, John, M.V.O.(4th).
Heffernan, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* John H., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Hegan, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Heidenstam, Frederick C., C.M.G.
Hellard, *Col.* Robert C., C.B.(*c*).
Hemming, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick W., C.B.(*m*).
Henderson, Alfred F., C.M.G.
Henderson, *Br.-Gen.* David, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Henderson, *Lt.* Francis B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Henderson, *V.-A.* F. Hannam, C.M.G.
Henderson, *Vice-Adm.* George M., M.V.O.(4th).
Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip D., C.S.I.
Henderson, Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Henderson, R. Heriot, C.I.E.
Henderson, Robert H., C.M.G.
Henderson, Wm. Robert, C.M.G.
Hendley, *Col.* Thomas H., C.I.E.
Heneage, *Captain* Algernon W., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Heneage, *Major* Godfrey C. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Henry, *Lieut.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Henry, Hon. John, C.M.G.
Hensman, *Col.* Henry F., C.M.G.
Hepworth, *Comm.* Melville W. C., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Herbert, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, C.S.I.
Herbert, Charles St. J. S., C.B.(*c*).
Herbert, *Col.* Edmund Arthur, M.V.O.(4th).
Herbert, *Col.* Edward Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Herries, Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Hertslet, Harry L., M.V.O.(4th).
Hertz, Henry F., C.I.E.
Hervey, Dudley F. A., C.M.G.
Het Ram, Pandit, C.I.E.
Heuston, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. S., C.M.G.
Hewby, Wm. Petch, C.M.G.
Hewett, *K.-Adm.* Geo. Hayley-, C.I.E.
Hewitt, Frederick Wm., M.V.O.(4th).
Hewson, *Capt.* Lionel L., M.V.O.(5th).
Heydegg, George von Pfyffer-, M.V.O.(4th).
Hickey, *Capt.* Daniel, M.V.O.(5th).
Hickley, *Capt.* Cecil S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hickman, *Col.* Thomas E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.P.
Hicks, *Col.* Hy. Tempest, C.B.(*m*).
Hickson, *Col.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*).
Higgs, Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Higinbotham, *Capt.* George M., M.V.O.(4th).
Hildebrand, Arthur H., C.I.E.
Hill, Arthur, C.I.E.
Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Augustus W., C.B.(*m*).
Hill, Claude H. A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hill, Edward B. L., C.B.(*c*).
Hill, *Col.* Joseph, C.B.(*c*).
Hill, *Col.* Peter Edwd., C.B.(*m*).
Hill, *Flt.-Surg.* Robt., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hill, *Maj.* Thomas H., C.I.E.
Hill, Vincent W., M.V.O.(4th).
Hill, *Col.* Wm. Alexander, C.B.(*c*).
Hill, *Capt.* Hugh Staveley-, M.V.O.(4th).
Hillier, Edward G., C.M.G.
Hillier, Joseph H., M.V.O.(4th).
Hills, *Maj.* Edmond H., C.M.G.
Hilston, *Insp.-Gen.* Duncan, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Hinde, *Col.* John H. E., C.B.(*m*).
Hippisley, *Col.* Richard L., C.B.(*m*).
Hipwell, *Col.* Alfred G., C.B.(*m*).
Hirtzel, Fredk. Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Hitto Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Ho Kai, C.M.G.
Hoad, *Col.* John C., C.M.G.
Hobbs, *Col.* Percy E. F., C.M.G.
Hobday, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. F., C.B.(*m*).
Hobley, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Hodding, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Hodge, *Capt.* Roland H. Hermon-, M.V.O.(4th).
Hodges, Aubrey D. P., C.M.G., M.D.
Hodgson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. West, M.V.O. (4th).
Hodoul, François, C.M.G.
Hoernle, Augustus F. R., C.I.E.
Hoffmeister, William, M.V.O.(4th).
Hogg, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. C., C.B.(*m*).
Hogge, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur F., C.B.(*m*).
Hogge, *Col.* Charles, C.B.(*m*).
Holborrow, *Col.* William H., C.M.G.
Holbrook, *Lieut.* Leonard S., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Holdsworth, *Lt.-Col.* John J., C.I.E.
Holland, *Col.* Arthur E. A., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Holland, Bernard H., C.B.(*c*).
Holland, *Comm.* Gerald E., C.I.E., D.S.O., R.I.M.
Holland, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Holland, Herbert C., M.V.O. (4th).
Holme, John M., C.S.I.
Holt, *Col.* Wm. John, C.B.(*m*).
Home, *Col.* Frederick J., C.S.I.
Home, Walter, C.I.E.
Honey, John William, C.M.G.
Hood, *Capt.* Hon. Horace L. A., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O., R.N.
Hoole, *Col.* James, C.M.G.
Hope, *Col.* Lewis A., C.B.(*m*).
Hopkins, *Fleet-Paymr.* David B. L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hopwood, Charles A., C.B.(*c*).
Hore, *Col.* Charles O., C.M.G.
Horn, David B., C.I.E.
Hornby, *Capt.* Robt. S. P, C.M.G., R.N.
Horsfall, Jeremiah G., C.I.E.
Hoshang Jamasji Dartur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Hoskyns, *Rear-Adm.* Peyton, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Houston, William, C.M.G.
Howard, *Lt.-Col.* Henry R. L., C.B.(*m*).
Howell, Mortimer S., C.I.E.
Huddleston, George, C.I.E.
Hudon, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph A. G., C.M.G.
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Havelock, C.I.E.
Huggins, *Lt.-Col.* Ponsonby G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hughes, Arthur J., C.I.E.
Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F., C.B.(*m*).
Hughes, *Col.* Edward T., C.B.(*c*).
Hughes, *Col.* Emilius, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hughes, Herbert, C.M.G.
Hughes, *Col.* John A., C.B.(*c*).
Hull, Hy. Mitchell, C.M.G.
Hume, Allan O., C.B.(*c*).
Hume, *Col.* C. Vernon, M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Humphry, Alfred Paget, M.V.O.(4th).
Hunt, Atlee A., C.M.G.
Hunt, Edmund Langley-, C.M.G.
Hunter, Hamilton, C.M.G.
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* John M., C.S.I.
Hunza, Mir of, C.I.E.
Hurst, Cecil J. B., C.B.(*c*).
Husain Bilgrami Saiyid, C.S.I.
Huskisson, *Col.* Saml. Geo., C.B.(*m*).
Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles S., C.B.(*c*).
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Gen.* Hy. D., C.S.I.
Hutchinson, *Col.* James B., C.S.I.
Hyde, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Lang-, C.M.G.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E.
Inglefield, *Col.* Fras. S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Inglefield, *Col.* Norman B., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Inglis, Albemarle P., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Inglis, Wm. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.
Ireland, *Col.* Robert M., C.M.G.
Irvine, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Irvine, *Col.* James L., C.B.(*m*).
Irving, Charles J., C.M.G.
Irwin, *Lt.-Col.* De la C. Thos., C.M.G.
Irwin, George R., C.S.I.
Irwin, Henry, C.I.E.
Irwin, *Col.* John S., C.B.(*c*).
Ismay, Stanley, C.S.I.
Izat, Alexander, C.I.E.
Jack, *Col.* Herbert R. H., C.M.G.
Jackson, Frederick J., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Jackson, *Col.* Herbert Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Jackson, *Capt.* Lambert C., C.M.G., R.E.
Jackson, *Col.* Louis C., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Col.* Robert Whyte Melville, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Jackson, *Col.* Samuel, C.I.E.
Jackson, *Capt.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Jacob, *Maj.* Arthur Le Grand, C.I.E.
Jacob, Edward F., C.I.E.
Jacob, Lionel M., C.S.I.
Jacob, *Col.* Sydney L., C.I.E.
Jagadish Chandra Bose, C.I.E.
Jallab Khan, Sardar, C.I.E.
Jalal ud Din Khan, Akhundzada of Kandahar, C.I.E.
James, Frederick S., C.M.G.
James, John Arthur, M.V.O.(4th).
James, Wm. Dodge, M.V.O.(4th).
Jamieson, Leander Starr, C.B.(*c*).
Jamieson, George, C.M.G.
Jamieson, James William, C.M.G.
Jardine, William Ellis, C.I.E.
Jarrett, *Col.* Henry S., C.I.E.
Jarvis, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander W., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Jarvis, *Maj.* Arthur M., C.M.G.
Jeffreys, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry B., C.B.(*m*).
Jeffreys, *Colonel* Patrick D., C.B.(*m*).
Jelf, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard H., C.M.G.
Jenkins, John L., C.S.I.
Jenner, George F. B., C.M.G.
Jonnings, *Col.* Edward L. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Jennings, *Col.* Robert Henry, C.S.I.
Jerome, *Col.* Henry J. W., C.B.(*m*).
Jessop, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Thorp, C.I.E.
Jiwan Singh, Sardar, C.S.I.
Jodrell, *Col.* Edward T. D. Cotton-, C.B.(*c*).
Johns, William Arthur, C.I.E.
Johnson, *Col.* Frederick F., C.B.(*m*).
Johnson, George William, C.M.G.
Johnson, *Capt.* Henry C., M.V.O.(5th).
Johnson, *Col.* Richd. F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
Johnson, Wilf. Athelstan-, M.V.O.(5th).
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Henry H., C.B.(*m*).
Johnston, *Col.* James W., M.V.O.(4th).
Johnston, *Col.* Percy H., C.M.G.
Johnston, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
Johnstone, Frederick J., C.I.E.
Johnstone, *Lt.-Col.* James R., C.B.(*m*).
Jones, Adrian, M.V.O.(4th).
Jones, *Col.* Morey Q., C.B.(*m*).
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Owen, C.B.(*c*).
Jones, William Brittain, C.S.I.
Jopp, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Jopp, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Joyner, Robert B., C.I.E.
Judd, John W., C.B.(*c*).
Julian, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver R. A., C.M.G.
Just, Hartmann W., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Kallas Chandra Bose, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kali Prasanna Ghosh, Rai, C.I.E.
Kali Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kalinath Mitter, Babu, C.I.E.
Kaluba, Kumar Shri, C.I.E.
Kanshi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kane, *Adm.* Henry C., C.B.(*m*).
Karim Beg, Sardar Bahadur, M.V.O. (5th).
Kashi Rao Sarve, Sardar Bahadur, C.S.I.
Keefer, Thomas C., C.M.G.
Keene, Charles J., C.I.E.
Keene, Hy. George, C.I.E.
Keene, William, M.V.O.(4th).
Keene, *Capt.* Wm. G. E. Ruck-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.

Keighley, *Col.* Chas. M., C.B.(*m*),D.S.O.
Keir, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. L., C.B.(*m*).
Kekewich, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert G., C.B.(*m*).
Kelham, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. Robert, C.B.(*m*).
Kelly, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Kelly, *Col.* James G., C.B.(*m*).
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Nicholas Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* R. Vandeleur, C.B.(*m*).
Kemball, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A., C.I.E.
Kemball, *Col.* Geo. Vero, C.B.(*m*),D.S.O.
Kemble, *Lt.* Horace L., M.V.O.(5th).
Kemmis, *Col.* Wm., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Kemp, *Capt.* Thomas W., C.I.E., R.N.
Kennedy, Frederick C., C.I.E.
Kennedy, Hartley, C.S.I.
Kennedy, *Col.* John M., M.V.O.(4th).
Kennedy, Rev. Mortimer E., M.V.O.(4th).
Kennedy, Robt. Geo., C.I.E.
Kennedy, Robert John, C.M.G.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Willoughby P., C.B.I.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Charles William Mackenzie-, C.B.(*m*).
Kenney, *Col.* Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Keppel, *Capt.* Hon. Geo., M.V.O. (4th).
Ker, Arthur Milford, C.I.E.
Kerala Varma, V. K. Tamburan, C.S.I.
Kerin, *Col.* Michael W., C.B.(*m*).
Kerr, *Col.* Alex. F. Kidston-, C.B.(*m*).
Kerr, *Col.* Mark A., C.B.(*m*).
Kerr, *Capt.* Mark E. F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Ralph D., C.B.(*m*).
Kerr, *Col.* Robt. Scott-, M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Kerrison, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. R. A., C.M.G.
Kershaw, Noel T., C.B.(*c*).
Kershaw, Thomas H., C.M.G.
Key, *Capt.* Edmd. M. C. Cooper-, M.V.O.(4th).
Keyes, *Capt.* Roger J. B., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Keyser, *Col.* Frederick C., C.B.(*m*).
Khoman Singh, C.S.I.
Khuda Bakhsh Khan, C.I.E.
Khurja, Bahadur of, C.I.E.
Khurja Salimullah, Nawab Bahadur, C.S.I.
Kiggell, *Col.* Lancelot E., C.B.(*m*).
Kilkelly, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Kincaid, *Col.* Wm. F. H. S., C.B.(*m*).
Kinder, Claude Wm., C.M.G.
King, Alexr. Freeman, C.B.(*c*).
King, Chas. Albert, C.B.(*c*).
King, *Col.* Charles W., M.V.O.(4th).
King, Lucas W., C.S.I.
King, *Col.* Walter G., C.I.E.
King, Wm. Fredk., C.M.G., LL.D.
King, Wm. L. M., C.M.G.
Kingscote, Thomas A. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Kinloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander A. A., C.B.(*m*).
Kinloch, *Col.* David A., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Kipling, John Lockwood, C.I.E.
Kirk, Henry Alexander, C.I.E.
Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Col.* Roger, C.M.G.
Kirkpatrick, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Johnston, C.B.(*m*).
Kirkwood, *Col.* Carleton H. M., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Kisch, Hermann M., C.S.I.
Kitchener, *Lt.-Gen.* Frederick W., C.B.(*m*).
Kitson, *Col.* James E., C.B.(*c*).
Knaggs, Samuel William, C.M.G.
Knight, *Lieut.* Anthony, M.V.O.(5th).
Knight, Wm. Anderson, C.M.G.
Knollys, *Maj.* Louis F., C.M.G.
Knox, *Maj.* Stuart G., C.I.E.
Knyvett, Alexander V., C.I.E.
Koe, *Col.* Frederick W. B., C.B.(*m*).
Krishna Gobinda Guptor, C.S.I.
Kutlehr, Raja Ram Pal of, C.S.I.
Laffan, *Col.* Henry D., C.M.G.
Lahore, Khan Bahadur of, C.I.E.
Laihka, Khan Lai, Sawbwa of, C.I.E.
Laking, Guy F., M.V.O.(4th).
Lamb, Ernest Henry, C.M.G.
Lamb, *Col.* Charles A., M.V.O.(4th).
Lamb, Harry Harling, C.M.G.
Lamb, Richard A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lambert, Henry Chas. Miller, C.B.(*c*).
Lambert, *Col.* Guy L. Fence-, C.M.G.
Lambton, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. William, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Lampson, Miles W., M.V.O.(4th).
Landon, *Col.* Frederick Wm. B., C.B.(*m*).
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Stuart, C.B.(*m*).
Lane, *Col.* Clayton T., C.I.E.
Lane, *Col.* Maitland Moore-, C.B.(*c*).
Lang, *Col.* Arthur M., C.B.(*m*).
Lang, Charles D., C.B.(*c*).
Langley, Walter L. F. G., C.B.(*c*).
Langley, Wm. Henry, C.M.G.
Langman, *Maj.* Archie L., C.M.G.
Langmore, *Col.* Edwd. Ham., C.B.(*m*).
Larcom, Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Larymore, *Maj.* Hy. Douglas, C.M.G.
Lascelles, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Arthur, M.V.O.(4th).
Lassetter, *Col.* Harry B., C.B.(*m*).
Latimer, Frederick Wm., C.I.E.
Laughton, *Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(*m*).
Laurie, *Col.* Claude V.E., C.B. (*c*), D.S.O.
Laurie, *Lt.-Gen.* J. Wimburn, C.B.(*m* & *c*).
Laurie, Maxwell, M.V.O.(4th).
Law, *Col.* Hon. Cecil H., C.B.(*m*).
Law, James Macdonald, C.I.E.
Law, Wm. Algernon, C.B.(*c*).
Lawley, *Col.* Hon. Richd. T., C.B.(*m*).
Lawrence, *Col.* Richd. C. B., C.B. (*m*).
Lawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Merrick, C.I.E.
Lea, *Col.* Samuel J., C.B.(*m*).
Leach, *Col.* Harold P., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Leclézio, Henri, C.M.G.
Le Cornu, *Col.* Charles P., C.B.(*c*).
Lee, *Col.* Arthur V. H. Vaughan-, M.V.O.(4th).
Lefroy, Hon. Hy. Bruce, C.M.G.
Legg, *Capt.* Geo. E. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Leigh, *Lt.-Col.* Henry P. P., C.I.E.
Le Messurier, *Col.* Augustus, C.I.E.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Cecil B., C.B.(*m*).
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Fredk. A., C.B.(*m*).
Le Mesurier, Havilland, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lemmon, *Col.* Thomas W., C.B.(*c*).
Lendon, *Capt.* Penry B., M.V.O.(5th).
Lennox, Lord Esmé Gordon, M.V.O.(4th).
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* John T. W., C.I.E.
Lessard, *Col.* François L., C.B.(*m*).
Leuchars, *Lt.-Col.* George, C.M.G.
Leverson, *Col.* Julian J., C.M.G.
Levey, George C., C.M.G.
Levita, *Maj.* Cecil B., M.V.O.(4th).
Lewis, *Col.* David F., C.B.(*m*).
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.M.G.
Lewis, *Col.* Somers R., C.B.(*c*).
Leys, Peter, C.M.G.
Liddell, Adolphus G. C., C.B.(*c*).
Liddell, Lionel Chas., M.V.O.(4th).
Ligertwood, *Surg.-Col.* Thos., C.B.(*m*).
Lindley, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. R., C.B.(*m*).
Lindley, James B., C.M.G.
Lindsay, Hon. Ronald, M.V.O.(4th).
Lindsay, *Capt.* Walter C., M.V.O.(4th).
Lindsay, *Br.-Gen.* Walter F. Ludovic, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Lindsell, Henry Martin, C.B.(*c*).
Lindsell, *Col.* Robert F., C.B.(*m*).
Linton, *Lieut.* Henry, M.V.O.(5th).
Lithiby, John, C.B.(*c*).
Little, *Col.* Malcolm O., C.B.(*m*).
Littlejohns, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Wm. Geo., C.B.(*c*).
Livingstone, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert A. A., C.M.G.
Lloyd, *Maj.* A. H. Orlando, M.V.O.(4th).
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis T., C.B.(*m*).
Lloyd, *Col.* Morgan Geo., C.B.(*c*).
Lloyd, *Surg.-Gen.* Owen E. F., C.B.(*m*).
Lloyd, *Adm.* Rodney M., C.B.(*m*).
Lloyd, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Lloyd, *Maj.* Wilford N., M.V.O.(4th).
Loch, *Lt.-Col.* Granville H., C.I.E.
Loch, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.I.E.
Loftus, Montagu E., M.V.O.(4th).
Long, George Bathurst, M.V.O.(5th).
Long, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Longe, *Col.* Francis Bacon, C.B.(*m*).
Longfield, *Lt.* J. Percival, M.V.O.(5th).
Loos, Frederick Charles, C.M.G.
Lorimer, John G., C.I.E.
Lougheed, *Col.* Samuel F., C.M.G.
Lousada, *Col.* Frederick P., C.B.(*m*).
Lovett, *Maj.-Gen.* Beresford, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Low, Charles E., C.I.E.
Lowe, *Col.* Wm. Henry M., C.B.(*m*).
Lowth, *Col.* Frank R., C.B.(*m*).
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. C., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Lucas, *Col.* Alfred G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Lucas, *Col.* Thomas J. R., C.B.(*m*).
Ludlow, John M., C.B.(*c*).
Luke, Stephen P. W., C.I.E.
Luke, *Col.* Henry T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lukis, *Surg.-Gen.* Charles P., C.S.I.
Lumley, *Col.* Francis D., C.B.(*m*).
Lumsden, *Lt.-Col.* Dugald McT., C.B.(*m*).
Lunham, *Col.* Thos. A., C.B.(*c*).
Lushington, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen, C.M.G.
Luson, Hewling, C.S.I.
Lyall, David R., C.S.I.
Lye, *Col.* Harry S. Shuldham-, M.V.O.(4th).
Lygon, *Capt.* Hon. Robert, M.V.O.(4th).
Lyon, *Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col.* Isidore B., C.I.E.
Lyon, Percy Comyn, C.S.I.
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* Harry H., C.B.(*m*), T.F.
Lyttelton, Hon. G. W. Spencer, C.B.(*c*).
Macartney, George, C.I.E.
Macauley, *Maj.* Geo. Bohun, C.M.G.
McBarnet, *Major* Alexander E., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Macbean, Regd. Gambier, M.V.O.(4th).
MacCall, *Col.* Hy. Blackwood, C.B.(*m*).
McCalmont, *Col.* Barklie C., C.B.(*c*).
McCarthy, James D., C.M.G., R.N.
McCarthy, Robert Hy., C.M.G.
MacCartie, *Lt.-Col.* F. FitzGerald, C.I.E.
McComb, *Col.* Robert B., C.B.(*m*).
McCracken, *Col.* Fredk. W. N., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
McCubbin, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Macdonald, *Col.* Donald A., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Macdonald, *Col.* John A., C.B.(*c*).
Macdonald, Murdoch, C.M.G.
Macdonnell, *Insp.-General* Henry, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
McDonnell, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
McDonnell, Richard G. P. P., C.I.E.
Macdonnell, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
MacDougall, James P., C.B.(*c*).
McDowell, Donald K., C.M.G.
Macfarlane, George J., C.M.G.
Macfarlane, *Col.* John, M.V.O.(4th).
McFarlane, *Maj.* Ronald, C.M.G.
Macfarlane, *Maj.* Thomas J. M., C.M.G.
Macfie, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
MacGill, *Vice-Adm.* Thomas, C.B. (*m*).
MacGregor, *Col.* Hy. Grey, C.B.(*m*).
McGrigor, *Col.* Charles R. R., C.B.(*m*).
McHardy, *Lt.-Col.* A. Burness, C.B.(*c*).

Machell, *Capt.* Percy W., C.M.G.
McInerney, *Maj.* Timothy M., C.M.G.
McInnis, *Col.* Edward B., C.M.G.
McInroy, *Col.* Charles, C.B.(*m*).
McKay, *Col.* Hy. Kellock, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Mackay, *Col.* Hon. Jas. A. K., C.B.(*m.*)
McKean, *Col.* Alexander C., C.M.G.
Mackenzie, *Major* Alexander F., M.V.O.(4th).
Mackenzie, *M.-Gen.* Colin J., C.B.(*m*).
Mackenzie, *Col.* Frederick F., C.B.(*m*).
McKerrell, *Col.* Aug. de Ségur, C.B.(*m*).
Mackey, *Capt.* Hugh J. A., M.V.O.(5th).
Mackinnon, Archibald D., C.M.G.
Mackintosh, *Lt.-Col.* Donald J., M.V.O.(4th).
McLachlan, Duncan Clark, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Maclagan, Edwd. Douglas, C.S.I.
MacLaughlin, *Lt.-Cl.* Alex. J. M., C.I.E.
MacLean, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles S., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Maclean, Frederick G., C.I.E.
McLeish, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan, C.M.G.
Macleod, *Lt.-Col.* James J., C.I.E.
Macleod, *Maj.* Jno. Norman, C.I.E.
MacLeod, *Maj.* Norman M., C.M.G.
MacLeod, *Col.* Roderick Wm., C.B.(*m*).
McMicking, *Maj.* Gilbert, C.M.G.
McNalty, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Wm., C.B.(*m*).
McNamara, *Surg.-Gen.* William Hy., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Maconchy, *Col.* Ernest W. S. K., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Macpherson, Charles G. W., C.I.E.
Macpherson, Duncan J., C.I.E.
Macpherson, James S., C.M.G.
Macpherson, John M., C.S.I.
Macpherson, Wm. Charles, C.S.I.
Macpherson, *Col.* Wm. Grant, C.M.G.
McRae, *Col.* Hy. Napier, C.B.(*m*).
Macrae, *Col.* Roderick, C.I.E., M.B.
Macready, *Maj.-Gen.* Cecil F. N., C.B.(*m*).
McTurk, Michael, C.M.G.
Madden, Archd. Maclean, C.M.G.
Madden, *Lt.-Col.* George C., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Madho Lal, Munshi, C.S.I.
Madhu Sudhan Das, C.I.E.
Magill, *Col.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Maginess, Edmond J., M.V.O.(4th).
Mahendro Lal Garkar, C.I.E.
Mahon, *Maj.-Gen.* Bryan T., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Mahon, *Inspr.-Gen.* Edward E., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Mahon, *Col.* Regd. Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Main, Reuben, M.V.O.(5th).
Main, *Col.* Thomas R., C.B.(*m*).
Mainwaring, *Col.* Rowland B., C.M.G.
Maitland, *Col.* Eardley, C.B.(*m*).
Maitland, *Maj.-Gen.* Pelham J., C.B.(*m*).
Maitland, Wm. James, C.I.E.
Major, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Arthur H. Henniker-, C.B.(*m*).
Makins, *Capt.* Geoffrey, M.V.O.(4th).
Makins, Geo. Hy., C.B.(*c*).
Malcolm, *Col.* Edward D., C.B.(*m*).
Malcolmson, *Maj.-Gen.* John H. P., C.B.(*m*).
Malik, Umar Khan, C.I.E.
Maling, *Capt.* Irwin C., C.M.G.
Malleson, *Col.* Wilfrid, C.I.E.
Mallet, Claude C., C.M.G.
Mallet, Louis du P., C.B.(*c*).
Maltby, *Lt.* Gerald R., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Malthus, *Col.* Sydenham, C.B.(*m*).
Man, Edward H., C.I.E.
Manders, Richard, C.B.(*c*).
Manderson, *Maj.-Gen.* George R., C.B.(*m*).
Manifold, *Col.* John F., C.M.G.
Mann, *Maj.-Gen.* James R., C.M.G.
Mansel, George, C.M.G.
Mansell, *Capt.* Geo. R., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Mansfield, *Fleet-Surg.* Cyril Jas., M.V.O.(4th).
Mansfield, *M.-Gen.* Herbt., C.B.(*m*).
Mansfield, Robert Wm., C.M.G.
March, George E., C.M.G.
Marchant, *Col.* Alfred E., C.B.(*m*).
Marinitch, Hugo, C.M.G.
Marjoribanks, *Maj.* Hon. Dudley C., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Markwick, *Col.* Ernest E., C.B.(*m*).
Marling, Chas. Murray, C.M.G.
Marling, *Col.* Percival S., C.B.(*m*), T.D.
Marriott, *Lt.-Col.* John, M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Marsh, Edwd. Howard, C.M.G.
Marsh, Henry, C.I.E.
Marsh, Thomas R., C.M.G.
Marshall, *Maj.-Gen.* G. F. Leycester, C.I.E.
Marshall, James B., C.B.(*c*).
Marshall, John Hubert, C.I.E.
Marshall, *Col.* J. W. Astley, C.B.(*m*).
Marston, *Surg.-Gen.* Jeffery A., C.B.(*m*).
Martin, *Col.* Cunliffe, C.B.(*m*).
Martin, *Col.* George B. N., C.B.(*m*).
Martin, *Col.* Herbert, C.B.(*m*).
Martin, *Maj.* James E. Baillie, M.V.O. (4th).
Martin, *Col.* Rowland H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Marteau, George, C.B.(*c*).
Marx, *V.-Adm.* John L., M.V.O.(4th).
Masefield, *Col.* Robert T., C.B.(*c*).
Massy, *Col.* Harry S., C.B.(*m*).
Master, *Col.* Wm. C. Chester, C.B.(*m*).
Masters, *Col.* Alexander, C.B.(*m*).
Mathew, George F., C.I.E.
Mathews, Hy. Montagu, C.I.E.
Mathias, *Col.* Hy. Harding, C.B.(*m*).
Mathieu, Mgr. Olivier E., C.M.G.
Matthey, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Maud, *Maj.* Philip, C.M.G.
Maud, *Capt.* Wm. Hartley, C.M.G.
Maude, *Col.* Frederic N., C.B.(*c*).
Maude, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh, Khan Bahadur of Patna, C.I.E.
Maunsell, *Lt.-Col.* Francis R., C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Surg.-Gen.* Thos., C.B.(*m*).
Maxse, Ernest G. B., C.M.G.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry St. P., C.S.I.
Maxwell, Richard P., C.B.(*c*).
Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Ronald C., C.B.(*m*).
Maxwell, William, C.I.E.
May, *Lt.* Archd. S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
May, *Col.* E. Sinclair, C.B.(*m*) C.M.G.
May, *Maj.* Thomas J., C.M.G.
May, *Col.* Wm. Allan, C.B.(*m*).
Maycock, Willoughby R. D., C.M.G.
Mayne, *Col.* George N., C.B.(*m*).
Mayne, *Col.* Richard C. G., C.B.(*m*).
Meade, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm J., C.I.E.
Measures, Harry Boil, M.V.O.(4th).
Meers, James B., C.B.(*c*).
Mehrulla Khan, Mir Raisani, Nazim of Mekran, C.I.E.
Melitus, Paul G., C.I.E.
Mellor, John P., C.B.(*c*).
Melrose, *Chief-Insp.-Mach.* James, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Melville, William, M.V.O.(5th).
Mercer, *Col.* Harvey F., C.B.(*m*).
Mercer, Wm. Hepworth, C.M.G.
Merk, Wm. R. Hy., C.S.I.
Meston, James Scorgie, C.S.I.
Metcalfe, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles T. E., C.B.(*m*).
Meyrick, *Insp.-Vet.-Surg.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Meyrick, *Col.* Frederick Charlton-, C.B.(*m*).
Michelli, Pietro J., C.M.G.
Michie, John, M.V.O.(5th).
Mifsud, Oresto Grech, C.M.G.
Miles, *Col.* C. Napier, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Miles, Geo. Edward, M.V.O.(5th).
Miley, *Col.* James A., C.S.I.
Miller, *Lt.* Geo. John, M.V.O.(5th).
Miller, *Major-Gen.* Geo. M., C.B.(*m*).
Miller, J. Ontario, C.S.I.
Miller, Rev. William, C.I.E.
Mills, *Col.* Geo. Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
Mills, *Col.* Herbert J., C.B.(*m*).
Milner, *Capt.* Marcus Hy., M.V.O. (5th), D.S.O.
Minchin, *Maj.* Alfred B., C.I.E.
Mirehouse, *Col.* Richard W. B., C.M.G.
Mitchell, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Mitford, *Col.* Bertram R., C.B.(*m*).
Mitford, Robt. Sidney, C.B.(*c*).
Mitford, *Col.* Wm. Kenyon, C.M.G.
Mobsby, George, C.M.G.
Moffat, Rev. John S., C.M.G.
Moffat, Robt. Unwin, C.M.G.
Mohendra Lall Sircar, C.I.E.
Molesworth, *Col.* Edwd. H., C.B.(*m*).
Molyneux, *Capt.* Hon. Richd. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Moncrieff, Alexander Bain, C.M.G.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Geo. K. Scott-, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Money, *Col.* A. Wigram, C.B.(*m*).
Money, *Col.* Charles G. C., C.B.(*m*).
Money, *Col.* Elliot A., C.B.(*m*).
Money, *Col.* Gordon L. C., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(*m*).
Moneypenny, Fredk. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Mong Nai, Sawbwa of (Kun Kyi), C.I.E.
Monkhouse, *Maj.* Wm. P., M.V.O.(4th).
Monro, Alexander, C.I.E.
Monro, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles C., C.B.(*m*).
Monro, Horace C., C.B.(*c*).
Monro, James, C.B.(*c*).
Montagu, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Victor Alex., C.B.(*m*).
Montanaro, *Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(*m*). M.V.O.(4th).
Monteith, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Montgomery, *Lt.-Col.* James A. L., C.S.I.
Montgomery, *Col.* Hugh F. Lyons-, C.B.(*m*).
Moody, *Col.* Richard S. H., C.B.(*m*).
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur T., C.B.(*m*), T.D.
Moore, *Paymaster-in-Chief* John S., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Moore, *Col.* Maurice G., C.B.(*m*).
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* R. St. Leger, C.B.(*m*).
Morsorn, *Lieut.-Col.* Hy. Martin, M.V.O.(4th).
Moreland, Wm. Harrison, C.I.E.
Moreton, Hon. Richard Chas., M.V.O.(4th).
Morgan, *Col.* Harrison R. L., C.B.(*m*).
Morgan, *Col.* Hill Godfrey, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Morison, Wm. Thomson, C.S.I.
Morland, *Col.* Thos. L. N., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Morrell, *Lt.* John F. B., M.V.O.(5th).
Morris, *Col.* Arthur Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morrison, *Col.* John, M.V.O.(4th), V.D.
Mortimer, *Col.* Wm. Hugh, C.B.(*m*).
Moseley, Charles H. H., C.M.G.
Mosely, Alfred, C.M.G.
Mosley, Alexander, C.M.G.
Mosse, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Charles B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Moule, Horace F. D'O., C.S.I.
Mountsteven, *Col.* Francis H., C.M.G.
Moysey, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., C.M.G.
Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Nawab Hafiz, C.I.E.
Muhammad Bakhtiyar Shah, Sahibzada, C.I.E.

Muhammad Umar Hayat Khan, C.I.E.
Muir, *Col.* C. Wemyss, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Muir, *Surg.-Gen.* Hy. Skey, C.B.(*m*).
Muir, Thomas, C.M.G.
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. E., C.B.(*m*).
Mulcs, Horace C., M.V.O.(4th).
Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Mullaly, Joseph James, C.I.E.
Muller, Wm. G. Max., M.V.O.(4th).
Mullins, *Maj.* Chas. H., C.M.G., V.C.
Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Muncherji Rustomji Dholu, C.I.E.
Mundy, *Captain* Godfrey H. B., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Murdoch, *Col.* John F. Burn-, C.B.(*m*).
Mure, Wm. John, C.B.(*c*).
Murray, *Col.* Arthur M., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Murray, Oswin Alexander R., C.B.(*c*).
Murray, *Major-Gen.* R. Hunter, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Musgrave, Anthony, C.M.G.
Nadaun, Raja of, C.S.I.
Nanak Chand, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Nanquette, Pierre F. H., C.I.E.
Naoroji Pestonji Vakil, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Napier, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Geo. C., C.I.E.
Napier, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Hy. Dundas, C.M.G.
Napier, *Col.* Hon. John S., C.M.G.
Napier, *Capt.* Trevylyan D. W., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Napier, William, C.M.G.
Narbeth, John H., M.V.O.(4th).
Nash, Vaughan, C.B.(*c*).
Nath Mukharji, C.I.E.
Nathan, Robert, C.I.E.
Nayar, C. Sankaran, C.I.E.
Naylor, James R., C.S.I.
Needham, Francis J., C.I.E.
Neel, Edmund, C.I.E.
Nepean, *Com.* St. Vincent, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Nevill, Lord Richard Plantagenet, C.M.G.
Newall, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart, C.B.(*m*).
Newcombe, Edmund L., C.M.G., R.C.
Newcomen, *Col.* A. H. Gleadowe-, C.I.E.
Newlands, John, C.I.E.
Newman, *Capt.* R. G. O. Bramston-, M.V.O.(4th).
Newton, *Capt.* Denzil O. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Newton, Francis J., C.M.G.
Newton, F. J. Stewart Hay-, M.V.O.(4th).
Nicholas, *Capt.* John, M.V.O.(4th).
Nicholls, Henry A. A., C.M.G.
Nicholson, Arthur Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Nicholson, *Col.* John S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nicholson, *Capt.* Stuart, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Nicholson, *Major-Gen.* Stuart J., C.B.(*m*).
Nicol, John, C.M.G.
Nicoll, *Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Nicolson, David, C.B.(*c*).
Nilambar Mukharji, Babu, C.I.E.
Nisbet, *Colonel* Robert P., C.I.E.
Nixon, *Lt.-Gen.* John E., C.B.(*m*).
Noble, *Lt.* Percy L. H., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Norcott, *Col.* Charles H. B., C.M.G.
Norman, *Capt.* Claude Lumsden, M.V.O.(4th).
Norris, *Col.* Hy. Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
North, *Col.* Bordrigge N., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
North, *Col.* Dudley, C.B.(*m*).
North, Frederic D., C.M.G.
Norton, Arthur T., C.B.(*c*).
Norton, David, C.S.I.
Nrittya, Gopal Busu, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Colborne, M.V.O.(4th).
Nugent, *Col.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*).
Nuthall, *Col.* Hy. Jno., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Nutt, Alfred Y., M.V.O.(4th).
Nye, *Engineer-Capt.* Alfred J., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
O'Brien, *Capt.* Aubrey J., C.I.E.
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R.M., C.M.G.
O'Brien, *Maj.* Hon. Murrough, M.V.O.(4th).
O'Connor, *Col.* Arthur P., C.B.(*m*).
O'Connor, *M.-G.* Luke, C.B.(*m*), V.C.
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick F., C.B.(*m*).
O'Connor, *Maj.* Wm. F. Travers, C.I.E.
O'Conor, James E., C.I.E.
O'Dell, *Col.* Thos. J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Odling, Charles William, C.S.I.
O'Donovan, Denis, C.M.G.
O'Dwyer, Michael Francis, C.S.I.
Ogilvie, Francis G., C.B.(*c*).
Ogle, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederic A., C.B.(*m*).
O'Grady, *Lt.-Col.* J. de Courcy, C.B.(*m*).
O'Halloran, Joseph S., C.M.G.
Ohn Ghine, Moung, C.I.E.
Okeover, *Captain* Haughton E., M.V.O.(5th).
Oldham, Wm. Benjamin, C.I.E.
Oliver, Charles N. J., C.M.G.
Oliver, Henry Alfred, C.M.G.
Oliver, *Capt.* Hy. Francis, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
O'Malley, *Col.* William A. D'Oyley, C.B.(*m*).
O'Meara, *Maj.* Walter A. J., C.M.G.
Ommanney, *Col.* Albert E., C.B.(*m*).
Ommanney, Charles Henry, C.M.G.
Ommanney, *Col.* Edward L., C.S.I.
O'Neill, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. J. S., C.B.(*m*).
O'Nial, *Surg.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Onslow, *Col.* Geo. Thorp, C.B.(*m*).
Openshaw, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. H., C.M.G., T.D., M.B.
Orange, Hugh W., C.I.E.
Orange, William, C.B.(*c*).
Ord, *Col.* Frederick C., C.B.(*c*).
O'Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J., C.M.G.
Organ, *Maj.* Charles, M.V.O.(5th).
Ornstein, John I. M., C.M.G.
Orpen, Henry Martyn H., C.M.G.
Orpen, *Maj.* Redmond N. M., C.M.G.
O'Shaughnessy, Richard, C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Owens, *Col.* Gerald H., C.B.(*m*).
Ovey, Esmond, M.V.O.(4th).
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Owen, *Col.* Hy. Mostyn, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Owen, *Capt.* Roger C. R., C.M.G.
Owen, Edward Cunliffe-, C.M.G.
Paget, *Capt.* Albert E. S. L., M.V.O.(5th).
Paget, *Col.* Harold, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Paget, *Col.* Wellesley L. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Pain, *Col.* George Wm. H., C.B.(*m*).
Paine, *Capt.* Godfrey M., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Pakam Rajaratna, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Pakenham, *Lt.-Gen.* Thomas Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Pakenham, *Capt.* Wm. Christopher, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Palamaneri Sundaram Sivaswami, C.I.E.
Palmer, Charles George, C.I.E.
Palmer, Fredk. C.I.E.
Palmer, *Capt.* Norman C., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Palmes, *Col.* Philip, C.B.(*m*).
Panna Lalji, H.E. Rai Mehta, C.I.E.
Panton, *Col.* John G., C.M.G.
Panton, Joseph A., C.M.G.
Paris, *Col.* Archibald, C.B.(*m*).
Park, *Maj.-Gen.* Cecil Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Park, *Col.* James S., M.V.O.(4th).
Park, *Col.* Wm. Urquhart, M.V.O.(4th).
Parke, *Col.* Roger K., C.B.(*m*).
Parker, *Col.* John William Robinson, C.B.(*c*).
Parker, Joseph, C.S.I.
Parkin, George Robert, C.M.G.
Parkin, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.I.E.
Parkinson, *Capt.* Chas. C., M.V.O.(5th).
Parlakimedi, Raja of, C.I.E.
Parr, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Hallam, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Parris, James William, C.M.G.
Parry, Frederick S., C.B.(*c*).
Parshad Sukhdeo, Rao Bahadur Pandit, C.I.E.
Parsons, Hon. Charles A., C.B.(*c*).
Parsons, *Col.* Harold D. E., C.M.G.
Parsons, *Lt.-Gen.* L. W., C.B.(*m*).
Partab Bahadur Singh, Raja, C.I.E.
Partab Singh, Sardar Ahluwalia, C.I.E.
Pasley, Thomas H. S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Patch, *Col.* Robert, C.B.(*m*).
Patey, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. Edwin, M.V.O.(4th).
Paton, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.M.G.
Paton, *Com.* Wm. D., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Patterson, Alexander B., C.I.E.
Pattisson, Jacob Luard, C.B.(*c*).
Patton, *Col.* Henry B., C.B.(*c*).
Paul, Alfred W., C.I.E.
Paul, *Col.* Gerard R. C., C.M.G.
Payne, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard L., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Payton, Charles A., M.V.O. (4th).
Peacocke, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Peake, *Maj.* Malcolm, C.M.G.
Peakman, *Maj.* Thomas C., C.M.G.
Pearce, *Maj.* Francis B., C.M.G.
Pearson, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred A., C.B.(*m*).
Pearson, Arthur A., C.M.G.
Pearson, *Col.* Michael B., C.B.(*c*).
Pease, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Thos., C.I.E.
Peebles, *Lieut.* Aubrey W., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Peel, Algernon R., M.V.O.(4th).
Peile, *Lt.-Col.* Schofield Patten, C.B.(*m*).
Peile, *Col.* Solomon C. F., C.I.E.
Peirse, *Rear-Adm.* Richard Hy., M.V.O.(4th).
Pelham, Hon. Thomas H. W., C.B.(*c*).
Pelly, *Capt.* Hy. Bertram, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Pemberton, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert C. B., C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Pendleton, Alan O'B. G. W., C.M.G.
Pennington, *Maj.* Arthur W., M.V.O.(4th).
Penny, *Capt.* Arthur T., M.V.O. (4th).
Penny, Edmund, C.I.E.
Pennycuick, *Col.* John, C.S.I.
Penrose, *Col.* Cooper, C.B.(*m*), R.E.
Penrose, James E., M.V.O.(5th).
Perak, Raja of, I.S.O.
Pereira, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Perkins, *Col.* Alfred T., C.B.(*c*).
Perram, Geo. James, C.I.E.
Perrott, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
Perry, Aylesworth Bowen, C.M.G.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. F., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Perry, William Payne, C.B.(*c*).
Pestanji Jahangir, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Peterson, William, C.M.G.
Petley, *Lieut.* Eaton Wm., C.I.E., R.N.
Phayre, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
Philips, *Lt.-Col.* Burton Hy., C.M.G.
Phillimore, *Capt.* Rich. F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Phillips, Francis, C.B.(*c*).
Phillips, *Col.* Walter E., C.B.(*m*).
Philpot, Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Phipps, *Lt.* Wm. Dundas, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Pickwoad, *Col.* Edwin H., C.M.G.

Piesse, Hon. Frederick H., C.M.G. -
Pilcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas D., C.B.(*m*).
Pilkington, *Col.* Hy. Lionel, C.B.(*m*).
Pilter, *Col.* Wm. Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Pinhey, *Lieut.-Col.* Alexander F., C.I.E.
Pink, *Col.* Francis J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pipon, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Pisani, Salvatore A. L., C.M.G.
Pitman, Charles E., C.I.E.
Pitman, *Capt.* Robert, C.M.G., R.N.
Pitt, *Capt.* Francis J., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Pitts, Hon. Jas. Stewart, C.M.G.
Pitts, Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Piyari Mohan, Raja Mukharji, C.I.E.
Platt, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Plowden, C. W. Chichele-, C.I.E.
Plowden, *Major-Gen.* Francis H., C.B.(*m*).
Plowman, George Thomas, C.M.G.
Plunkett, *Lieut.-Col.* Geo. Tindall, C.B.(*c*).
Poë, *Lieut.-Col.* Wm. Hutcheson, C.B.(*m*).
Poett, *Col.* Joseph H., C.B.(*m*).
Poley, *Lieut.* Edward H. Weller-, M.V.O.(5th).
Pollen, John, C.I.E.
Pollock, *Major-Gen.* John A. H., C.B.(*m*).
Ponnambalam Ramanathan, C.M.G.
Ponsonby, *Capt.* Hon. Cyril M. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Poock, *Col.* John A., M.V.O.(4th).
Pope, Arthur Wm. U., C.I.E.
Porteous, Alexander, C.I.E.
Porteous, *Col.* Charles A., C.I.E.
Porter, Leslie A. S., C.S.I.
Porter, *Col.* Thos. Cole, C.B.(*m*).
Porter, *Col.* Thomas William Rose-, C.B.(*m*).
Porter, Wm. Ninnis, C.I.E.
Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Herbert, C.B.(*m*).
Power, John D., M.V.O.(4th).
Power, *Capt.* Laurence E., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Prain, *Lt.-Col.* David, C.I.E.
Pratt, *Col.* Arthur S., C.B.(*m*).
Pratt, *Col.* Hy. Marsh, C.B.(*m*).
Pratt, *Surgeon-General* Wm. Simson, C.B.(*m*).
Preece, John R., C.M.G.
Presgrave, *Col.* Edwd. R. J., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Preston, Elystan G. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Jenico E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Preston, Sidney, C.I.E.
Price, *Col.* Adolphus J., C.M.G.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* Rhys Howell, C.M.G.
Price, *Col.* Thos. C. R., C.B.(*m*).
Price, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G.
Prideaux, *Col.* Wm. Francis, C.S.I.
Pringle, John, C.M.G.
Pringle, *Capt.* Lionel G., M.V.O.(5th).
Pringle, *Col.* Robert, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., A.V.D.
Prinsep, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur H., C.B.(*m*).
Proe, Thomas, C.M.G.
Prothero, *Vice-Adm.* Reginald C., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Prothero, Rowland E., M.V.O.(4th).
Prout, William Thomas, C.M.G.
Prowse, Richard Thos., C.B.(*c*).
Pryor, *Maj.* Pomeroy Holland-, M.V.O.(4th).
Puckle, Richard K., C.I.E.
Pulford, *Col.* Russell R., C.I.E.
Pulley, *Col.* Charles, C.B.(*m*).
Pulteney, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Pulteney, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Purefoy, *Capt.* Richard P., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Quill, *Col.* Berkeley C., C.B.(*m*).
Quin, *Col.* Windham Hy. Wyndham-, C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Quinn, Patrick, M.V.O.(5th).
Quirk, *Col.* John O., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Rabgundai Raghunatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Radford, *Col.* Oswald C., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, C.I.E.
Raikes, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick D., C.I.E.
Rainsford, *Col.* Marcus E. R., C.B.(*m*).
Rainsford, *Col.* Wm. John R., C.I.E.
Raitt, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert A., C.B.(*m*).
Rajendra Nath, Mukharji, C.I.E.
Ralston, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Ramanjy Prasad Singh, C.I.E.
Ram Bahadur, Rai Sri, C.I.E.
Ramkrishnadopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E.
Rampal Singh, Raja, C.I.E.
Rampura, Ram Singh, Raja of, C.I.E.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Ramsay, *Col.* J. George, C.B. (*m*).
Ramsay, Malcolm G., C.B. (*c*).
Rash Behary Ghose, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Ravenscroft, Edward Wm., C.S.I.
Rawling, *Capt.* Cecil G., C.I.E.
Rawlinson, *Maj.* Charles B., C.I.E.
Rawson, Frank, C.M.G.
Rawson, *Col.* Herbert E., C.B.(*m*).
Raymond, George, M.V.O.(5th).
Read, *Col.* Hastings, C.B.(*m*).
Read, Herbert Jas., C.M.G.
Reade, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J., C.B.(*m*).
Reade, *Col.* Raymond N. R., C.B.(*m*).
Ready, *Lieut.* Thos., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Reay, *Col.* Charles Tom, C.B.(*m*).
Redfern, Thos. Wm., M.V.O.(5th).
Redford, Edward P. Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Redhead, *Col.* Richard Hy. Milne-, C.M.G.
Recs, *Rear-Adm.* William Stokes-, C.B.(*m*).
Reeve, Hy. Fenwick, C.M.G.
Reeves, *Col.* Henry S. E., C.B.(*m*).
Reid, *Surg.-Gen.* Adam S., C.B.(*m*).
Reid, *Col.* Ellis Ramsay, C.B.(*m*).
Reid, Marshall F., C.I.E.
Rennie, Ernest A., M.V.O.(4th).
Rennie, *Maj.* Robert, M.V.O.(4th).
Repington, *Lt.-Col.* Charles a'Court-, C.M.G.
Reynolds, Herbert J., C.S.I.
Ribbentrop, Berthold, C.I.E.
Rice, Benjamin L., C.I.E.
Rice, *Col.* Hy. Garde, C.B.(*m*).
Rice, *Carp.-Lt.* Jas., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Rice, Walter Erwin, C.S.I.
Richards, *Col.* Samuel S. C., C.B.(*c*).
Richardson, Hon. Edward, C.M.G.
Richardson, *M.-Gen.* John S., C.B.(*m*).
Richmond, Douglas C., C.B.(*c*).
Richmond, James, C.M.G.
Ricketts, *Capt.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Ricketts, George Hy. M., C.B.(*c*).
Ritchie, Richmond T. W., C.B.(*c*).
Ritchie, *Col.* John S., M.V.O.(4th).
Riddell, *Capt.* George Hutton-, M.V.O.(4th).
Rideout, *Maj.-Gen.* Arth. Kennedy, C.B.(*m*).
Ridge, Percy Edgar, M.V.O.(5th).
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., C.B.(*m*), *Vet.*
Ridley, *Col.* Charles P., C.B.(*m*).
Rimington, *Maj.-Gen.* Michael F., C.B.(*m*).
Rind, *Col.* Alex. T. S. A., C.M.G.
Rishiyur Denkata Srinivasa Aiyar, C.I.E.
Ritter, Gustave A., C.M.G.
Rivaz, *Col.* Vincent, C.B.(*m*).
Robartes, Hon. Francis G. Agar-, M.V.O.(4th).
Robb, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick S., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Roberts, *Col.* Charles F., C.M.G.
Roberts, Hon. Charles J., C.M.G.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Hereward L., M.V.O.(4th).
Roberts, John, C.M.G.
Roberts, *Lt.-Gen.* William, C.B.(*m*).
Roberts, *Maj.* Robert H. Mills-, C.M.G.
Robertson, Benjamin, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Robertson, *Rear-Adm.* Charles H., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Robertson, *Maj.* C. Lonsdale, C.M.G.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* D. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Robertson, Frederick E., C.I.E.
Robertson, *Col.* James P., C.B.(*m*).
Robertson, James W., C.M.G.
Robertson, *Colonel* John, C.I.E.
Robertson, *Col.* Robert, M.V.O.(4th).
Robin, *Col.* A. W., C.B.(*m*).
Robinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles W., C.B.(*m*).
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Macleod B., C.M.G.
Robinson, Wm. Valentine, C.M.G.
Roche, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Ulick de R. B., C.B.(*m*).
Rochfort, *Maj-Gen.* Alex. Nelson, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Rocke, *Maj.-Gen.* James H., C.B.(*m*).
Rodwell, Cecil Hunter, C.M.G.
Roe, *Insp.-Surg.-Gen.* Samuel B., C.B.(*m*).
Roffey, *Chief-Insp.-Machin.* James, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Rogan, *Lt.* Jno. Mackenzie, M.V.O.(5th).
Rogers, *Lt.* Francis C. C., M.V.O. (5th).
Rohrweger, Frank, C.M.G.
Romer, *Col.* Fredk. C., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Rose, George Pringle, C.I.E.
Ross, Alexander Carnegie, C.B.(*c*).
Ross, Roderick, M.V.O.(4th).
Ross, *Maj.* Ronald, C.B.(*c*).
Ross, *Col.* Walter C., C.B.(*m*).
Ross, *Engr.* Wm. Munro, C.B.(*c*), R.N. R.
Round, Francis R., C.M.G.
Routh, *Rear-Admiral* Hy. Peter, M.V.O.(4th).
Rowell, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Rowell, Thos. Irvine, C.M.G.
Rowland, John Wm., C.M.G.
Rowland, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
Roxburgh, Thomas Lawrence, C.M.G.
Roy, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander, M.V.O.(4th).
Royle, Arnold, C.B.(*c*).
Royle, Joseph R. E. J., C.I.E.
Royston, *Lt.-Col.* John R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ruffer, Marc A., C.M.G.
Rumbold, Horace G. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Rundall, *Col.* Frank M., C.B.(*m*).
Russell, Hon. Alexander, M.V.O.(4th).
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., C.M.G.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* F. Shirley, C.M.G.
Russell, Hy. Blythe W., C.M.G.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. S. E. W. Eardley-, M.V.O.(4th).
Russell, *Col.* Horatio A., C.B.(*m*).
Russell, William, C.B.(*c*).
Rustumji Dhunjibhoy Mehta, C.I.E.
Rutherford, *Col.* Charles, C.M.G.
Rutherford, John Gunion, C.M.G.
Rycroft, *Col.* Wm. Henry, C.B.(*m*).
St. Clair, *Col.* Jas. L. C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
St. Clair, Hon. Lockhart M., C.I.E.
St. John, Alfred, C.M.G.
Sale, *Col.* Matthew T., C.M.G.
Samut, *Lt.-Col.* Achilles, C.M.G.
Sandbach, *Col.* Arthur E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Sandeman, *Lieut.-Colonel* John G., M.V.O.(4th).
Sanderson, *Col.* Hy. Bristow, C.I.E.
Sandiford, Charles, C.B.(*c*).
Sandwith, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph L., C.M.G.
Sanford, *Col.* Edw. C. Ayshford, C.M.G.
Sarat Chandra Das, C.I.E.
Sarbar, John Monash, C.M.G.
Sardar Khan, *Subadar Major*, C.I.E.
Sartorius, *Maj.-Gen.* Euston H. C.B.(*m*), *Vet.*
Sartorius, *Col.* George C., C.B.(*m*).

Satterthwaite, *Col.* Ed., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Saunders, William, C.M.G.
Savage, Henry, C.S.I.
Savile, *Col.* Henry B. O., C.B.(*c*).
Savory, *Capt.* Hrbt. W., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Schalch, *Col.* Vernon A., C.B.(*m*).
Scharlieb, Herbert Johann, C.M.G.
Schletter, *Col.* Percy, C.B.(*m*).
Schomberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Herbert St. G., C.B.(*m*).
Schreiber, Collingwood, C.M.G.
Schreiner, Hon. Wm. Philip, C.M.G.
Schwikkard, *Major* Otto, C.M.G.
Sclater, *Major-Gen.* Hy. Crichton, C.B.(*m*).
Scobie, *Col.* Mackay J. G., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Scott, Hon. Ernest S., M.V.O.(4th).
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* James W., C.B.(*m*).
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lothian K., C.B.(*c*).
Scott, *Maj.* Thomas E., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Wm. Augustus, C.B.(*m*).
Scratchley, Herbert A., M.V.O.(5th).
Seigne, John T., M.V.O.(5th).
Selby, Francis Guy, C.I.E.
Selheim, *Maj.* Victor C. M., C.B.(*m*).
Senior, *Col.* Thomas P., C.B.(*c*).
Seth Kastur Chand Daga, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Seymour, *Capt.* Edward, M.V.O.(5th).
Seymour, Richard S., M.V.O.(4th).
Shakespear, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Sharpe, *Maj.* Wilfred S., C.M.G.
Shaw, *Insp.-Gen.* Doyle M., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Shaw, George Watson, C.S.I.
Shearer, *Lt.-Col.* Johnston, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Sheppard, *Maj.* Henry C., M.V.O.(4th).
Sheppard, *Captain* Thomas D. L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Sheppard, William Didsbury, C.I.E.
Shepstone, Arthur J., C.M.G.
Shepstone, Henrique C., C.M.G.
Shepstone, John Wesley, C.M.G.
Sher Ahmad Khan, Sardar, C.I.E.
Sherer, John W., C.S.I.
Sherriff, *Lt.-Gen.* Jno. P., C.B.(*m*).
Sherwood, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur P., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Shipley, Hammond S., C.M.G.
Shores, John W., C.M.G.
Short, John, M.V.O.(5th).
Showers, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert L., C.I.E.
Shuja-ul-Mulk, Mehtar, C.I.E.
Shuter, *Comm.* Joseph A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Shyam Sunder Lal, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Sikandar Khan, Raja, C.I.E.
Sim, *Col.* Geo. Hamilton, C.B.(*m*).
Sim, Hy. Alexander, C.I.E.
Sime, John, C.I.E.
Simmonds, Frederick, M.V.O.(4th).
Simms, *Captain* Geo. Norman, M.V.O.(5th).
Simpkinson, Hy. Walrond, C.B.(*c*).
Simpson, Harry Butler, C.B.(*c*).
Simpson, *Col.* Henry C. C. D., C.M.G.
Simpson, *Capt.* Launcelot, M.V.O.(5th).
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* Robert J. S., C.M.G.
Simpson, *Col.* Thomas T., C.B.(*m*).
Simpson, William J. R., C.M.G., M.D.
Sims, Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Sinclair, *Surg.-General* David, C.S.I.
Sinclair, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Edwd. M., C.B.(*m*).
Sinclair, *Capt.* Edwyn S. Alexander-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Sinclair, *Col.* Hugh M., C.B.(*m*), R.E.
Singleton, Thomas F., M.V.O. (4th).
Sitwell, *Col.* Wm. Hy., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Skinner, *Lt.-Col.* Bruce M., M.V.O.(4th).
Skinner, *Col.* Edmund G., C.B.(*m*).
Skirving, Archibald A. Scot-, C.M.G.
Slacke, Fras. Alex., C.S.I.
Slade, *Rear-Adm.* Edmond J. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Slaney, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter R. Kenyon-, C.B.(*m*).
Sloggett, *Surg.-Gen.* Arthur T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Sloley, Herbert C., C.M.G.
Small, *Col.* Wm. Geo., C.B.(*m*).
Smallwood, *Maj.* Frank G., M.V.O.(4th).
Smiles, William, C.B.(*c*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon F. E., C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Capt.* Aubrey C. H., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Smith, Charles Michie, C.I.E.
Smith, Rev. Canon Clemt., M.V.O.(4th).
Smith, Fras. St. J. Manners-, C.I.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Fred, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Smith, George, C.I.E.
Smith, George Douglas, C.M.G.
Smith, *Maj.* George Edwd., C.M.G., R.E.
Smith, *Flt.-Surg.* Jas. L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Smith, John, C.B.(*c*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* J. Manners, C.I.E., V.C.
Smith, Robert Addison, M.V.O.(4th).
Smith, Robert M., C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Steuart Bogle-, C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Brig.-Gen.* William Apsley, C.B.(*m*).
Smith, Wm. Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Smith, Geo. Basil Haddon-, C.M.G.
Smithe, *Maj.* Percy B., M.V.O.(4th).
Smyth, *Maj.* Benjamin, M.V.O.(5th).
Smyth, *Col.* Charles C., C.B.(*m*).
Smyth, *Col.* Etwall W., C.B.(*m*).
Smyth, Geo. Watson, C.B.(*c*).
Snow, Martin, M.V.O.(5th).
Snow, Philip C. H., C.I.E.
Snow, *Col.* Thos. D'Oyly, C.B.(*m*).
Sommer, *Lieut.* Joseph, M.V.O.(5th).
Souter, William Lochiel B., C.I.E.
Southey, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Spalding, *Col.* Warner W., C.M.G.
Sparkes, *Rear-Adm.* Robert Copland, C.M.G.
Spearman, Edmund R., C.M.G.
Spence, James K., C.S.I.
Spencer, Hugh, C.I.E.
Spencer, Walter B., C.M.G.
Spens, *Maj.-Gen.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Spragge, *Col.* Charles Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Spring, Francis J. E., C.I.E.
Squire, *Col.* John E., C.B.(*c*).
Stafford, Thomas J., C.B.(*c*).
Stafford, *M.-G.* Wm. F. H., C.B.(*m*).
Standen, Bertram P., C.I.E.
Standen, Edward J., C.B.(*c*).
Stanford, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E. M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stanley, Hon. Arthur, M.V.O.(4th), M.P.
Stanley, *Col.* Geoffrey, C.B.(*m*).
Stanley, *Capt.* George, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Stanley, George Joshua, C.M.G.
Stanley, *Capt.* Hon. Victor A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Stanyon, Henry John, C.I.E.
Stavrides, Constantine G., C.M.G.
Steele, John, C.B.(*c*).
Steele, *Col.* Samuel B., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Stein, Marcus Aurelius, C.I.E.
Stephens, *Maj.-Gen.* Adolphus H., C.B.(*m*).
Stephens, George Henry, C.M.G.
Stephenson, *Col.* Francis L., C.B.(*c*).
Stephenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Theodore E., C.B.(*m*).
Sterling, Geo. C. Beresford, C.I.E.
Stevens, Frank, C.M.G.
Stevenson, Edward S. B., C.I.E.
Stevenson, *Col.* Francis, C.B.(*m*).
Stevenson, George A., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Stevenson, *Col.* James, C.B.(*c*).
Stevenson, *Col.* Robert, C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., C.B.(*m*).
Stevenson, *Col.* Wm. Flack, C.B.(*m*).
Steward, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward H., C.M.G.
Steward, *Maj.* George C. T., C.M.G.
Stewart, *Col.* Dudley S., C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* James C., C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *Col.* John, C.I.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert C., C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *R.-Adm.* Robt. H. J., M.V.O. (4th).
Still, Charles, C.I.E.
Stirling, Edward C., C.M.G.
Stockley, *Col.* Charles M., C.B.(*m*).
Stoker, George, C.M.G.
Stoker, Thomas, C.S.I.
Stokes, *Lieut.* Haldane D., M.V.O.(5th).
Stoney, Edward W., C.I.E.
Stonham, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, C.M.G.
Stoodley, Edwin E., C.B.(*c*).
Story, *Col.* Wm. Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Strachan, James, C.I.E.
Strachan, Wm. Hy. W., C.M.G.
Strachey, *Lt.-Col.* Jno., M.V.O.(4th).
Straghan, *Col.* Abel, C.B.(*m*).
Strangways, Maurice W. Fox-, C.S.I.
Streatfeild, Frank N., C.M.G.
Streatfeild, *Col.* Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Streatfeild, *Capt.* Philip, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Stretten, Charles J. D., M.V.O.(4th).
Stretton, *Capt.* Arthur J., M.V.O.(5th).
Strickland, *Major* William A. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Struben, Wm. C. M., C.M.G.
Stuart, Andrew Ednid. Castlestuart, C.S.I.
Sturge, Wm. Allen, M.V.O.(4th).
Sturrock, John, C.I.E.
Sunder Lal, Pandit Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Supple, *Col.* James F., C.B.(*m*).
Surtees, *Col.* Herbert C., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Suter, Geo. Edward, M.V.O.(5th).
Sutherland, Sir Robt., C.S.I.
Sutherland, Angus, C.B.(*c*).
Sutherland, *Capt.* C. Leslie, C.I.E.
Swaine, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Swan, *Col.* Charles A., C.M.G.
Swann, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Christopher, C.B.(*m*).
Swayne, Charles R., C.M.G.
Swetenham, *Col.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*).
Swindley, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. Edwd., C.B.(*m*).
Swinley, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Sykes, Jno. Chas. G., C.B.(*c*).
Sykes, *Maj.* Percy M., C.M.G.
Symes, *Col.* Gustavus P., M.V.O.(4th).
Synge, R. Follett, C.M.G.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Edmund B., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Talbot, George, C.B.(*c*).
Tanjore, Maharaja Rao Ananda Rao, C.I.E.
Tanner, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Tarbet, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tarleton, *Lt.* Alfred H., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Tawney, Charles Hy., C.I.E.
Taylor, John J., C.B.(*c*).
Temple, Chas. Lindsay, C.M.G.
Tennant, Hercules, C.M.G.
Tennant, *Lt.-Gen.* James F., C.I.E.
Ternan, *Col.* Trevor P. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Theiler, Arnold, C.M.G.
Thesiger, Hon. Edward P., C.B.(*c*).
Thibaut, Geo. F. Wm., C.I.E.
Thomas, *Col.* Arthur H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Thomas, *Captain* Hugh Evan-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Thomas, Jas. Jonathan, C.M.G.
Thomas, *Surg.-Maj.* John L., C.B.(*c*).
Thompson, *Surg.-Major* Daniel R. C.I.E.

Thompson, D'Arcy W., C.B.(c).
Thompson, *Col.* Frederick Hacket-, C.B.(m).
Thompstone, Sydney W., C.M.G.
Thomson, *Capt.* Anthony S., C.B.(c), R.N.R.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(m).
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel J., C.I.E.
Thomson, Theodore, C.M.G.
Thomson, William, M.V.O.(5th).
Thorburn, Jas. Jamieson, C.M.G.
Thorneycroft, *Col.* Alexander W., C.B.(m).
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Beaufoy, C.I.E.
Thornton, Thomas Henry, C.S.I.
Throssell, Hon. George, C.M.G.
Thurburn, *Col.* James W., C.S.I.
Thursby, *Capt.* Cecil F., C.M.G., R.N.
Thurston, Edgar, C.I.E.
Thurston, *Maj.* Hugh C., C.M.G.
Tibbits, *Com.* Chas., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Tickell, *Comm.* Frederick, C.M.G.
Tillard, *Maj.-Gen.* John A., C.B.(m).
Tinley, *Col.* Gervase F. N., C.B.(m).
Tipping, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F. Gartside-, C.B.(m).
Tizard, *Capt.* Thos. Hy., C.B.(c), R.N.
Todd, John S. B., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Tollner, *Col.* Barrett L., C.B.(c).
Tomasson, *Capt.* W. Hugh, M.V.O.(4th).
Tomkins, Stanley, C.M.G.
Tomkins, *Gen.* Wm. Percival, C.I.E.
Tompson, *Maj.-Gen.* William D., C.B.(m).
Tooth, Howard H., C.M.G.
Tower, Rev. Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Townshend, *Col.* Charles V. F., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Tracy, *Maj.* Hon. Algernon H. C. Hanbury-, C.M.G.
Traill, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Balfour, C.B.(m).
Travancore, Raja of, C.I.E.
Treble, *Col.* George W., C.M.G.
Trefusis, *Col.* Hon. John S., C.M.G.
Trench, *Col.* Frederick A. Le Poer-, C.B.(m).
Tresidder, *Capt.* Tolmie J., C.M.G.
Trevor, *Surg.-Gen.* Fras. W., C.B.(m).
Trevor, Frederick G. B., C.I.E.
Trevor, *Col.* George H., C.S.I.
Trichinopoly Royaloo Aroghiaswamy Thumboo Chetty, C.I.E.
Trimble, *Col.* Charles J., C.M.G.
Triscott, *Col.* Chas. Prideaux, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Trotter, *Maj.* Algernon R., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Trotter, *Maj.* Gerald F., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Keith, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Troubridge, *Capt.* Ernest C. T., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), A.D.C., R.N.
Truninger, Lionel, C.I.E.
Tucker, Alexander L. P., C.I.E.
Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis H. E., C.I.E.
Tucker, William Kidger, C.M.G.
Tudway, *Col.* Robert J., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Tufnell, *Capt.* Lionel G., C.M.G., R.N.
Tulloch, *Major* Hector, C.B.(c).
Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* John W. G., C.B.(m).
Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver A., C.M.G.
Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H., C.B.(m).
Turner, *Col.* Augustus Hy., C.B.(m).
Turner, Charles George, C.B.(c).
Turner, *Colonel* Henry F., C.B.(m).
Turnor, Algernon, C.B.(c).
Tuson, *Comm.* Vernon F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Tweedie, *Maj.-Gen.* William, C.S.I.
Twentyman, *Col.* August. C., C.B.(m).
Twiss, *Capt.* Francis A., M.V.O.(4th).
Twynam, *Col.* Philip A. A., C.B.(m).
Tyler, *Maj.-Gen.* Trevor B., C.S.I.
Tyndale, *Capt.* Wentworth F., C.M.G.
Tyndall, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(m).
Tyrrell, William George, C.B.(c).
Tyrwhitt, Rev. Hon. Leonard T., M.V.O.(4th).
Tytler, Adam G., C.I.E.
Umrad Bag, *Risaldar* Mirza Bahadur, M.V.O.(5th).
Upcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Russell, C.B.(m).
Upperton, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(m).
Urmston, *Col.* Edward B., C.B.(m).
Urquhart, *Col.* Robert, M.V.O.(4th).
Utterson, *Maj.-Gen.* Archibald H., C.B.(m).
Van de Weyer, *Maj.* William J. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Vansittart, Robert G., M.V.O.(4th).
Van Someren, Wm. Taylor, C.I.E.
Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Turner, C.B.(m).
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh T. Jones-, C.B.(m).
Vaughan, Jno. Chas. Tudor, M.V.O.(4th).
Verner, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas E., C.B.(m).
Verney, Harry Lloyd-, M.V.O.(4th).
Verrières, Albert C., C.I.E.
Vetch, *Col.* Robert H., C.B.(c).
Vialls, *Lt.-Col.* Harry G., C.B.(m).
Vickers, *Col.* Thomas E., C.B.(c).
Vigors, *Capt.* Philip W., M.V.O.(5th).
Villiers, Francis J., C.M.G.
Villiers, Hy. Montague, M.V.O.(4th).
Vincent, *Col.* A. C. FitzHardinge, C.M.G.
Vincent, Robert Wm. E. H., C.I.E.
Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao, C.I.E.
Vivian, *Maj.* Hon. Odo R., M.V.O.(4th).
Vivian, *Capt.* Valentine, M.V.O.(5th).
Vyvyan, *Col.* Courtenay B., C.B.(m).
Wace, *Maj.-Gen.* Michard, C.B.(m).
Waddell, *Lieut.-Col.* Lawrence A., C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Waddington, Charles W., C.I.E.
Wade, *Col.* Wm. Barton, C.B.(m).
Wagstaff, Wm. George, C.M.G.
Wahab, *Colonel* Robert A., C.B.(m), C.M.G., C.I.E.
Wake, *Capt.* C. St. Aubyn, C.M.G.
Wake, *Maj.* H. St. Aubyn, M.V.O.(4th).
Walcott, *Col.* Edmund S., C.B.(m).
Waldron, *Br.-Gen.* Francis, C.B.(m).
Walker, Ernest O., C.I.E.
Walker, Frederick J., M.V.O.(4th).
Walker, George C., C.S.I.
Walker, George H. D., C.I.E.
Walker, James, C.I.E.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Robert S. F., C.M.G.
Wallace, *Col.* Alexander, C.B.(m).
Wallace, David, C.M.G.
Wallace, *Col.* Nesbit W., C.M.G.
Wallace, *Col.* Robert H., C.B.(m).
Wallack, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest T., C.B.(m).
Waller, John Hampden, M.V.O.(4th).
Wallis, Arthur Hy., C.I.E.
Walrond, Main S. O., C.M.G.
Walsh, Hon. Reginald, M.V.O.(4th).
Walsh, *Capt.* Hon. George H. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Walsh, *Col.* Hy. Alfred, C.B.(m).
Walsh, Langton P., C.I.E.
Walter, *Maj.* Frederic Edward, M.V.O.(4th).
Walters, *Col.* Wm. Barker, C.B.(m).
Walton, Frederick T. G., C.I.E.
Warburton, *Col.* Wm. Pierce, C.S.I.
Ward, *Lieut.-Gen.* Hon. Bernard M., C.B.(m).
Ward, Charles J., C.M.G.
Ward, *Comm.* Hon. Cyril A., M.V.O.(4th).
Ward, *Major-General* Francis Wm., C.B.(m).
Ward, Hon. Gerald E. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Ward, *Eng.-Comm.* Jno. T. H., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Ward, Thos. Robt. J., C.I.E.
Ward, *Captain* Philip Nelson-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Ware, Arthur W., C.M.G.
Ware, *Maj.* Frank C. W., C.I.E.
Waring, Francis J., C.M.G.
Warren, *Rear-Adm.* Herbert A., M.V.O.(4th).
Warren, Philip David, C.M.G.
Warren, *Maj.* Wm. Joseph, C.M.G.
Watchorn, *Lt.-Col.* Edward T., C.B.(m).
Waterfield, *Major* Arthur C. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Waters, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.B.(m).
Watkis, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. B. B., C.B.(m).
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Harry D., C.I.E.
Watson, *Lieut.-Col.* J. Kiere, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Watson, *Maj.* John J. C., C.I.E., M.D.
Watson, Thomas G., C.M.G.
Watson, *Col.* Wm. Arthur, C.I.E.
Watt, James, M.V.O.(4th).
Watt, Hon. Thomas, C.M.G.
Watts, Francis, C.M.G.
Watts, James, C.M.G.
Wavell, *Major-Gen.* Archibald G., C.B.(m).
Way, *Capt.* William, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Way, *Maj.-Gen.* Nowell F. Sampson-, C.B.(m).
Weakley, Ernest, C.M.G.
Weatherall, *Col.* Henry B., C.B.(m).
Webb, Arthur L., C.M.G.
Webb, Frederick Wm., C.M.G.
Webb, Montague de P., C.I.E.
Webb, *Col.* Walter Geo., C.B.(c).
Webster, *Col.* Arthur G., C.B.(m).
Webster, Edmund P., C.I.E.
Webster, *Comm.* John Alexr., M.V.O.(4th).
Webster, *Capt.* William, M.V.O.(4th).
Weigall, Albert Bythesca, C.M.G.
Welch, *Col.* George O., C.B.(m).
Welchman, *Col.* Edmd. W. St. George, C.B.(m).
Wemyss, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Manley, C.B.(m).
Wemyss, *Capt.* Rosslyn E., M.V.O.(4th), A.D.C., R.N.
Wenden, Hy. Charles E., C.I.E.
West, Charles Hy., C.I.E.
Westcott, *Lt.-Col.* Sinclair, C.M.G.
Western, *Lt.-Col.* J. Halifax, C.M.G.
Western, *Col.* Wm. G. B., C.B.(m).
Westmorland, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Hy., C.B.(m).
Westropp, *Col.* John Massy-, C.M.G.
Wheatley, *Col.* Hy. Spencer, C.B.(m).
Wheatley, *Col.* Moreton J., C.B.(c).
Wheeler, Henry, C.I.E.
Wheeler, William, C.M.G.
Wheelwright, Charles A., C.M.G.
Whitaker, *Col.* Chas. H. T., M.V.O.(4th).
White, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick, C.M.G.
White, Herbert E., C.M.G.
White, Herbert S. N., M.V.O.(4th).
White, John, C.B.(c).
White, J. Claude, C.I.E.
White, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G.
White, Wm. Henry, C.S.I.
White, *Col.* Wm. Lewis, C.B.(m).
White, *Deputy-Insp.-Gen.* Wm. R., C.B.(m), R.N.
Whitehead, *Surg.-Gen.* Hayward R., C.B.(m).
Whitehead, Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Whitehead, *Major-Gen.* Robert C., C.B.(m).
Whitelegge, Benjamin, C.B.(c).
Whiteley, Frank, C.M.G.
Whittington, *Col.* Geo. J. C., C.B.(m).
Whittle, Alfred Thomas, C.I.E.

Whyte, *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. M. C. B., C.M.G., R.N.
Wickham, *Col.* Wm. Jas. R., C.B.(*m*).
Wigram, *Maj.* Clive, M.V.O.(4th).
Wilkinson, *Lt.-Gen.* Frederick Green-, C.B.(*m*).
Willan, *Col.* Hy. P. Douglas-, C.B.(*c*).
Williams, *Lt.* Albert, M.V.O.(5th), MUS. DOC.
Williams, Charles R., C.M.G.
Williams, Charles T., M.V.O.(4th).
Williams, *Col.* Edward Charles Ingouville-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Williams, Henry, M.V.O.(5th), I.S.O.
Williams, *Col.* Raymond B., C.B.(*m*).
Williams, *Engr.-Comm.* Walter Kent, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Williams, *Col.* Wm. D. C., C.B.(*m*).
Williams, *Col.* Wm. Hugh, C.M.G.
Williamson, *Capt.* Adolphus H., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Williamson, *Col.* John F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Williamson, *Col.* Robt. F., C.B.(*m*).
Williamson, Victor A., C.M.G.
Willmore, *Gr.* Henry H. A., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Willoughby, *Lt.-Gen.* Michael W., C.S.I.
Wilmot, *Maj.-Gen.* Retell Eardley-, C.B.(*m*).
Wilmot, St. Hill Eardley-, C.I.E.
Wilson, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. A., C.B.(*m*).
Wilson, Chas. Hy., C.I.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond M., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Col.* Edward H., C.B.(*m*).
Wilson, Frederick James, C.I.E.
Wilson, George, C.B.(*c*).
Wilson, *Capt.* George, C.I.E., R.I.M.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon C., M.V.O.(4th).
Wilson, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. Hughes, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Wilson, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Wilson, Thomas Corby, C.I.E.
Wilson, *Col.* Hy. F. Maitland-, C.B.(*m*).
Wilton, Ernest C. C., C.M.G.
Wiltzen, *Lt.* Fredk. E. G., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Wing, *Col.* Frederick D. V., C.B.(*m*).
Wingate, *Col.* George, C.I.E.
Wingfield, *Maj.* Walter C., M.V.O.(4th).
Winslow, *Col.* Richard W. C., C.B.(*m*).
Wintour, *Col.* FitzGerald, C.B.(*m*).
Witham, *Col.* James K. M., C.M.G.
Wodehouse, Edmond Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Edwin F., C.B.(*c*).
Wodohouse, Henry Ernest, C.M.G.
Wollaston, Gerald W., M.V.O.(4th).
Wollaston, Hy. N. Phillips, C.M.G.
Wood, Charles M., C.B.(*c*).
Wood, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Wood, James L., C.M.G.
Wood, *Maj.* John Wm. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Wood, Rev. Joseph, M.V.O.(4th).
Wood, William King, C.I.E.
Woodhead, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Woodland, *Col.* Arthur L., C.B.(*m*).
Woods, Percy, C.B.(*c*).
Woollcombe, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Louis, C.B.(*m*).
Woon, *Maj.-Gen.* John B., C.B.(*m*).
Wootton, *Ch.-Insp.* James, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Wordsworth, William, C.I.E.
Worthington, Arthur M., C.B.(*c*).
Wortley, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Edward J. Montagu-Stuart-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Wratislaw, Albert C., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Wratislaw, *Adm.* Hy. Rushworth, C.B.(*m*).
Wray, *Lt.-Col.* J. Cecil, M.V.O.(4th).
Wrench, Edward Mason, M.V.O.(4th).
Wright, *Col.* Archd. J. A., C.B.(*m*).
Wrightson, Walsh, C.M.G.
Wyatt, *Capt.* Francis O., M.V.O.(4th).
Wyatt, Thomas Henry, M.V.O.(4th), I.S.O., V.D.
Wylde, Everard Wm., C.M.G.
Wylie, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.S.I.
Wylie, *Maj.* C. H. M. Dougaty-, C.M.G.
Wyllie, *Col.* Alexander K., C.B.(*m*).
Wyly, *Col.* Harold C., C.B.(*m*).
Wynch, Lionel M., C.I.E.
Wyndham, *Col.* Guy P., M.V.O.(4th).
Wyndham, Percy, C.I.E.
Wyndham, *Col.* Walter G. Crole-, C.B.(*m*).
Wyndham, *Maj.* Wm. F. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Wynyard, *Col.* Rowley, M.V.O.(4th).
Yar Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Yasin Khan, *Subadar Major* Sardar Bahadur, O.I.E.
Yate, *Col.* Charles E., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Yaung Hwe, Sawbwa of, C.I.E.
Yeilding, *Col.* Wm. Richard, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Yerburgh, R. Eustre, C.B.(*c*).
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Horatio A., C.B.(*c*).
Yorstoun, *Col.* Archibald M. Carthew-, C.B.(*m*).
Young, Charles A., M.V.O.(4th).
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Frank P., C.I.E.
Young, George, M.V.O.(4th).
Young, *Col.* Geo. Frederick, C.B.(*m*).
Young, Wm. Douglas, C.M.G.
Younghusband, Arth. Delaval, C.S.I.
Younghusband, *Col.* George John, C.B.(*m*).
Younghusband, Romer Edwd., C.S.I.
Yuk, Wei, C.M.G.
Yule, *Col.* James Herbert, C.B.(*m*).
Zavertal, *Cavaliere* Ladislao J. P. P., M.V.O.(5th).

The Distinguished Service Order—Companions. D.S.O.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

Ribbon, Red with blue edge.

INSTITUTED *9th November*, 1886.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., EMPEROR OF INDIA.

COMPANIONS. D.S.O.

Abadie, *Capt.* Eustace H. E.
Abbott, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm.
Abbott, *Col.* H. E. Stacy.
Ainsworth, *Capt.* Wm. John.
Alexander, *Col.* A. de Vere.
Alexander, *Capt.* E. C., I.A.
Alexander, *Col.* Harvey.
Allcard, *Capt.* Herbert, R.A.
Allen, *Maj.* Hugh Morris.
Allen, *Col.* Robert F., R.E.
Allen, *Capt.* Wm. Lynn.
Allen, *Maj.* Herbert G. M.
Amphlett, *Maj.* Charles G.
Anderson, *Maj.* E.C., R.A.M.C.
Anderson, *Capt.* Jno., A.S.C.
Anderson, *Capt.* N.G., A.S.C.
Anderson, *Maj.* Rowld. J. P.
Anderson, *Col.* Wm. G.
Angel, *Capt.* Thos. Lombard.
Anley, *Capt.* Barnett D. L. G.
Annesley, *Maj.* James H. A.
Annesley, *Maj.* Wm. Rd. N.
Aplin, *Col.* Philip J. H., I.A.
Applin, *Capt.* Regd. V. K.
Archdale, *Capt.* Theo. M.
Ardagh, *Capt.* George H.
Armitage, *Capt.* Cecil H.
Armitage, *Rev.* Robert.
Armstrong, *Col.* Gerald D.
Armstrong, *Col.* Oliver O.
Arnold, *Col.* A. James.
Ashby, *Capt.* William.
Aspinall, *Lt.-Col.* Robert L.
Asser, *Capt.* Verney.
Astell, *Capt.* Somerset C. G. F.
Astaun, *Maj.* Andrew.
Backhouse, *Maj.* Miles R. C.
Badcock, *Maj.* Francis F.
Bagge, *Maj.* Richard L.
Bagot, *Maj.* Hon. Walter L.
Bailey, *Capt.* Arthur H.
Bailey, *Maj.* Percy H.
Baillie, *Lt.-Col.* Augustus C.
Baillie, *Capt.* John Andrew.
Bainbridge, *Maj.* Norman B.
Bainbridge, *Maj.* Wm. Frank.
Baird, *Maj.* Alexr. W. F.
Baird, *Capt.* Henry H. O.
Baker, *Capt.* A. B. (*W.S. W.*)
Baker, *Major* Robert.
Baldwin, *Maj.* Guy M., I.A.
Balfour, *Col.* John E. H.
Banks, *Maj.* Henry John A.
Barlow, *V.-Adm.* Charles J.
Barlow, *Maj.* Charles Wynn.
Barnardiston, *Capt.* N. J. B.
Barnes, *Capt.* Reginald W. R.
Barratt, *Col.* W. C., I.A.
Barry, *Maj.* S. Leonard.
Bartholomew, *Mai.* Hugh J.
Bartlett, *Maj.* Edwin.
Barton, *Maj.* Charles G.
Barton, *Capt.* Charles W.
Barton, *Col.* M. U., R.E.
Bates, *Col.* Charles L.
Battye, *Capt.* Clinton W.
Bayard, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald.
Bayford, *Capt.* Edmond H.
Beale, *Maj.* Henry Velverton.
Beatty, *Maj.* Charles H. L.
Belcher, *Capt.* H. P., R.A.
Bell, *Capt.* Geo. John.
Bell, *Maj.* Henry S.
Bellamy, *Capt.* Robert.
Bennett, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Chas.
Bennett, *Capt.* Alf. J.
Bennett, *Maj.* Charles H.
Bennett, *Colonel* William.
Benson, *Capt.* Chas. Bingley.
Benson, *Maj.* H. Wightman.
Bentinck, *Maj.* Walter Guy.
Bentinck, *Maj.* Lord Wm. Augustus Cavendish-.
Berkeley, *Capt.* Christr. R.
Bernal, *Capt.* Greville H. W.
Bethell, *Col.* E. H., R.E.
Beveridge, *Maj.* Wilfrid Wm. Ogilvy, M.B.
Beynon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Geo. L.
Biggs, *Col.* Hy. Vero, R.E.
Bingham, *Maj.* O. B. B. Smith-.
Binny, *Maj.* Steuart S.
Birch, *Capt.* Edward M., R.A.
Bird, *Col.* Spencer G.
Bird, *Lt.-Col.* Wilkinson Dent.
Birkin, *Lt.-Col.* Richard L.
Bishop, *Capt.* Fredk. E.
Blackader, *Maj.* Charles G.
Blackburne, *Cpt.* C. Harold.
Blackwood, *Capt.* Ld. Fredk. Temple Hamilton-Temple-.
Blair, *Maj.* Arthur.
Blake, *Maj.* Napoleon J. R.
Blakeney, *Maj.* Herbert N.
Blakeney, *Maj.* R. B. D., R.E.
Blenkinsop, *Col.* L. J., A.V.S.
Bodé, *Maj.* Louis W.
Boland, *Lieut.* S. B.
Bolitho, *Maj.* William E. T.
Bols, *Maj.* Louis Jean.
Bond, *Capt.* Charles Farbery.
Bond, *Engr.-Comm.* Edmd. E., R.N.
Bond, *Maj.* Reginald C.
Bonus, *Col.* William John.
Boon, *Capt.* George.
Booth, *Maj.* William Henry.
Borradaile, *Col.* H. B.
Boucher, *Capt.* Benjamin H.
Boulton, *Maj.* Chas. Percy.
Bourke, *Lt.-Col.* Henry B.
Bowden, *Fleet-Surg.* W., R.N.
Bowen, *Capt.* Gerard C.
Bowen, *Capt.* H. J. Ap O.
Bowers, *Lieut.* D. A. Hare-.
Bowker, *Maj.* William Jas.
Boyall, *Capt.* Alfred M.
Boyce, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. George B.
Boycott, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Lyndrew Wight-.
Boyd, *Capt.* Gerald Farrell.
Boys, *Maj.* Reg. H. H., R.E.
Brabant, *Capt.* Guy Alf.
Bradley, *Capt.* Robert Wm.
Braithwaite, *Maj.* Wm. G.
Breading, *Capt.* Geo. Remington.
Brereton, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. F.
Brett, *Maj.* Charles A. H.
Bridges, *Maj.* George T. M.
Bridges, *Lieut.* G.
Bridgford, *Mcj.* Robert J.
Brierley, *Capt.* G. T., R.A.
Brindle, Rt. Rev. Bishop.
Brittan, *Col.* Reginald.
Brocklebank, Jno. Jasper.
Brodie, *Maj.* Ian Ashley Moreton.
Bromfield, *Maj.* Harry H.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald G.
Brown, *Capt.* C. W. Wreford-.
Browne, *Lieut.* A. J. Bessell.
Browne, *Capt.* Chas. M., R.E.
Browne, *Maj.* Clement L. Seton Seton-, I.A.
Browne, *Maj.* Hamilton-.
Browne, *Maj.* John Wm.
Browne, *Capt.* Walter H.
Brownlee, *Capt.* J. J.
Bru de Wold, *Col.* H. T.
Brunker, *Col.* Capel M.
Bryant, *Capt.* Henry G.
Buchan, *Lieut.* Ernest N.
Buckle, *Maj.* Christopher R.
Buckle, *Lt.-Col.* Matthew P.
Buist, *Maj.*, H. J. M., R.A.M.C.
Bulkeley, *Maj.* Henry C.
Bulman, *Col.* Philip.
Bunbury, *Lt.-Col.* Vesey T.
Burnaby, *Capt.* Hugo Beaumont.
Burnett, *Maj.* John C., R.A.
Byron, *Maj.* Richard.
Campbell, *Capt.* Archd. Jno.
Campbell, *Col.* D., I.A.
Campbell, *Capt.* Duncan F.
Campbell, *Lieut.* Duncan L.
Campbell, *Major* John.
Campbell, *Col* Jno. E. R.
Campbell, *Maj.* J. H., R.A.M.C.
Campbell, *Capt.* John V.
Campbell, *Capt.* K. J. R.
Campbell, *Col.* M. D.
Campbell, *Lt. Col.* Walter.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Kentigern Hamilton.
Campbell-Cole, Robinson
Canny, *Capt* James C. M.
Cape, *Capt.* C. S. (*N.S.W.*).
Capell, *Capt.* C. Algernon E.
Carden, *Maj.* Henry C.
Cardew, *Col.* Geo. H., A.S.C.
Carew, *Maj.* Geo. A. Lade.
Carington, *Maj.* Hon. Rupert Clement Geo.
Carleton, *Maj.* Frederick M.
Carleton, *Lt.-Col.* Launcelot R.
Carpenter, *Capt.* A., R.N.
Carter, *Maj.* John.
Cartwright, *Capt.* Fras. L.
Cass, *Maj.* Charles H. D.
Caulfeild, *Maj.* Algernon M.
Caulfeild, *Col.* Gordon N.
Cavendish, *Capt.* Lord J. S.
Cecil, *Col.* Lord Edward.
Chanter, *Col.* Bernard, I.A.
Chapin, *Capt.* S. (*Cape*).
Chapman, Paul.
Charles, *Maj.* J. R. E., R.E.
Charlton, *Capt.* Lionel E. O.
Charrington, *Comm.* E., R.N.
Chiazzari, *Lt.* N. W.
Chichester, *Lt.-Col.* A. A.
Cholmondeley, *Capt.* H. R.
Christian, *Maj.* Gerard.
Christie, *Lt.* A. E. (*Canada*).
Christie, *Lt.* R. H. (*N.S.W.*).
Christophers, *Maj.* Edgar.
Christy, *Lieut.* Stephen Hy.
Chute, *Maj.* Pierce T.
Clark, *Maj.* Robt. L., A.O.D.
Clarke, *Capt.* Goland V.
Clarke, *Maj.* Jas. Grahame.
Clarke, *Maj.* L. F. (*Victoria*).
Clarke, *Capt.* T. H. M., R.A.M.C.
Clayhills, *Capt.* George.
Clerke, *Maj.* Albert Wm.
Clifford, *Lieut.* F. S. (*W. A.*).
Clifford, *Capt.* Wilfrid.
Climo, *Maj.* Skipton H., I.A.
Clowes, *Capt.* Ernest Wm.
Coates, *Maj.* Henry W. U.
Coates, *Maj.* Reg. C., R.A.
Coats, *Maj.* Andrew.
Cobbe, *Lt.-Col.* A. S.
Cobbe, *Maj.* Henry H., I.A.
Cochrane, *Maj.* J. E. C. J.
Cockburn, *Col.* George.
Cokely, *Engr.-Com.* Geo. H.
Coddington, *Lt.-Col* H. A.
Coffin, *Maj.* J. E. Pine.
Coker, *Col.* Edmund Rogers.
Cole, *Maj.* Henry Wells.
Coleridge, *Col.* Hugh F.
Collen, *Maj.* E. H. E., R.A.
Collings, *Col.* Godfrey D.
Collins, *Capt.* A. E. (*S. Aust.*).
Collins, *Capt.* Ernest R.
Collins, Rev. Reginald F.
Collins, *Lieut.* Richd. Henn-.
Collis, *Maj.* Robert H.
Collopy, *Capt.* C. J.
Colvile, *Maj.* George N.
Colvin, *Col.* Cecil H.
Compton, *Lieut.-Col.* Lord Alwyne, M.P.
Concannon, *Maj.* Edmond G.
Conry, *Maj.* James L. J.
Cooke, *Capt.* A. St. J., I.A.
Cooper, *Capt.* W. W. Herbert-, A.S.C.
Corry, *Capt.* John B., R.E.
Corry, *Lt.-Col.* N. A. Lowry-.
Cory, *Capt* Edward J.
Cory, *Capt.* George N.
Costeker, *Capt.* John Hy. D.
Cotterman, *Col.* G. H. H.
Cowan, *Maj.* B. W.
Cowie, *Capt.* Hy. Ed. C., R.E.
Cowie, *Maj.*, Hugh N. R.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Henry.
Cox, *Maj.* Walter H., I.M.S.
Coxhead, *Maj.* Thomas L.
Cradock, *Maj.* Sheldon W.K.
Crane, *Capt.* C. P.
Craske, *Maj.* John.
Craufurd, *Capt.* George S. G.
Crofton, *Capt.* E. G. Lowther, R.N.
Crofts, *Maj.* Richard, R.A.M.C.
Crompton, *Lt.-Col.* B. (*Natal*).
Crossman, *Capt.* Geo. Lytton.
Cubitt, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Astley.
Cullum, *Capt.* G. C.
Cunyngham, *Capt.* J. K. Dick-.
Curry, *Col.* Montagu C.
Cuthbert, *Capt.* James H. Dalmahoy, *Lieut.* Patrick Carfrae.
Daly, *Lieut.* P. J.
Damant, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
Daniell, *Maj.* Charles J.
Daniell, *Maj.* Edward H. E.
Darley, *Maj.* Henry R.
Darling, *Lt.* Herbt. F. (*W. A.*).
Daubeney, *Col.* E. Kaye.
Daunt, *Capt.* Richard D. C.
Davenport, *Lt.-Col.* William Bromley-.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. J. L.
Davidson, *Maj.* George H.
Davidson, *Capt.* John H.
Davidson, *Capt.* John T., I.A.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* T. St. Clair.
Davies, *Maj.* Charles Henry.
Davies, *Capt.* Llewelyn Alberic Emilius Price-, V.C.
Davies, *Surg.-Maj.* W. T. F.
Dawnay, *Capt.* Guy Payan.
Dawnay, *Capt.* Hon. Hugh.
Dawnay, *Maj.* Hon. John.
De Brett, *Capt.* H. S., R.A.
De Castilla, *Capt.* J. C. (*W. Aust.*).
Deedes, *Capt.* Chas. Parker.
Deedes, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Hy.
De Falbe, *Maj.* Vigant W.
De la Bère, *Maj.* Richard Norman.
Delamain, *Col.* Walter S., I.A.
Delap, *Capt.* G. G., R.A.M.C.
de Robeck, *Maj.* Henri Gustave Joly-.
De Molcyns, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. F. R. W. Eveleigh-.
Dennison, *Maj.* Chas. G.
Derry, *Capt.* Arthur.
De Salis, *Capt.* Edwd. A.
De Sausmarez, *Maj.* C., R.A.
Deshon, *Col.* Charles J., R.A.
Devine, *Surg.-Maj.* James A.
Dickinson, *Maj.* Neville H. C.
Dickson, *Capt.* Arguyle-.
Digan, *Maj.* Augustin J.
Dillon, *Capt.* C. T. Francis.
Dimsey, *Fleet-Surg.* E. R.
Dingwall, *Capt.* Kenneth.
Dobell, *Col.* Charles M., A.D.C.
Dod, *Lt.-Col.* O. C. Walley-.
Dodds, *Capt.* T. H.
Dodgson, *Maj.* H. B., R.A.
Donaldson, *Lt.-Col.* J.
Dorling, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel.
Douglas, *Capt.* H. E.M., V.C.
Douglas, *Capt.* J. S. J.
Douglas, *Maj.* Sholto W., R.A.
Douglas, *Col.* Wm. Charles.
Dove, *Maj.* F. A. (*N.S.W.*).
Downes, *Col.* William K.
Downing, *Lt.-Col.* Henry J.
Doyle, *Maj.* I. P., I.M.S.
Doyle, *Capt.* R. D. (*N.S.W.*).
Drage, *Lt.-Col.* W. H., A.S.C.
Driscoll, *Lt.-Col.* D., R.A.
Dugdale, *Maj.* Jas. Gordon.
Dugmore, *Capt.* W. F. B. R.
Duka, *Capt.* Alb. T. (*Qnsld.*).
Duly, Lt. Charles (*Rhodesia*)
Du Maurier, *Maj.* Guy Louis B.
Duncan, *Maj.* Francis J.
Duncan, *Capt.* John.
Duncombe, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. H. V.
Dyer, *Capt.* Stewart B. B.
Earle, *Maj.* Maxwell.
Eastes, *Capt.* Fitzp., A.V.D.
East, *Maj.* Lionel Wm. P.
Eastwood, *Major* Hugh de Crespigny.
Eden, *Maj.* William R.
Edmann, *Maj.* Ernest E., R.A.
Edwardes, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley M.
Edwards, *L.-C.* Fitzjames M.
Edwards, *Lt.* Hubert de B.
Edwards, *Col.* Jno. B., I.A.
Edwards, *Capt.* W. F. Sherry.
Egerton, *Capt.* Arthur F.
Elderton, *Com.* F. H., R.I.M.
Elger, *Capt.* Edward G.
Elliott, *Maj.* Francis A. H.
Elliot, *Lt.-Col.* W. H. W., I.M.S.
Ellis, *Maj.* Conyngham R. C.
Elwes, *Maj.* L. J.
Emerson, *Capt.* Norman Z.
English, *Col.* Fredk. Paul.
Ensor, *Capt.* Howard, R.A.M.C.
Etheridge, *Maj.* C. de Courcy.
Eustace, *Lt.-Col.* Alexr. Hy., I.A.
Eustace, *Maj.* Henry M.
Evans, *Maj.* Edward.
Evans, *Maj.* Fisher Hy. Freke.
Evans, *Maj.* William, R.A.
Evatt, *Lt.-Gen.* John T., I.A.
Ewart, *Col.* Richard Hy.
Fair, *Lt.-Col.* James George.
Fairweather, *Capt.* J. M. (*Cape*)
Falkner, Rev. Thos. Felton.
Fane, *Capt.* Cecil.
Fanshawe, *Col.* Robert.
Farrell, *Capt.* Harold.
Farquhar, *Maj.*, Francis D.
Farquhar, *Maj.* M. G.
Farquharson, *Maj.* David L. Wilson-.
Farrar, *Capt.* J. P.
Faunthorpe, *Maj.* O. G. Godfrey-.
Fayle, *Maj.* R. J. L., R.A.M.C.
Feilden, *Maj.* Granville Cholmondeley.
Feilding, *Maj.* Geoffrey P. T.
Feltham, *Lieut.* J. A. P.
Fendall, *Col.* Charles P.
Ferguson, *Maj.* Hy. G. de L.
Ferguson, *Maj.* J. D., R.A.M.C.
Fernyhough, *Capt.* Hugh C.
Fiaschi, *Maj.* T. H. (*N.S.W.*)
Fielden, *Capt.* Harold.
Firman, *Lt.-Col.* Robert B.
Fisct, *Lt.-Col.* E. (*Canada*).
Fisher, *Capt.* Harold.
Fisher, *Maj.* John, I.M.S.
Fisher, *Capt.* Julian V.
Fildes, *Col.* H. Gregory, A.D.C.
FitzGerald, *Maj.* Geo. A., R.A.
FitzGerald, *Maj.* P. Desmond.
Fitzherbert, *Lt.-Col.* Frns. E.
Flanagan, *Lieut.* Evelyn B.
Fleming, *Maj.* C. O., M.B.
Fletcher, *Surg.-Capt.* Wm.
Fletcher, *Lieut.* W. A. L.
Flood, *Maj.* Arthur Selby.
Flynn, *Maj.* Frank W.
Forbes, *Capt.* David.
Forbes, *Lieut.* Gordon S. D.
Forbes, *Maj.* Harry.
Ford, *Maj.* Reginald, A.S.C.
Ford, *Col.* Rd. W., R.A.M.C.
Forrest, *Capt.* Charles R.
Forrest, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Forte, *Capt.* Herbert A.N.
Foster, *Maj.* Montague A.
Foster, *Capt.* Wilfred L., R.A.
Fowler, *Capt.* C. H.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. John.
Fowler, *Maj.* Jno. S., R.E.
Fox, *Capt.* Arthur M., R.A.
Fox, *Lt.-Col.* Robert P., R.A.
Foxcroft, *Lieut.* M. C.
Francke, *Maj.* Henry G.
Frankland, *Capt.* A. Pelham.
Fraser, *Capt.* Ian M., R.N.
Fraser, *Lieut.* Percy Wm. N.
Freeth, *Maj.* Geo. H. Basil.
Fuhr, *Maj.* R. S. H., R.A.M.C.
Fuller, *Col.* Jn. F. C.
Fulton, *Maj.* Harry T., I.A.
Furse, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Thos., R.A.
Gallagher, *Capt.* Albert E.
Galloway, *Capt.* Lennox, R.A.
Gamble, *Lt.-Col.* Richard N.
Garland, *Col.* Ernest A. C.
Garsia, *Maj.* Herbert Geo. Anderson.
Garvice, *Capt.* Chudleigh.
Gascoigne, *Maj.* Ernest F. O.
Gascoigne, *Col.* W. D.
Gaussen, *Maj.* Jas. Robt., I.A.
Gay, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W., R.A.
Geddes, *L.-G.* R. J., R.A.M.C.
Gedye, *Capt.* J. B.
Gibb, *Capt.* Evan, A.S.C.
Gibb, *Col.* John R. S.
Giffard, *Lt.-Col.* W. Carter.
Gilbert, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. Robt.
Gilbert, *Maj.* Gerald E. L.
Gillam, *Maj.* William A.
Gilliat, *Major* John B.
Gillman, *Maj.* Webb, R.A.
Gilson, *Capt.* C. H.
Girdwood, *Capt.* Austin C.
Glasgow, *Lieut.* T. W. (*Qnsld.*)
Glover, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. F. B.
Glubb, *Col.* Frederic M., R.E.
Glyn, *Maj.* Cecil.
Godden, *Maj.* Henry Tufton.
Godman, *Maj.* Sherard H.
Golightly, *Col.* R. Edmund.
Goodwin, *Maj.* T. H. J. C., R.A.M.C.
Goodwyn, *Maj.* Hy. E., R.A.
Goodwyn, *Lt.-Col.* J. W.
Gordon, *Maj.* Alister Fraser.
Gordon, *Col.* Hon. Fredc.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence.
Gordon, *Capt.* R. (*Qnsld.*).
Gordon, *Col.* Stannus Verner.
Gorges, *Col.* Edmund H.
Gorle, *Maj.* Harry V., A.S.C.
Goschen, *Capt.* Arthur A., R.A.
Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Alan P. G.
Goulburn, *L.-C.* Cuthbert E.
Gowans, *Lt.-Col.* James.
Graham, *Col.* H. W. Gore.
Graham, *Maj.* John M. A.
Grahame, *Maj.* Jno. Crum.
Grant, *Capt.* Archibald S.
Grant, *Capt.* Arthur.
Grant, *Capt.* Geo. P., I.A.
Grant, *Capt.* R. C. (*Cape*).
Grant, *Capt.* Robert F. S.
Grattan, *Col.* O'Donnel O.
Graves, *Capt.* Percival Hope.
Gray, *Maj.* Alfred W. B.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred L.
Green, *Maj.* Arthur Dowson.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Green, *Capt.* Henry E.
Green, *Maj.* Thomas H. M.
Green, *Maj.* T. A. (*N.S. W.*).
Greener, *Capt.* H. (*S.Afr.*).
Greenly, *Maj.* Walter H.
Greig, *Capt.* Ronald H., R.E.
Gresson, *Maj.* Thomas T.
Griffin, *Maj.* C. P. G., I.A.
Griffin, *Capt.* Hon. Hugh E. A.
Griffith, *Maj.* Charles R. J.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* G. R., A.V.D.
Griffiths, *Maj.* Charles du Plat Richardson-.
Grimshaw, *Capt.* Cecil T. Wrigley.
Grove, *Maj.* Ernest W., R.A.
Grubb, *Capt.* Alexr. H. W., R.E.
Gubbins, *Maj.* Richard R.
Gwynn, *Maj.* Chas. W., R.E.
Hadow, *Col.* Reginald C.
Haggard, *Maj.* A. C. Parker.
Hale, *Maj.* Chas. H., R.A.M.C.
Hale, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. D., R.A.M.C.
Hall, *Capt.* Geo.C. Miller, R.E.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu H.
Hall, *Lt.* Percy Byng.
Hall, *Col.* Reginald H.
Hamerton, *Capt.* Albert E., R.A.M.C.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Claud Geo. Cole-.
Hamilton, *Maj.* John G. H.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Keith R.
Hamilton, *Col.* W. George.
Hamond, *Lieut.* Philip.
Harbord, *Capt.* Edwd. R.
Hardcastle, *Capt.* Richard N.
Hare, *Capt.* Robert W.
Harington, *Capt.* Charles H.
Harley, *Maj.* Hy. Kellett.
Harman, *Maj.* George M. N.
Harper, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. M., R.E.
Harris, *Maj.* Chs. B.M., A.V.D.
Harris, *Capt.* Charles E. St. J.
Harrison, *Lt.* Thomas R.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Robt.
Harvey, *Maj.* R. Napier, R.E.
Harvey, *Maj.* William Lueg.
Hastings, *Capt.* Wilfrid C. Norrington.
Hatchell, *Col.* Henry M.
Hatton, *Maj.* E. H. Finch-.
Haughton, *Maj.* Hy. Wilfrid.
Haycock, *Cpt.* V.R. Hine-, R.A.
Hayden, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. A.
Headlam, *Col.* J. E. W., R.A.
Heath, *Col.* Gerard Moore.
Heath, *Capt.* Ronald Macclesfield.
Heberden, *Capt.* G. A.
Heneage, *Maj.* Alfred R.
Heneage, *Maj.* Hon. Henry Greville.
Henegan, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Heneker, *Lt.-Col.* W. C. G., A.D.C.
Hennessy, *Maj.* L. H. R. Pope-.
Hepper, *Col.* Albert James.
Herapath, *Maj.* Edgar.
Herbert, *Maj.* Claude, I.A.
Heugh, *Comm.* John Geo., R.N.
Heygate, *Col.* R. H. Gage.
Heyworth, *Lt.-Col.* Frederic.
Hibbert, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey L.
Hickie, *Lt.* Daniel Aloysius.
Hickson, *Col.* Samuel A. E.
Higgins, *Capt.* J. F. A., R.A.
Higginson, *Maj.* C. P.
Hill, *Capt.* Charles G.
Hill, *Capt.* Hon. C. R. Clegg-.
Hill, *Col.* Felix Frederick.
Hill, *Capt.* Frank W. R.
Hill, *Maj.* John, I.A.
Hilliard, *Maj.* M.A. (*N.S. W.*).
Hobart, *Lt.-Col.* Claud V. C.
Hobbs, *Capt.* Regd. F.A., R.E.
Hodgson, *Capt.* Geo. Cecil.
Hodson, *Col.* Geo. B., I.A.
Hogg, *Maj.* Ian Graham.
Holden, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. C. S.
Holford, *Lt.* Chas. F., R.A.
Holford, *Maj.* J. H. E.
Holman, *Maj.* Herbt. Campbell.
Holman, *Capt.* R. C.
Holmden, *Maj.* F. A.
Holmes, *Lt.-Col.* W. (*N.S. W.*)
Holt, *Mj.* Maurice P.C., R.A.M.C.
Home, *Maj.* Rbt. Elton, R.A.
Hood, *Capt.* Hon. Horace Nelson, R.N.
Hook, *Capt.* G. (*Rhodesia*).
Hooper, *Maj.* A. W., R.A.M.C.
Hooper, *Maj.* R. Grenside.
Hopkinson, *Capt.* E.
Hornby, *Maj.* Montague L.
Horsfall, *Capt.* A. H. (*N.S. W.*).
Horsley, *Capt.* Jas. H., I.M.S.
Hoskins, *Maj.* Arthur R.
Hovell, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh de B.
Howard, *Capt.* Geoffrey W.
Howard, *Lieut.* T. W.
Howell, *Lieut.* Wilfrid R.
Howley, *Maj.* Jasper J.
Hudson, *Capt.* Cortez, I.M.S.
Hughes, *Capt.* A. M.
Hughes, *Col.* Geo. A., R.A.M.C.
Hughes, *Lieut.* J. G. (*N.Z.*).
Hugo, *Maj.* James H., I.M.S.
Humby, *Maj.* James Fredk.
Humphreys, *Capt.* Dashwood W. H.
Humphreys, *Maj.* G., R.A.
Humphries, *Lieut.* J. F. (*S. Aust.*).
Hunt, *Lieut.* Fredk. E.
Hunt, *Capt.* George Percy Edward, R.N.
Hunter, *Col.* D., R.A.M.C.
Hutchens, *Maj.* Arth. W.
Hutchens, *Capt.* Harold J.
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* George H. Ford-.
Hutchinson, *Lieut.* Hugh M.
Huth, *Lieut.* Percival O.
Hutton, *Maj.* Gilbert M.
Hyde, *Major* James.
Innes, *Capt.* J. Archibald.
Irving, *Lt.-Col.* A. Bell-.
Irving, *Lieut.* L. E. W.
Ives, *Lieut.* C. M. (*S. Aust.*).
Jackson, *Capt.* George H. N.
Jackson, *Col.* H. Kendal.
Jackson, *Lieut.* J. R.
Jackson, *Capt.* L. W. De V. Sadleir-.
Jackson, *Col.* Sydney C. F.
Jackson, *Capt.* Thomas Dare.
Jardine, *Maj.* James B.
Jardine, *Capt.* Walter.
Jebb, *Capt.* Cecil Rundas.
Jebb, *Capt.* Joshua H. M.
Jeffcoat, *Capt.* Algernon C.
Jenkins, *Maj.* Edward V.
Jenkins, *Capt.* Fred.
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Albt. Victor.
Jennings, *Maj.* Jas. W., R.A.M.C.
Jervis, *Maj.* Hon. St. H.
Johnson, *Capt.* Arthur Evans.
Johnson, *Capt.* Chas. Regd.
Johnson, *Maj.* Cyril M. Ross-.
Johnson, *Col.* Frank E.
Johnson, *Col.* F. Luttman-.
Johnson, *Capt.* Harry Cecil.
Johnson, *Capt.* Raymond B.
Johnson, *Capt.* Wm. Evans.
Johnstone, *Lt.-Col.* F. B., R.A.
Johnstone, *Col.* Mont. G.
Jones, *Capt.* Frank A.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert John.
Jones, *Capt.* Llewellyn M.
Jones, *Capt.* Walter Thomas Croswell, R.A.V.C.
Jordan, *Maj.* Richard P.
Jourdain, *Maj.* Chas. E. A.
Judge, *Capt.* Spencer Fras.
Karslake, *Capt.* Henry, R.A.
Kearsey, *Capt.* Alex. H. C.
Keary, *Col.* H. D'Urban, A.D.C.
Keenan, *Surg.-Lieut.* C. B.
Keene, *Col.* Alfred, R.G.A.
Keene, *Maj.* Hy. L. Ruck-.
Keith, *Colonel* James, R.A.
Keller, *Capt.* Rudolph H.
Kelly, *Lieut.* O. W.
Kelly, *Col.* R. M. B. F., R.A.
Kempster, *Col.* Francis J.
Kendall, *Comm.* Chas. J. C., R.I.M.
Kenna, *Col.* P. A., V.C., A.D.C.
Kennard, *Capt.* Arth. M., R.A.
Kennedy, *Capt.* Macdougall Ralston, R.E.
Kennedy, *Capt.* G. E. Regd.
Ker, *Capt.* Charles A., R.A.
Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Fredc. Walter.
Kersey, *Maj.* Hy. Maitland.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander Jas.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon D'A.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. G. King-.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Miles.
Kinsman, *Capt.* Wm. A. Cecil.
Kirby, *Lt.* M. T. (*Victoria*).
Kirkpatrick, *Lieut.* H. J.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj.* Henry Pownall.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj.* Wm., I.A.
Kirkwood, *Col.* C. H. M.
Knatchbull, *Maj.* Regd. N.
Knight, *Lt.-Col.* Wyndham C.
Knowles, *Lt.* George, I.A.
Knox, *Maj.* Arthur R., R.A.
Laing, *Capt.* Jno. Stewart.
Lainson, *Maj.* Alexander J.
Lambert, *Capt.* Robert.
Lambert, *Lt.-Col.* W. Miller.
Lambton, *Col.* Hon. Charles.
Lambton, *Capt.* George O.
Laming, *Maj.* Henry T.
Langford, *Capt.* Charles.
Langhorne, *Lt.* A. P. Y., R.A.
Langhorne, *Lt.* E. J. Flynn.
Lascelles, *Capt.* Walter C.
Lawrence, *Capt.* Fredk. Geo.
Lawrence, *Maj.* Freeling R.
Lawrie, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E., R.A.
Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. A. W.
Lawton, *Lt.-Col.* T. E. (*Cape*)
Laycock, *Capt.* Joseph F.
Layton, *Maj.* Edward.
Learmonth, *Lieut.* F. C.
Leckie, *Lt.* J. E. (*Canada*).
Lecky, *Col.* F. Beauchamp.
Lee, *Maj.* G. L. (*N.S. W.*).
Lefroy, *Capt.* Bertram P.
Leggett, *Capt.* Archibald H.
Leggett, *Maj.* E. H., R.E.
Le Grave, Rev. William.
Leigh, *Capt.* Chandos.
Leland, *Capt.* H. J. Collett.
Le Marchant, *Maj.* L. St. G.
Le Mottée, *Capt.* Edwd. D'A.
Lempriere, *Maj.* Henry A.
Leslie, *Capt.* C.
Lethbridge, *Maj.* E. A. E.
Lewes, *Capt.* P. Vaughan, R.N.
Lewin, *Capt.* Arthur Corrie.
Lewis, *Col.* Bridges G.
Lewis, *Col.* H. Le Roy-.
Lewis, *Maj.* A. F. Owen-.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* R. C. (*Tasmania*).
Lichtenburg, *Capt.* John W.
Lilley, *Lt.* J. L. (*Victoria*).
Livesay, *Capt.* Robt. O'Hara.
Llewellyn, *Capt.* Hoel.
Lloyd, *Capt.* Arthur A.
Lloyd, *Capt.* L. N., R.A.M.C.
Loch, *Capt.* Stewart G., R.E.
Lodge, *Maj.* William J.
Lockhart, *Maj.* P. C. Eliott.
Logan, *Maj.* Edward T.
Lomas, *Fleet-Surg.* Ernest C.
Long, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, A.S.C.
Long, *Capt.* Walter.
Longridge, *Lt.-Col.* Theodore.
Low, *Maj.* R. Balmain, I.A.
Lowe, *Maj.* Arthur C., H.A.C.
Luard, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur J. H.
Luard, *Capt.* Chas. Elmhirst.
Lucas, *Maj.* Fredc. Geo., I.A.
Lugard, *Maj.* Edward Jas.
Luke, *Capt.* Thos. M., R.A.
Lye, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Cobb.
Lyle, *Col.* Hugh Thos.
Lyle, *Capt.* J. C. V. (*Cape*).
Lyon, *Maj.* Francis, R.A.
Maberly, *Col.* C. Evan.
MacAndrew, *Lieut.* H.
Macandrew, *Maj.* H. J. M.
McBarnet, *Maj.* Alex. E., I.A.
McClintock, *Maj.* Augustus.
McClintock, *Maj.* R. L., R.E.
McCormick, *Capt.* Harold B.
McCormick, *Lieut.* J. (*Tasmania*).
McCulloch, *Maj.* Robt. H. F., R.A.
McDonald, *Col.* Archd. Wm.
McDonald, *Capt.* Peter.
Macdonald, *Capt.* K., A.S.C.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. P.
Macdonell, *Capt.* A. C.
Macdonell, *Capt.* Daniel H.
Macdonell, *Capt.* A. H. (*Canada*).
McDouall, *Maj.* Robert.
Macfarlane, *Col.* Duncan A.
Macgregor, *Capt.* Philip A.
McHardy, *Maj.* A. Anderson.
MacInnes, *Capt.* Duncan S.
MacKenzie, *Comm.* Colin, R.N.
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Edward L.
Mackenzie, *Capt.* J. R.
MacKenzie, *Capt.* Thomas Campbell, R.A.M.C.
Mackie, *Capt.* E. F. (*Canada*).
Mackie, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Maclachlan, *Maj.* H. L., R.E.
Maclachlan, *Capt.* A. F. C.
MacLagan, *Mj.* E.G. Sinclair-.
MacLaren, *Maj.* Kenneth.
McLaughlin, *L.-Cl.* Hubert J.
McLean, *Capt.* A.A. (*N.S. W.*).
Maclean, *Maj.* Henry N.
Maclean, *Maj.* Hon. Hugh, R.A.
Macquoid, *Maj.* Charles E. Every F. Kirwan, I.A.
McVean, *Mj.* Donald A. D.
Mair, *Maj.* Geo. T., R.A.
Mairis, *Capt.* Geoffrey B. de M.
Maitland, *Maj.* J. D. Heriot-.
Major, *Capt.* Chas. Thos.
Makins, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest.
Malcolm, *Col.* H. H. Leith.
Malcolm, *Capt.* J. Alex. (*S. C.*).
Malcolm, *Maj.* Neill.
Malcolm, *Maj.* Pulteney.
Mallock, *Maj.* Thomas R.
Mance, *Capt.* H. Osborne.
Mangles, *Maj.* Walter J.
Mangles, *Capt.* Roland My.
Manifold, *Capt.* Michael G. E. Bowman-, R.E.
Manners, *Maj.* Lord Robert.
Mansel, *Col.* Alfred, R.A.
Mantell, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick R.
Marden, *Maj.* Arthur Wm.
Marker, *Maj.* Raymond J.
Marriott, *Mj.* Regd. Adams.
Marriott, *Maj.* Richard G. A.
Marsden, *Capt.* G. (*Cape*).
Marsh, *Capt.* Cunliffe H.
Martin, *Insp.-Gen.* James H.
Martin, *Fit.-Surg.* Jas. M.
Marton, *Capt.* Richd. O., R.A.
Martyr, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril G.
Massey, *Lt.-Col.* James C. (*Canada*).
Massie, *Capt.* Jno. Hamon.
Matcham, *Capt.* William E.
Mathew, *Lt.-Col.* C. Massy.
Mathias, *Lt.-Cl.* H. B., R.A.M.C.
Matthews, *Col.* Frank B.
Matthias, *Lt.* G. M. (*I.L.H.*)
Maturin, *Capt.* Reg. C., R.A.
Maud, *Capt.* Chas. Carus.
Maude, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick S.
Maurice, *Maj.* David E.
Maxwell, *Capt.* D. L. (*I.L.H.*).

Campaigns, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Maxwell, *Major* Francis Aylmer, V.C.
Maxwell, *Col.* Hon. Hy. E.
May, *Capt.* John Cyril.
Maycock, *Capt.* Fredk. W. O.
Maynard, *Maj.* Charles C. M.
Mayne, *Capt.* Chas. Robt. G.
Meares, *Capt.* Aubrey.
Meiklejohn, *Capt.* Ronald F.
Merrik, *Capt.* G. C., R.A.
Merriman, *Maj.* Regd. G., R.A.
Micklem, *Maj.* Hy. Andr., R.E.
Miskelly, *Capt.* S. (*Cape*).
Midwinter, *Capt.* E. Colpoys.
Milford, *Lieut. A. (Cape).*
Miller, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred D.
Miller, *Capt.* Edward D.
Miller, *Capt.* Hugh de B., R.A.
Mills, *Capt.* Hon. Egremont J.
Milne, *Col.* Geo. Fras., R.A.
Milner, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Francis.
Minchin, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F., I.A.
Mitchell, *Capt.* W. E. O.
Moberly, *Maj.* Fredk., I.A.
Moir, *Capt.* James P., R.E.
Molony, *Maj.* Trevor C. W., R.A.
Molyneux, *Major* Edwd. M. J.
Money, *Capt.* Noel E.
Montgomery, *Lieut.* F. C.
Montgomery, *Lieut.* R. A. K.
Moore, *Capt.* Athelstan.
Moore, *Maj.* Chas. H. Grant.
Moore, *Lieut.* T. M. (*N.S.W.*).
Moore, *Capt.* Wm. Henry.
Moores, *Maj.* Chas. F., A.S.C.
Moorhouse, *Capt.* Guy C.
Morgan, *L.-Col.* Anth. H., A.M.S.
Morgan, *Maj.* Cecil Buckley.
Morgan, *Col.* Hill G., A.S.C.
Morrice, *Maj.* Lewis E.
Morris, *Col.* Wm. Pollok-Morrison, *Lt.-Col.* W. B. (*Canada*).
Moss, *Major* Ernest W.
Mossop, *Capt.* James.
Mullaly, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander.
Murphy, *Lt.-Col.* W. R., I.M.S.
Murray, *Colonel* Andrew.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur.
Murray, *Col.* Kenelm Digby.
Murray, *Capt.* M. F.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Walter G.
Naismith, *Lt.-Col.* William J.
Nash, *Maj.* W. Fleetwood.
Nason, *Col.* Fortescue John.
Nason, *Maj.* Henry H. W.
Neal, *Capt.* H. V. J. McCann.
Neilson, *Capt.* Walter G.
Nesbitt, *Captain* G. W.
Nevill, *Capt.* Hon. R., R.A.
Neville, *Cdr.* William C.
Newbigging, *Capt.* Wm. P. E.
Neylan, *Maj.* John N. (*Cape*).
Nichol, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E., M.B.
Nicholl, *Capt.* Donald F., R.A.
Nicholson, *Lieut.* B. (*Cape*).
Nicholson, *Lieut.* Edward Hugh Meredith, R.N.
Nicholson, *Cpt.* Octavius H. L.
Nicol, *Capt.* A. G. B.
Norie, *Maj.* C. E. de M., I.A.
Norman, *Capt.* Montagu C.
Normand, *Lieut.* P. H.
Norris, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Jos.
Northey, *Capt.* William.
Norton, *Capt.* A. E. M. (*S. Aust.*).
Nugent, *Col.* Oliver S. W.
Nunn, *Cpt.* Thos. Hy. Clayton.
O'Brien, *Maj.* W. E. (*N.S.W.*).
O'Donnell, *Col.* Hugh, I.A.
O'Donnell, *Col.* T. J., A.M.S.
O'Farrell, *Maj.* M. (*Victoria*).
Ogilvie, *Capt.* Fras. L. C.
O'Gorman, *Maj.* O. J., R.A.M.C.
Oldman, *Capt.* Richd. D. F.
Ollivant, *Maj.* John S., R.A.
O'Meara, *Captain* B. E. A.
O'Neill, *Col.* W. H. Slingsby.
Orr, *Col.* Alexander S.
Orr, *Capt.* John B.
Orr, *Maj.* Michael Harrison.
Oswald, *Lt.* Wm. Digby (*Cape*).
Ottley, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Fredk.
Ouseley, *Maj.* R. Glynn, R.A.
Paine, *Capt.* Albert Ingraham
Paine, *Capt.* Jas. Henry, R.A.
Palmer, *Capt.* Arth. Percy.
Palmer, *Maj.* Cyril E., R.A.
Palmer, *Maj.* George C.
Palmes, *Capt.* Gerald L.
Panet, *Captain* Henri A.
Parker, *Capt.* F. M. (*W. Aust.*).
Parry, *Maj.* H. J.
Parry, *Col.* L. F. Sidney.
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. G.
Paterson, *Maj.* Ewing.
Paton, *Capt.* Ian V.
Pattenson, *Maj.* Arthur H. Tylden-Patterson, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
Paulin, *Capt.* Jas. R. Alex. Hunter.
Peake, *Col.* Walter A.
Pearse, *Col.* Hugh W.
Peebles, *Capt.* Arthur S.
Peebles, *Major* Evelyn C.
Peirse, *Maj.* Henry B. de la P. Beresford.
Pell, *Maj.* Beauchamp T.
Pelly, *Col.* John S.
Penton, *Lt.-Col.* R. H.
Perceval, *Maj.* Claude C., R.A.
Perceval, *Col.* F. Maxwell.
Percival, *Maj.* Arthur J. B.
Percival, *Capt.* Harold F. P.
Perkins, *Captain* A. E.
Perkins, *Maj.* Alfred Tibrale.
Perkins, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Chas. G.
Perkins, *Surg.-Maj.* R. C.
Perry, *Capt.* Arthur C.
Peterson, *Lt.-Col.* F. H., I.A.
Petre, *Maj.* Charles L. R.
Peyton, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Eliot.
Phillipps, *Col.* Ivor, M.P.
Phillimore, *Comm.* V. E. B.
Phillips, *Capt.* E. Hawtin.
Phillips, *Maj.* H. J. Vaughan-Phillpotts, *Maj.* Louis M., R.A.
Pickering, *Capt.* W. (*Cape*).
Pigott, *Maj.* Grenville E.
Pike, *Maj.* Wm. W., R.A.M.C.
Pilcher, *Maj.* E. M., R.A.M.C.
Pilleau, *Maj.* Henry G.
Pilson, *Major* Arthur F.
Piric, *Maj.* Arthur Murray.
Place, *Capt.* Chas. Otley, R.E.
Platt, *Lt.* William.
Pollard, *Capt.* W. A. (*Cape*).
Polson, *Captain* D. (*N.Z.*).
Ponsonby, *Maj.* John.
Ponsonby, *Lieut.* W. R.
Poole, *Lieut.-Col.* Chas. G.
Poole, *Maj.* Fredk. Outhbert.
Poore, *Maj.* Robt. Montagu.
Poore, *Capt.* Roger A.
Popham, *Capt.* Robert S.
Portal, *Col.* Bertram P.
Porter, *Maj.* W. J., R.A.M.C.
Porter, *Maj.* Herbert A.
Powell, *Col.* A. Ff., R.A.
Powell, *Maj.* Ed. W. M., R.A.
Power, *Lieut.* William S.
Poynter, *Maj.* Arthur J.
Poyser, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthd.
Pratt, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest St. G.
Pratt, *Maj.* H. Roger E., I.A.
Pratt. *Capt.* Mervyn.
Prescott, *Cpt.* J. J. W., R.A.M.C.
Price, *Maj.* Bartholomew G.
Price, *Col.* Chas. H. U., I.A.
Price, *Capt.* Charles L.
Prichard, *Maj.* Chas. Stewart.
Prior, *Capt.* John H., R.E.
Prior, *Lieut.* M.
Pritchard, *Capt.* H. Lionel, R.E.
Probyn, *Maj.* P. J., R.A.M.C.
Puckle, *Maj.* John, A.S.C.
Pugh, *Lieut.* H. O.
Purcell, *Capt.* J. F. (*Cape*).
Quin, *Colonel* Windham H. Windham.
Radcliffe, *Maj.* Jasper F.
Radcliffe, *Capt.* Nathaniel R.
Radclyffe, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E.
Ramsbotham, *Capt.* J. B. (*Cape*).
Rankin, *Capt.* Charles H.
Rattray, *Maj.* Haldane B.
Rattray, *Capt.* P. M.
Raw, *Lieut.* Rupert George.
Rawlins, *Maj.* A. Kennedy.
Rawnsley, *Col.* Claude, A.S.C.
Raynham, *Lieut.* Eustace F.
Ready, *Capt.* Felix F.
Reeves, *Maj.* Paget E. Stuart.
Reid, *Col.* Alexander.
Reid, *Capt.* D. E. (*Qnsld.*).
Reid, *Capt.* Herbert Ambrose.
Rennie, *Capt.* George A. P.
Rennie, *Capt.* John George.
Reynolds, *Maj.* Philip Guy.
Rhodes, *Lt.-Col.* Elmhirst.
Ricardo, *Capt.* A. St. Q.
Richards, *Capt.* Bernard O.
Richards, *Captain* Sydney.
Richardson, *Maj.* Francis J.
Richardson, *Maj.* John.
Richardson, *Maj.* G. H. M.
Rickman, *Capt.* W. E.
Riggall, *Capt.* A. H. (*Tasm.*).
Riley, *Capt.* Rupert F.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Roger Crompton-
Robertson, Rev. James.
Robinson, *Maj.* F. W. T.
Roche, *Maj.-Gen.* T. H. de M.
Rodger, *Maj.* T. H. (*S. Afr.*).
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. A., I.M.S.
Rogers, *Col.* George W., I.A.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* J. Middleton.
Rolleston, *Col.* Lancelot.
Romilly, *Capt.* Bertram H.S.
Rose, *Col.* H. Metcalfe, I.A.
Rose, *Capt.* Thos. Allen.
Ross, *Col.* Charles.
Ross, *Maj.* Charles.
Ross, *Lieut.* H. F. C.
Roth, *Lt.-Col.* R. E.
Roupell, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest P. S.
Rouse, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert.
Rowell, *Lieut.* Alex., R.I.M.
Rowcroft, *Maj.* Ernest C., I.A.
Rowcroft, *Col.* Geo. F., I.A.
Rowley, *Capt.* Cecil A.
Roy, *Lieut. J. E. G. (Cape).*
Royston, *Lt.-Col.* J. R. (*W. A.*).
Rudkin, *Capt.* Wm. E.
Russell, *Capt.* Horatio D.
Rutherfoord, *Captain* J. B.
Ruthven, *Capt.* Hon. Christian M. Hore-.
Ruthven, *Maj.* Hon. W. P. H. Hore- of Ruthven).
Ryan, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M., A.S.C.
Ryan, *Maj.* George J.
Ryder, *Maj.* Chas. H. Dudley.
Rynd, *Capt.* Francis P., R.A.
St. Leger, *Col.* T. Hungerfd.
Sanderson, *Maj.* G. E. (*Canada*).
Sandilands, *Capt.* James W.
Saugmeister, *Maj.* F. A. W.
Sapte, *Maj.* Francis.
Sargent, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N., A.S.C.
Saunders, *Capt.* Edward A.
Saunders, *Capt.* Ernest H.
Saunders, *Capt.* F. J., R.M.L.I.
Saunders, *Capt.* George F. C.
Savile, *Col.* Geo. W. Frey.
Savile, *Col.* Walter Clare.
Scaife, *Capt.* G. S. Garland.
Schreiber, *Lt.-Col.* Acton L.
Scott, *Col.* Arthur B., R.A.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* George J.
Scott, *Maj.* Harvey.
Scott, *Col.* Lord Herbert A. Montagu-Douglas-.
Scott, *Maj.* Robt. K., R.A.
Scott, *L. C. R.G., V.C.* (*Cape*).
Scott, *Capt.* W. (*Cape*).
Scratchley, *Maj.* Arthur H. S.
Scudamore, *Maj.* Charles P.
Seccombe, *Lt.-Col.* Arch. K.
Seckham, *Col.* Bassett T.
Seel, *Maj.* E. H. Molyneux.
Seely, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Jno. Edwd. Bernard, M.P., T.D.
Segrave, *Maj.* O'Neal.
Segrave, *Capt.* Wm. H. Ertk.
Selby, *Maj.* William, I.M.S.
Sell, *Capt.* Edgar O.
Shafto, *Capt.* A. Duncombe-.
Shakerley, *Maj.* Geoff. Chas.
Sharp, *Maj.* Frank Wm.
Shaw, *Capt.* Cecil A.
Shea, *Maj.* John S. M.
Shee, *Maj.* M. Archer-, M.P.
Shephard, *Maj.* Charles Blair.
Shepherd, *Col.* C. Herbert.
Sheppard, *Capt.* Ponsonby.
Sheppard, *Maj.* Samuel G.
Sheppard, *Maj.* Seymour H.
Sherston, *Col.* W. Maxwell.
Shewan, *Capt.* Hugh M.
Shore, *Col.* Offley B. S. F., I.A.
Short, *Capt.* Percy H.
Shortland, *Capt.* Henry V.
Shott, *Lieut.* Hy. Hammond.
Shoubridge, *Maj.* Thomas H.
Shuter, *Capt.* Reginald G.
Sidgwick, *Lieut.* Charles C. D.
Silburn, *Capt.* P. A. (*Natal*).
Sims, *Capt.* Reginald F. M.
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* A. L., I.A.
Singleton, *Capt.* Henry T. C.
Skinner, *Col.* Geo. J., I.A.
Sladen, *Maj.* D. Ramsay.
Sloan, *Maj.* John M., R.A.M.C.
Sloman, *Lt.-Col.* H. Stanhope.
Smith, *Capt.* C. F. (*Cape*).
Smith, *Capt.* Charles, R.A.M.C.
Smith, *Lieut.* Geoffrey, R.A.
Smith, *L.-Col.* Hy. Lockhart.
Smith, *Capt.* Horace M.
Smith, *Capt.* Hugh William.
Smith, *Maj.* K. J. Kincaid-.
Smith, *Capt.* Oswald K.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. U.
Smith, *Capt.* A. A. Dorrien-
Smith, *Capt.* E. P. Dorrien-
Smith, *Capt.* D. C. Percy-.
Smithe-man, *Capt.* Fras. Jas.
Smithson, *Col.* Alex., I.A.
Smyth, *Maj.* Geoffrey H. J. S.
Smyth, *Col.* Owen S., R.A.
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Napier.
Soames, *Maj.* Alfred.
Sowerby, *Col.* Harry C.
Spedding, *Capt.* Charles R.
Spong, *Maj.* Chas. S., R.A.M.C.
Spragge, *Lt.-Col.* Basil Edw.
Spry, *Maj.* Leighton Hume-.
Stacpoole, *Capt.* George W. R.
Stairs, *Maj.* Hy. Bertram.
Stamford, *Col.* W. (*Cape*).
Stanley, *Capt.* Hon. F. C.
Stansfeld, *Capt.* John R. E.
Stansfeld, *Capt.* Thomas W.
Stanton, *Maj.* Fredk. W. S., R.A.
Stanton, *Col.* Hy. Ernest.
Stapleton, *Capt.* Jno. Hy.
Steele, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm.
Steele, *Lieut.* J. E. (*Cape*).
Steinacker, *Lt.-Col.* Frns. V.
Stephens, *Capt.* Albert L.
Stephenson, *Lieut.* Eric S.
Stevenson, *Capt.* A. Gavin.
Stevenson, *Maj.* E. H., R.A.
Stevenson, *Capt.* Robt. (*N.Z.*)
Stewart, *Maj.* Algernon B.A.
Stewart, *Col.* Bryce.
Stewart, *Maj.* C. Gordon, R.A.
Stewart, *Maj.* Wm. E. Logan.
Stirling, *Capt.* Walter Lyon.
Stockwell, *Lt.-Col.* George O. I.
Stokes, *Col.* Alfred, R.A.
Street, *Lt.-Col.* A. W. F., I.M.S.
Strickland, *Maj.* Edward P.
Stuart, *Lt.* Jno. T. Burnett-.
Studd, *Maj.* Herbert W.
Sunderland, *Col.* W. G. J.
Sutton, *Lt.-Col.* A. A., R.A.M.C.
Swanston, *Maj.* Chas. O., I.A.
Swayne, *Col.* C. H., R.A.M.C.
Swayne, *Capt.* Oswald R.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Swettenham, *Maj.* G. K.
Swinton, *Maj.* E. D., R.E.
Sykes, *Lt.-Col.* W. Ainley, I.M.S.
Symes, *Capt.* Geo. Stewart.
Synnot, *Maj.* A. H. S. Hart-.
Synnot, *Lt.* R. V. O. Hart-.
Tagart, *Maj.* Harold A. L.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick G.
Tanner, *Col.* John A.
Tarbet, *Capt.* William G.
Tarver, *Maj.* A. Leigh.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* A. H. Mendle.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* H. Neufville.
Taylor, *Maj.* St. John L. H. Du Plat-, R.A.
Taylor, *Capt.* W. Wm. Pitt-.
Temple, *Col.* Chas. Pilcher.
Teversham, *Col.* Richard K.
Thackwell, *Cpt.* Chas. Joseph.
Thackwell, *Col.* C. G. R., I.A.
Theobald, *Capt.* H. C. Webb.
Theseger, *Capt.* Hon. W. G.
Thompson, *Col.* Chas. W.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. N.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Roland.
Thompson, *Lieut.* Thomas.
Thompson, *Col.* Wm. Oliver.
Thomson, *Maj.* H. D. White-.
Thynne, *Capt.* Algernon Carteret.
Thynne, *Maj.* Ulric O.
Tickell, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Jas
Tidswell, *Maj.* Edward C.
Tighe, *Col.* Michael Joseph.
Tighe, *Maj.* Vincent John.
Tillard, *Maj.* Arthur B., I.A.
Tivey, *Maj.* Edwin.
Tobin, *Col.* Frederick J.
Todd, *Capt.* Thomas J. M.
Tomkins, *Maj.* H. Leith, I.A.
Tompson, *Lt.* Regd. H. D., R.A.
Tonge, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Corric.
Toogood, *Capt.* Cecil.
Topham, *Maj.* T. Harrison-.
Topping, *Maj.* Thomas E.
Tottenham, *Maj.* Charles B.
Townley, *Lt.* Norman V.
Travers, *Maj.* Joseph O.
Treeby, *Maj.* Henry P.
Tremeer, *Maj.* C. A. C.
Trenchard, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh M.
Tringham, *Lieut.* Arch. M.
Trotter, *Maj.* Edward H.
Trousdale, *Capt.* Robt. Cecil.
Tucker, *Capt.* S. N.
Turner, *Capt.* Bingham A.
Turner, *Capt.* Frank Cecil.
Turner, *Capt.* Harry G.
Turner, Reginald.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* R. E. W., V.C.
Turton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm Hy., R.E.
Tuson, *Maj.* George E.
Tweedie, *Capt.* Hy. Carmichael.
Tweedie, *Col.* John Lannoy.
Twemlow, *Col.* F. R.
Twynam, *Maj.* Humphrey M.
Tyndall, *Maj.* W. E. M.
Unett, *Capt.* John A.
Unett, *Lt.* Andrew Gore.
Unwin, *Col.* Gaston B.
Upton, *Capt.* Edward J. Gott.
Van Someren, *Capt.* William Weymouth, I.A.
Vaughan, *Maj.* Chas. Davies.
Vaughan, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Vaux, *Capt.* Evelyn F.
Venables, *Maj.* Charles J.
Venour, *Maj.* Wilfrid J.
Vernon, *Lt.* Rupert Robt.
Vickery, *Lieut.* C. Edwin, R.A.
Vigors, *Maj.* Philip U. W.
Vigors, *Capt.* Richard P. L.
Villiers, *Capt.* Evelyn P.
Villiers, *Lieut.* Regd. H.
Vipan, *Maj.* Charles.
Wace, *Col.* E. Chas., R.A.
Wake, *Capt.* Hereward.
Walker, *Capt.* Geo. Hy.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Harold B.
Walker, *Capt.* Jno. Douglas G.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* John MacNeill.
Walthall, *Capt.* E. C. W. D., R.A.
Walwyn, *Capt.* Fulke Jas.
Ward, *Capt.* Arthur Claud.
Wardle, *Capt.* Ernest V. L.
Warre, *Maj.* Henry C.
Warwick, *Captain* J. A.
Waterlow, *Maj.* James F., T.D.
Watermeyer, *Capt.* J. H. H.
Waterworth, *Capt.* Gerald F.
Watson, *Capt.* Charles F.
Watson, *Capt.* Harold F.
Watson, *Maj.* William E.
Watt, *Capt.* John Alexander.
Wauchope, *Capt.* A. Grenfell.
Wauchope, *Maj.* David A.
Way, *Capt.* Alfred Cotton.
Webb, *Capt.* Cecil.
Welchman, *Cant.* Edwd. T.
Weldon, *Capt.* Francis H.
Wells, *Capt.* John Bayford.
Westlake, *Col.* Almond P.
Westmorland, *Maj.* Percy T.
Weston, *Col.* Aylmer G. Hunter-.
Whatman, *Maj.* Amherst B.
Wheatley, *Capt.* Leon L., I.A.
Wheeler, *Capt.* Henry L.
Whigham, *Lt.-Col.* Robert D.
White, *Col.* Fredk., R.M.L.I.
White, *Capt.* Frederick A.
White, *Capt.* James Robert.
White, *Maj.* Samuel R. L.
Whitehead, *Capt.* Ernest K.
Wickham, *Capt.* Charles G.
Wickham, *Capt.* T. E. P., R.A.
Wickham, *Lt.* Thos. S.
Wilkin, *Capt.* Henry D., R.N.
Wilkins, *Col.* J. S., I.M.S.
Wilkinson, *Col.* Geo. A. E.
Wilkinson, *Capt.* Hy. T. D.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* T. H. Des Vœux.
Wilkinson, *Capt.* William T.
Williams, *Capt.* Arthur F. G.
Williams, *Capt.* Ashley P. W.
Williams, *Maj.* Edward E.
Williams, *Capt.* H. A., I.M.S.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh B., R.E.
Williams, *Maj.* Weir de L.
Willis, *Capt.* Evelyn S. Constantine.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* A. E.
Wilson, *Maj.* Cecil W.
Wilson, *Maj.* Dive H. A.
Wilson, *Capt.* Eric E. B., R.E.
Wilson, *Capt.* Francis A., R.A.
Wilson, *Capt.* Hon. Guy, M.P.
Wilson, *Major* Herbert H.
Wilson, *Capt.* Leslie O., R.M.L.I.
Wilson, *Major* N. (*Carse*).
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. H. F. W.
Wingfield, *Maj.* John M.
Winsloe, *Maj.* Alf. R., R.E.
Winwood, *Maj.* William Q.
Wishart, *Capt.* Robert.
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Ernest C. F.
Wood, *Maj.* Alexr. V. L.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Charles P. Boileau.
Wood, *Maj.* E. Fitz G. M.
Wood, *Col.* Hastings St. Leger.
Wood, *Capt.* John L.
Woodward, *Capt.* Fras. W.
Wormald, *Maj.* Fredk. W.
Worship, *Maj.* Lovelet Turner.
Wortley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. A. R. M. Stuart-.
Wray, *Capt.* Kenneth M.
Wright, *Capt.* Bache Allen.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* F. W., I.M.S.
Wright, *Col.* George, R.A.
Wright, *Col.* Harry.
Wynn, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Wm. Herbt. Watkins Williams-.
Wynne, *Maj.* Reginald.
Wynter, *Capt.* Fras. A., R.A.
Wynyard, *Capt.* Edwd. Geo.
Yale, *Col.* James Corbet.
Yatman, *Maj.* Clement.

Secretary and Registrar, R. H. Brade, C.B., War Office, S.W.

The Imperial Service Order—Companions. I.S.O.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

INSTITUTED *26th June*, 1902. *Ribbon*, Blue with red edge.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., EMPEROR OF INDIA.

COMPANIONS (478).
Adams, William Henry.
Addey, William Freeme.
Adika Raja of Perak.
Ailchin, Thomas.
Alldridge, Thomas Joshua.
Allen, Benjamin.
Allen, George Thomas.
Alvarez, Justin Chas. Wm.
Anderson, Charles Wilgress.
Anderson, John Gerard.
Anderson, Thomas.
Andrews, Edward Jordon.
Ansell, William James David.
Apperson, George Latimer.
Atchley, Chewton.
Auchinleck, Wm. Douglas.
Aylan, John Charles.
Baber, Bloomfield Wilson.
Babbit, George Nealon.
Bailey, John Walter.
Bailey, William Henry.
Ball, James Dyer.
Barclay, Robert Buchanan.
Barling, Joseph.
Bartlett, H. Folgerström.
Bayly, Francis Albert.
Beall, *Capt.* George.
Beard, Charles Thomas.
Beak, James Scott.
Bell, Robert, LL.D., F.R.S.
Belshaw, Edward.
Bennett, George Wheatley.
Bennett, Seymour John.
Beresford, Marcus de la P.
Berkeley, Essex D.
Berry, Henry FitzPatrick.
Binnie, James.
Birch, Claude Churchill.
Bird, James Wm. F.
Blakey, James.
Bloomfield, Wilson Baber.
Bovell, John Redman.
Braddell, Octavius H.
Brand, Ferdinand.
Briggs, Thomas.
Brook, Herbert Arthur.
Brown, Frederick.
Brown, George.
Brown, George.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Browne, Albert.
Browne, George.
Browne, William.
Bullock, Samuel.
Bulmer, James Alfred.
Burns, James.
Burt, Octavius.
Byrne, James Patrick.
Calder, Robert.
Callcott, John Hope.
Calvert, John Jackson.
Campbell, Henry Cooke.
Cantrell, Robert.
Caulfeild, Fras. J. R. T. St. G.
Chamberlin, Arthur George
Chapman, William Arthur.
Christoffelsz, James Edwin.
Christoffelsz, William S.
Clapin, Adolphus Philip.
Clarke, William.
Cleave, John.
Clifton, Robert Cecil.
Cobley, Walter Henry.
Cochrane, Robert.
Coghlan, Timothy Augustine
Cole, George.
Collier, Fredk. William.
Collins, *Col.* Robert Joseph.
Colls, Thomas Arthur.
Collyer, William Robert.
Conuah, Thomas William.
Corney, Bolton Glanvill.
Courtenay, Henry.
Cowper, Francis Henry.
Crawford, Alfred.
Creasy, Leonard.
Creswell, Miss Margaret S.
Culley, William Richard.
Cundall, Herbert M.
D'Aeth, John.
Dale, Augustus Charles.
Darley, Cecil West.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Campbell.
Davies, Henry.
Deering, William H.
De Kretser, Edward.
Denton, William.
Dillon, Patrick Lawlor.
Dimond, William James.
Dolton, David.
Douglas, Samuel Henry.
Downer, William James
Drennan, William Henry.
Duff, Benjamin Michael.
Duncan, James Murray.
Dunn, Thomas Smith.
Du Vergé, Louis S. Rathier.
Dynham, Edward.
Eames, Alfred Edward.
Eccles, *Maj.* Dorset, V.D.
Edwards, Henry James.
Eliot, Lawrence Stirling.
Ellis, John Chute Buck.
Engelbach, Alfred H. H.
Ewart, David.
Fairbairn, Robert.
Falkus, Richd. Uriah.
Farrell, Edward George.
Fincham, Harry.
Fleischer, William Martin.
Fleming, James.
Ford, Charles.
Fortescue, Laurence.
Foster, Edward Alexander.
Francis, James Schreiber.
Fraser, George L. B., K.C.
Fraser, Hanson Werry.
Fraser, John.
Fréchette, Achille.
Freeman, Edwd Bothamley
Fryer, Charles E.
Gaffney, Thomas Burke.
Gage, Thos. R. Baillie-.
Galer, John Maxcey.
Gallagher, William.
Garcia, Arthur Henry.

COMPANIONS, I.S.O.—*cont.*
Gardiner, Fredk. Wm.
Gardiner, John.
Garvin, Thomas.
Gatley, John.
Gerald, William John.
Gibb, J. A. T.
Gibson, Frederick Allan.
Gilbert, Arthur Middleton.
Gill, Thomas.
Gilpin, Edwin.
Gobeil, Antoine.
Goldsmith, John Mills.
Gould, Edward.
Gould, Edward Blencowe.
Graham, John.
Gregory, John Uriah.
Grenier, Gerard.
Grenier, Gustave.
Griffiths, George Hollin.
Grunwald, Samuel Metcalfe.
Guinness, Edward John Day.
Hall, John Carey.
Hall, William C. Briggs.
Hanson, Charles Rastrick.
Hardingham, Nathaniel.
Harris, Edward.
Harvin, Richard William.
Hatfield, Henry.
Hautrive, Napoléon.
Hawks, Henry Nicholas.
Head, Joshua John.
Headland, John.
Heaviside, Artiur West.
Helm, Henry James, F.I.C.
Henwood, John Chambers.
Hertslet, Percy.
Heywood, James Barnes.
Hickson, Robt. R. Purdon.
Hill, Arthur.
Hingston, George.
Hobbins, Robert.
Hodgins, John George, LL.D.
Homagee, James Francis.
Hooley, Samuel Cutler.
Hopkins, Lionel Charles.
Hoskins, William.
Houndle, Henry Chas. H. H.
Hughes, Walter Tatham.
Humphreys, Noel A.
Hunt, George Henry.
Hunter, Charles Hastings.
Hyde, James Wilson.
Irvine, *Lt.-Col.* Acheson G.
Israel, John William.
Jackson, Morton Strode.
Jago, Thomas Sampson.
Jarman, John Robert.
Jarvis, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L.
Jerome, Thomas Stroud.
Johnston, Robt. Mackenzie.
Jones, Charles Jerome.
Jones, Louis Kossuth.
Juleff, James.
Kelly, John.
Kensington, Wm. Charles.
King, Arthur Thomas.
King, Thomas Mulhall.
Kirkpatrick, Francis.
Knyvett, Seymour Henry.
Labonte, Edward Daniel.
Lambert, Francis L.
Langford, John.
Larcombe, Thomas.
Laslett, Henry James.
Leach, Frederick.
Leah, Samuel Dawson.
Lemass, Peter Edmund.
Le Moine, J. de Saint-D.
Le Sueur, Henry.
Levey, Charles James.
Lewis, John Christopher.
Lewis, Richard.
Lewis, William George.
Lister, Joseph Storr.
Lister, Robert John.
Livingstone, Matthew.
Lockyer, Nicholas C.
Logan, James Kennedy, Long, Charles.
Long, Thomas.
McDermott, Peter Joseph.
MacDonald, John.
Macgregor, Robert Roy.
McIlree, John Henry.
Maclagan, John.
Maclaverty, Edward H. E.
Macleod, John.
McMichael, Solon William.
McNaughtan, John, M.D.
Madley, *Col.* Lewis George.
Major, Francis William.
Mansergh, Cornewall L. W.
Manson, John.
March, Edward John.
Martin, David.
Martin, Joseph Samuel.
Masham, William George.
Mason, Alfred John.
Matthews, Thomas Vincent.
May, Alfred John.
Meakin, Henry Wm.
Mensah, Alfred.
Menzies, William.
Metcalfe, Edward.
Michell, John.
Miles, Alfred Henry.
Miller, David.
Miller, George.
Millikin, Alexander.
Mills, James.
Milroy, Hugh.
Minchin, Charles O.
Minnow, Joseph Lazarus.
Mitchell, Frank William Drew.
Montizambert, Frederick.
Moon, Henry E.
Moore, John Robt.
Moore, George.
Moysey, Henry Luttrell.
Muir, William.
Murphy, Martin.
Murray, Abijah.
Murray, Colin Alexander.
Nash, Redmond.
Neitenstein, Frederick Wm.
Newbery, Arthur.
Newman, Edward Braxton.
Nops, Walter.
Norman, Arthur William.
Norris, George Michael.
Nowell, Edwin Cradock.
Okeden, Wm. Edwd. Parry.
Oliver, William.
O'Reilly, Joseph.
Outtrim, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Leon.
Owen, William.
Owsley, John William.
Parmelee, William Grannis.
Pearce, George Henry.
Pearson, Charles Wemyss.
Pearson, Octavius Henry.
Pedley, Arthur Charles.
Pennell, Charles Henry.
Perkins, Harry Innes.
Pillans, Charles Eustace.
Pilot, Rev. Canon William, D.D.
Platts, Thomas.
Plowman, Edward Philip.
Porter, John Henry.
Pottinger, David.
Power, Augustus.
Ptolemy, William John.
Ralph, William.
Reed, Joseph Martin.
Reid, Alexander.
Reid, Alfred Henry.
Reynard, Robert Froding.
Rigg, Edward.
Rivers, Edward George.
Roberts, Edward.
Robertson, Thomas.
Robertson, Thomas Dixon M. T.
Robertson, Wm. Chrystal.
Robson, Robert.
Roche, John.
Roper, Henry Basil.
Ross, George.
Ross, John Kenneth Murray.
Rowell, John Soulsby.
Rudler, Frederick William.
Rudolf, Robt. de Montjoie.
Rumball, *Comm.* Robert Murray, R.N.
Rushton, William S.
Russell, James.
Russell, James George.
Ryan, Edward Joseph.
Ryder, William Henry.
Saltmarsh, John.
Scott, James.
Scott, William James.
Seager, Philip Samuel.
Sealey, Patrick Persse.
Senior, Bernard.
Seth, Arathoon.
Sharp, Jno. Reuben Philip.
Sharp, Thomas Herbert.
Shaw, Frederick.
Sholl, Lionel Henry.
Sholl, Richard A.
Smart, William Wilkinson.
Smeeton, Samuel Page.
Smith, Allan Frith.
Smith, Edgar Albert.
Smith, Frederick Bonham.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Robt.
Smith, Miss M. Constance.
Smuts, Johannes.
Smyth, Chas. Edwd. Owen.
Somerville, David Hughes.
Speeding, William C.
Spencer, Frederick.
Stephens, Richard.
Stevens, Frederick.
Stevenson, Thomas.
Stewart, Daniel.
Strawbridge, William.
Strong, John Alexander.
Sutherland, Edward D.
Taché, Eugène Etienne.
Tagliaferro, Napoleone.
Tate, Frank.
Taylor, Alex. George Denison.
Taylor, William T.
Thomas, Philip Henry.
Thompson, Rt. Hon. Coulthred.
Thomson, Alexander.
Tigar, Edward.
Timperley, William Henry.
Todd, George.
Tombs, Robert Charles.
Tomlinson, Harry.
Topp, Charles Alfred.
Tucker, Francis Ellis.
Turvey, Isaiah.
Usher, Henry Charles.
Van der Beek, J. Nicholas.
Vane, Frederick William.
Venning, Alfred Reid.
Vincent, John Lewis.
Waterhouse, Charles Owen.
Waters, Alfred Charles.
Watkins, Frederick Henry.
Webb, Montagus.
West, Jno. Hy. Rickard.
White, H. Bantrey.
Whyham, William Henry.
Wigley, Francis Spencer.
Williams, Henry Owen.
Williams, Somers Alexander.
Willmot, Joseph Wm.
Wilson, James.
Wilson, William Robert.
Winter, Edwin.
Wolfenden, *Lt.-Col.* Richard.
Wood, Alfred John.
Wood, Frederick Benjamin.
Woodd, Julia Mary.
Woods, Richd. Lennox.
Wray, Leonard.
Wright, Uriah John.
Wylde, John Truro.
Yeld, Edward.

Sec. and Registrar, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., HomeOffice.

THE VICTORIA CROSS. V.C.

Ribbon, Crimson for Army; dark blue for Navy.
FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *29th January*, 1856.
A list of surviving recipients.

Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert B., C.B., I.A., *Upper Swat* 1897
Ashford, *Sergt.* T. (Roy. Fus.), *Afghan* 1880
Aylmer, *Maj.-Gn.* Fenton J., C.B., C.M.G., R.A., *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Babtie, *Col.* Wm., C.M.G., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* 1899
Bees, *Priv.* W. (Derby R.), *S. Africa* 1901
Best, *Sergt.* H. (Derby R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Bell, *Pte.* D. (South Wales Bord.), *Afghan* 1867
Bell, *Lt.* F. W. (W. Australia), *S. Africa* 1901
Bisdee, *Lieut.* J. H. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Boisragon, *Lt.-Col.* G. H., I.A., *Hunza-Nagar* .. 1891
Bradley, *Driver* F. G. (R.F.A.), *S. Africa* 1901
Browne, *Col* Hy. Geo. Gore- (32nd Foot), *Mutiny* 1857
Byrne, *Private* Thomas (21st Lancers), *Sudan* .. 1898
Cadell, *Col.* Thomas, C.B., I.A., *Mutiny* 1857
Carter, *Capt.* Herbt. Augustine, I.A., *Somaliland* 1903
Chaplin, *Col.* J. W., C.B. (Hampshire R.), *China* .. 1860
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Rimgtn's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Cobbe, *Lt.-Col.* A. S., D.S.O. (King's Afr. R.), *Somaliland* 1902
Cockburn, *Lt.* H. Z. C. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Coghlan, *Sergt.-Maj.* C. (Gordon Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Colvin, *Maj.* J. M. Colquhoun, R.E., *Mohmand* .. 1897
Congreve, *Col.* W. N., M.V.O. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* 1899
Costello, *Capt.* Edmond W., I.A., *Malakand* 1897
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G. (18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1901
Crengh, *Gen.* Sir O'Moore, G.C.B., I.A., *Afghan* .. 1879
Crean, *Capt.* T. J. (Imp. Lt. Horse), *S. Africa* 1901
Crimmin, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E., I.M.S., *Burma* 1889
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900

Dannaher, *Serg*t. J. (Connaught Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Davies, *Capt.* L. A. E. Prise-, D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Doogan, *Priv.* John (1st D.G.), *Laing's Nek* 1881
Douglas, *Capt.* H. E. M., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* 1899
Dowell, *Lt.-Col.* George Dare, R.M.A., *Baltic* 1855
Doxat, *Lt.* Alexis C., *S. Africa* 1901
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Durrant, *L.-Corp.* E. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* 1900
Edwards, *Priv.* Thos. (42nd Highrs.), *Sudan* 1884
Edwards, *Maj.* Wm. M. M. (High. L.I.), *Egypt* .. 1882
Elgieheart, *Sergt.* H. (10th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
English, *Lt.* W. John (A.S.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Farmer, *Cr.-St.* Donald (Canm. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Farmer, *Corpl.* J. J. (Army Hosp. Corps), *Majuba* 1881
Findlater, *Piper* G. (Gord. Highlrs.), *Tirah* 1897
Firth, *Sergt.* James (W. Riding R.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
FitzClarence, *Lt.-Col.* C. (Irish Guards), *S. Africa* 1899
Fitzpatrick, *Priv.* F. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* .. 1879
Flawn, *Priv.* Thos. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* 1879
Fowler, *Colour-Sergt.* Edmond (Sco. Rif.), *Zulu* .. 1879
Gifford, *Major* Lord (S. Wales Bord.), *Ashanti* .. 1874
Glasock, *Driver* H. H. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Goodfellow, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. A., R.E., *Mutiny* 1859
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* W. E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gordon, *Sergt.* Wm. J. (K.R.R.), *Gambia River* .. 1866
Gough, *Gen.* Sir C. J. S., G.C.B. (Beng. Cav.), *Mutiny* 1857
Gough, *Col.* J. E., C.M.G. (Rif. Brig.), *Somaliland* 1903
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J. Wm., I.A., *Manipur* .. 1891
Grant, *Capt.* John Duncan, I.A., *Tibet* 1904
Guy, *Lieut.* Basil John Douglas, R.N., *China* 1900
Halliday, *Maj.* Lewis S. Tollemache, R.M.L.I., *China* 1900
Hammond, *Col.* Sir A. G., K.C.B., D.S.O., I.A., *Afghan* 1879
Hampton, *Sergt.* H. (L'pool R.), *S. Africa* 1901
Hardham, *Lieut.* W. J. (N.Z.), *S. Africa* 1901
Harding, *Chief Gunner* Israel, R.N., *Alexandria* .. 1882
Hart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *Afghan* 1879
Hartley, Col. B., C.B., C.M.G., *Queensland* .. 1879
Heathcote, *Lt.* A. S. (K.R.R.), *Gambia* 1857
Heaton, *Corpl.* Wm. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S. (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Hitch, *Priv.* Fredk. (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Holland, *Maj.* E. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Horne, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir A. D., K.C.B., *Mutiny* 1857
Hornby, *Col.* E. J. Phipps-, R.A., *S. Africa* 1900
House, *Private* Wm. (R. Berks R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Howse, *Maj.* N. R. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), *S. Africa* 1900
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* E. D. Brown-Synge- (14th Hrs.), *South Africa* 1901
Ind, *Corpl. Shoe-Smith* A. E., R.H.A., *S. Africa* 1901
Inkson, *Maj.* Edgar Thos., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* .. 1900
Johnes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Hills-, C.B., R.A., *Mutiny* 1857
Johnstone, *Capt.* R. (Inp. Light Horse), *S. Africa* 1899
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred S. (9th Lrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Jones, *Capt.* H. M. (Roy. Fus.), *Crimea* 1855
Jones, *Private* Wm. (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Jones, *Capt.* C. Mansel- (W. York. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Kenna, *Col.* Paul A., D.S.O. (21st Lrs.), *Sudan* 1898
Kerr, *Lt.* William Alex. (Bomb. Inf.), *Mutiny* .. 1857
Kirby, *Qr.-Mr.-Sergt.* F., R.E., *S. Africa* 1900
Knight, *Sergt.* H. J. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Lawrence, *Lt.* T. (17th Lrs., now 18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Lawson, *Private* E. (Gord. High.), *Tirah* 1897
Leach, *General* Sir E. P., K.C.B., R.E., *Afghan* .. 1879
Leake, *Surg.-Cpt.* A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), *S. Afr.* 1902
LeQuesne, *Lt.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon, R.A.M.C., *Burma* 1889
Lloyd, *Surg.-Gen.* Owen E. P., C.B., A.M.S., *Burma* 1893
Lodge, *Bombadier* Isaac, R.H.A., *S. Africa* 1900
Lucas, *Rear-Admiral* Charles Davis, *Baltic* 1854
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* H. Hammon, C.B., R.S.C., *Mutiny* 1858
Mackay, *Capt.* Jno. F. (A. & S. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maygar, *Capt.* L. C. (Victoria), *S. Africa* 1901
McKenna, *Ensign* Edw. (York and Lanc. R.) *N.Z.* 1863
Mackenzie, *Capt.* John (R. Scots.), *Ashanti* 1900
Marling, *Col.* P. S., C.B. (K.R.R.C.), *Sudan* 1884
Marshall, *Maj.* William T. (19th Hussars) *Sudan* 1884
Martineau, *Sergt.* H. R. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Masterson, *Maj.* John E. I. (Devon R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maxwell, *Maj.* F. A., D.S.O., I.A., *S. Africa* 1900
Maygar, *Capt.* L. C. (Australian La. H.), *S. Africa* 1901
Mayo, Arthur (Indian Navy), *Mutiny* 1857
Meiklejohn, *Capt.* M. F. M. (Gordon Highlanders), *S. Africa* 1899
Melliss, *Col.* Chas. John, I.A., A.D.C., *Ashanti* 1900
Milbanke, *Maj.* Sir J. P., Bt. (10th Hrs.), *S.A.* .. 1900
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur T., C.B., I.A., *Persia* .. 1857
Mullane, *Sergt.-Maj.* Patrick, R.A., *Afghan* 1880
Mullins, *Maj.* C. H., C.M.G. (Inp. L. H.), *S. Africa* 1899
Murray, *Corp.* Jas. (Conn. Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Murray, *Sergt.* John (Durham L.I.), *New Zealand* 1864
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* .. 1896
Nickerson, *Maj.* Wm. Hy. S., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* 1900
Norwood, *Capt.* John (5th D.G.), *S. Africa* 1899
Nurse, *Sergt.* G. E., R.A., *S. Africa* 1900
O'Connor, *Maj.-Gen.* Luke, C.B. (R.W. Fus.), *Crimea* 1854
Osborne, *Priv.* Jas. (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Parker, *Sergt.* Charles (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Paton, *Sergt.* John (A. and S. Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Pitts, *Lance-Corpl.* J. (Manch. Regt.) *S. Africa* .. 1900
Pomeroy, *Gen.* Sir H. N. D., C.C.B., R.E., Mut. 1857
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., C.C.B. (Punjab Cavalry), *Mutiny* 1857
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ravenhill, *Pte.* George (R. Scots Fus.), *S. Africa* 1899
Reed, *Maj.* Hamilton Lyster, R.A., *S. Africa* 1899
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Hy., R.A.M.C., *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Richardson, *Priv.* G. (Border Regt.), *Mutiny* 1859
Richardson, *Sergt.* A. H. L. (Strathcona's), *S. Af.* 1900
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., C.B., I.A., *Naga Hills* 1879
Roberts, *Field-Marshal* Earl, K.G., R.A., *Mutiny* 1858
Robertson, *Capt.* William (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Rowlon, *Capt.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore- (K.D.G.), *Sudan* 1898
Salmon, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir N., G.C.B., *Mutiny* 1857
Sartorius, *M.-G.* E. H., C.B. (E. Lanc. R.), *Afghan* 1879
Schofield, *Maj.* H. N., R.A., *S. Africa* 1899
Scott, *Lance-Corpl.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. G., D.S.O. (C.M.R.), *S. Africa* 1879
Seeley, *Seaman* William, *Japan* 1864
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L.I.), *S. Africa* 1899
Smith, *Gunner* Albert, R.A., *Sudan* 1885
Smith, *Lt.* Clement L. (Somal. M.I.), *Somaliland* 1904
Smith, *Sergt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* 1897
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* J. Manners, C.I.E., I.A., *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* N. M. (2nd D.G.), *Sudan* 1898
Stagpoole, *Drmr.* D. (Middlesex R.), *New Zeald.* 1863
Sylvester, *Asst.-Surg.* H. T. (R. W. Fus.), *Crimea* 1855
Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., R.A.M.C., *New Zealand* .. 1864
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B., R.E., *Mutiny* .. 1857
Towse, *Capt.* E. B. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* .. 1899
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Turner, *L.-C.R.* E. W., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Af.* 1900
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* 1897
Walker, *Col.* William George, I.A., *Somaliland* .. 1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill- (Northmp. R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Ward, *Private* G. (Yorksh. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1900
Wassall, *Private* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu* 1879
Watson, *Gen.* Sir John, C.C.B., I.A., *Mutiny* 1857
Watson, *Maj.* P. Colclough, R.E., *Mohmand* 1897
White, *Field-Marshal* Sir Geo. Stuart, G.C.B. (Gordon Highlanders), *Afghan* 1879
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Wilson, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir A. K., G.C.B., *Sudan* 1884
Wood, *F.-M.* Sir H. E., G.C.B. (17th Lrs.), *Mutiny* 1858
Wright, *Capt.* W. D. (R. W. Surrey R.), *Sokoto* .. 1903
Wylly, *Capt.* Guy G. E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Young, *Sergt.-Maj.* Alexr. (Cape Police), *S. Africa* 1901

THE NEW ZEALAND CROSS. N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869.

Adamson, Thomas ....7 *May*, 1869
Biddle, Benjamin....10 *March*, 1869
Black, Solomon ....10 *March*, 1869
Hill, George .....10 *April*, 1869
Lingard, William ....10 *March*, 1869
Mace, Francis Joseph 10 *March*. 1869
Main, Gilbert .....7 *February*, 1870
Preece, George.....10 *March*, 1869
Roberts, J. Mackintosh 10 *March*. 1869
Shepherd, Richard ...13 *March*, 1869
Wrigg, Harry .....29 *June*, 1869

The House of Commons.

THE first Parliament of King George V. was elected in January and February, 1910, as the second Parliament of King Edward VII. The General Election had returned 397 Ministerialists (275 Liberals; 40 Labour Members; 82 Nationalists) and 273 Opposition (Conservatives and Unionists), distributed as shown in the following table:—

	Distribution of Members.				Position as to Parties (1910).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Majority.
England	234	226	5	465	226	239	13 *Opp.*
Wales	19	11	—	30	28	2	26 *Min.*
Scotland	39	31	2	72	61	11	50 *Min.*
Ireland	85	16	2	103	82	21	61 *Min.*
United Kingdom	377	284	9	670	397	273	124 *Min.*

The total number of electors upon the register in 1910 is given below, together with the Registrar-General's estimate of the population in the middle of the year 1910:—

Division.	Electors.	Population.
England and Wales	6,221,722	36,169,150
Scotland	785,208	4,929,251
Ireland	698,787	4,371,163
United Kingdom	7,705,717	45,469,564

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS.

LIBERAL.—The *Liberal Central Association*, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., is the official organisation and headquarters of the Liberal Party. *Sec.*, Sir Robert Hudson. The *National Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., is a union of Liberal Associations in England and Wales. The *Liberal Publication Department*, under the combined auspices of the two above bodies, and of the same address, issues periodical literature and political magazines. Among other organisations the *National Reform Union*, 5, Cross Street, Manchester, and 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., founded in 1864 for the advocacy of electoral reform and opposition to Protection, aims at inculcating Liberal principles by means of lectures and the distribution of literature; the *Eighty Club*, 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C., was founded in 1880, and works on similar lines; the *Liberal League*, 20, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., was formed for the purpose of bringing together, with a view to common action, all those who approved of the policy expounded by Lord Rosebery at Chesterfield, December 16th, 1901; *Home Counties Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.; the *London Liberal Federation*, 41, Parliament Street, S.W.; *League of Young Liberals*, 5, Duke Street, Adelphi, S.W.; *Liberal Social Council*, 92, Victoria Street, S.W.; the *Women's Liberal Federation*, 124, Victoria Street, S.W.; and the *Women's National Liberal Association*, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. The *Scottish Liberal Association* is at 7, West George Street, Glasgow, and at 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh; the *Scottish Women's Liberal Association* is at the Glasgow office. The *Chief Liberal Whip* (Patronage Secretary to the Treasury) is The Master of Elibank. *Other Whips*, J. H. Whitley, W. W. Benn, and C. Partington, with J. W. Gulland (for Scotland), E. J. Soares, and T. H. Illingworth.

CONSERVATIVE.—The *National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations*, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., was founded in 1867, and is a federation of Conservative and Constitutional Associations and Clubs in England and Wales. As constituted at present, it consists of 39 Provincial Divisions, a Council of about 200 members, which meets quarterly, and a Conference, which meets annually. It has five Committees, viz.: Executive, Organisation, Publication, Lecture, and Finance, which have the important duties of strengthening, stimulating, and creating electioneering organisation in the constituencies, publishing and distributing the whole of the Party literature for the education of the electorate, and providing and controlling the staff of speakers and lecturers. *Secretary*, Thomas Cox. *Librarian*, W. J. Marshall. The *Conservative Central Office* is the Parliamentary department; *Principal Agent*, Percival Hughes. The *National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland* is at 1, Castle Street, Edinburgh. *National Conservative League*, Thornton Heath, Surrey. The *Primrose League*, 64, Victoria Street, S.W., founded in 1883, is the educating body, and aims at the Maintenance of Religion, of the Union, and of the ascendency of the British Empire: *Grand Master*, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; *President Ladies' Council*, Miss Balfour; *Registrar*, F. Willis; *Clerk of the Council*, R. Bennett. The *Conservative Whips* are Sir A. Acland Hood, Viscount Valentia, H. W. Forster, Lord Balcarres, Marquess of Hamilton, H. P. Pease, and Lord Edmund Talbot. *Junior Imperial and Constitutional League*, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W. *United Club*, Mitre Court, Temple, E.C. *Union Defence League*, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

LIBERAL UNIONIST.—The *Liberal Unionist Council*, 9, Great George Street, Westminster, was formed in 1886, and re-constituted in 1904. Its main object is the prevention of the separation of the governments of Great Britain and Ireland. *President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Sec.*, J. Boraston. The *Liberal Unionist Whip* is Viscount Morpeth.

LABOUR.—The Labour Party in Parliament is composed of 40 Labour Party nominees. The Parliamentary organisation is the *Labour Party*, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., which endorses candidates selected by Trade Unions or

Socialist Societies affiliated to the Party, pays 25 per cent. of the Returning Officers' expenses, and contributes £200 a year towards the maintenance of elected members. *Sec.*, J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. *Chairman of the Parliamentary Party*, Geo. N. Barnes, M.P. The *Labour Whips* are G. H. Roberts and C. Duncan. The *National Women's Labour League*, 8, Jedburgh Street, Clapham, S.W., aims at the direct Labour representation of women in Parliament.

SOCIALISTS.—The *Social Democratic Party*, Chandos Hall, 21A, Maiden Lane, Charing Cross, W.C., and the *Independent Labour Party*, 10, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., have many aims and some members in common. The *Fabian Society*, 3, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., preaches an intellectual Socialism to the middle classes. *The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain*, 58, Victoria Street, is a central organisation to oppose Socialism.

IRISH PARTIES.—The *United Irish League* represents the Nationalist Party, and the Nationalist Whips are Capt. A. J. C. Donelan, Pat O'Brien, E. Haviland Burke, and J. P. Boland. The Irish Unionist Party is represented by the *Irish Unionist Alliance*, 109, Grafton Street, Dublin. *Sec.*, R. G. Carden, D.L. *Irish Unionist Whip*, J. B. Lonsdale, M.P.

FREE TRADE.—The *Free Trade Union*, 8, Victoria Street, S.W., resists a reactionary tariff policy and safeguards the free import of food and raw material.

TARIFF REFORM.—The *Tariff Reform League*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., was founded in 1903, in furtherance of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for the reform of the Fiscal System of the United Kingdom. *Sec.*, T. W. A. Bagley.

SUFFRAGE.—The *People's Suffrage Federation*, 34, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C., works for Adult Suffrage after a short residence. The principal organisation for putting forward the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise are the *National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies*, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., with over 200 affiliated societies; the *London Society for Women's Suffrage*, 58, Victoria Street, S.W., is a society in the above Union, and has over 3,500 members; the *Women's Social and Political Union*, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.; the *Women's Freedom League*, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., which aims at securing for women a Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; the *Lancashire and Cheshire Women's Textile Workers' Representation Committee*, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester; and the *Women's Co-operative Guild*, Kirkby Lonsdale; the *Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association*, 48, Dover Street, W., aims at a qualified suffrage for women, and opposes universal suffrage of either sex. The offices of the *Women's Local Government Society* are 17, Tothill Street, S.W. *The Women's National Anti-Suffrage League*, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. (*Chairman*, The Countess of Jersey; *Treas.*, J. Massie), seeks to prevent the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women. *Sec.*, Miss L. Terry Lewis.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant and a writ issued.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

PASSED UP TO THE ADJOURNMENT, *August 3rd*, 1910.

10 EDWARD VII. AND 1 GEORGE V.—1910.

1. Treasury (Temporary Borrowing).
2. War Loan (Redemption).
3. Ancient Monuments Protection.
4. Consolidated Fund (No. 1).
5. East India Loans (Railways and Irrigation).
6. Army (Annual).
7. Development and Road Improvement Funds.
8. Finance.
9. Consolidated Fund (No. 2).
10. Police (Scotland) Act (1890) Amendment.
11. Census (Ireland).
12. Supreme Court of Judicature.
13. Police (Weekly Rest Day).
14. Appropriation.
15. Mines Accidents (Rescue and Aid).
16. Duke of York's School (Chapel).
17. County Common Juries.
18. Isle of Man Customs.
19. Municipal Corporations.
20. Diseases of Animals.
21. Public Works Loans.
22. Trusts (Scotland).
23. Companies (Converted Societies).
24. Licensing (Consolidation).
25. Children Act (1908) Amendment.
26. Regency.
27. Census (Great Britain).
28. Civil List.
29. Accession Declaration.
30. Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Amendment.
31. Jury Trials Amendment (Scotland).
32. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland).
33. Hotels and Restaurants (Dublin).
34. Small Holdings.

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660.

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660.	Sir H. Grimston.	1680.	W. Williams.
1661.	Sir E. Turner.	1685.	Sir John Trevor.
1673.	Sir J. Charlton.	1688.	H. Powle.
1673.	Edwd. Seymour.	1694.	Paul Foley.
1678.	Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1698.	Sir T. Lyttleton.
1679.	Serjeant William Gregory.	1700.	Robert Harley.
		1702.	John Smith.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708.	Sir Richd. Onslow.	1761.	Sir John Cust.
1710.	Wm. Bromley.	1770.	Sir F. Norton.
1713.	Sir Th. Hanmer.	1780.	C. W. Cornwall.
1715.	Spencer Compton.	1788.	Hn. W. Grenville.
1727.	Arthur Onslow.	1789.	Hy. Addington.

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801.	Sir John Mitford (*created Lord Redesdale*).
1802.	Charles Abbot (*created Lord Colchester*).
1817.	Charles M. Sutton (*cr. Visct. Canterbury*).
1835.	James Abercromby (*cr. Lord Dunfermline*).
1839.	Chas. Shaw-Lefevre (*cr. Visct. Eversley*).
1857.	J. Evelyn Denison (*cr. Visct. Ossington*).
1872.	Sir H. W. B. Brand (*cr. Visct. Hampden*).
1884.	Arthur Wellesley Peel (*created Visct. Peel*).
1895.	William Court Gully (*created Visct. Selby*).
1905.	James William Lowther.

Parliamentary Summary, 1909–1910.

Session 1909.

THE BUDGET.—On *Oct.* 22 Mr. Lloyd George, gave a revised estimate of the revenue, and said that the alterations in the land taxation proposals would bring an addition of £125,000 to the original estimate, but by concessions affecting licences £500,000 would be lost. In all there would be a diminution of revenue of £2,100,000, against £1,850,000 added, and to meet the shortage of £250,000 he would take another half a million from the Sinking Fund. Mr. Austen Chamberlain moved the rejection of the Bill, and after three days' debate this was defeated by 379 against 149. On *Nov.* 22 the Earl of Crewe moved the second reading in the Lords, whereupon Lord Lansdowne brought forward a motion that the House was not justified in giving its consent to the Bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country. Meeting the Opposition Leader's resolution, Lord Loreburn said it was impossible that any Liberal Government could ever again bear the heavy burden involved in the rejection of their Bills which they had had to bear during the previous four years. Lord Rosebery, while condemning the Bill, announced that he could not support Lord Lansdowne's motion; and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord James of Hereford also opposed the Unionist Leader's proposal. In winding up the debate after it had proceeded over six days, Lord Crewe said if the Liberals came back from the country with a majority, they would set themselves at once to obtain guarantees which would prevent the indiscriminate destruction of their legislation by the House of Lords. The amendment was carried by 350 to 75. The Prime Minister, on *Dec.* 2, moved a resolution declaring that the action of the Lords in refusing to pass into law the financial provision made by the Commons for the services of the year was a breach of the Constitution and an assumption of the rights of the Commons, and this was carried by 349 to 134—a majority of 215. Mr. Asquith said the Commons would be unworthy of its traditions if it allowed another day to pass without making it clear that it did not mean to brook this interference and usurpation. The Government had advised the Crown to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible date. On the following day Parliament was prorogued. In the King's Speech was the following reference to the situation:—"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the liberality and care with which you provided for the heavy additions to the national expenditure, due to the requirements of Imperial defence and social reform. I regret that that provision has proved unavailing."

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.—The Commons on *Nov.* 1 considered the Lords' amendments to this Bill, which Mr. Burns said numbered 181. Of these, 39 were moved or accepted by the Government, and 24 were inserted to harmonise the Bill with existing law. Eighteen important, but not vital, amendments were carried against the Government, and these necessitated 47 consequential amendments; 19 minor amendments were agreed to, and 30 others were consequential. The vital amendments which, said Mr. Burns, the Government regarded as destructive, were only four or five, and the Commons disagreed with these by considerable majorities. Others were disagreed with on the ground that they infringed the rights of the Commons. The Lords on *Nov.* 19 considered the Commons' amendments, and the objections by the representative House were accepted and the Bill passed.

LONDON ELECTIONS BILL.—The measure constituting London a single Parliamentary borough, all the divisions polling on one day, was ordered by a Standing Committee to be reported to the House without amendment, and was read a third time on *Oct.* 18 in the Commons. When Lord Denman moved its second reading in the Lords, on *Nov.* 8, the Bill was, on the motion of Lord Derby, rejected by 157 against 40.

IRELAND.—When the Committee stage of the Irish Land Bill—a measure similar to that briefly introduced in the Commons in 1908—was reached in the Lords, a number of amendments were made, against the strong opposition of the Government, the chief being the deletion of the clause for compulsory purchase by the Land Commissioners. A compromise was reached in which compulsion was accepted, and on *Nov.* 26 the Lords passed the Bill, which became law.

THE DISSOLUTION.

Parliament was dissolved on Jan. 15, 1910, at which date the strength of the various political parties was as follows:—Liberal, 373; Labour, 45; Nationalist, 84—Government total, 502. Conservatives and Unionists, 168. Government Majority, 334.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

¶ A General Election took place in January and February, 1910, the first polls being taken on Jan. 14, and the last on Feb. 7. The principal points in the Government programme were the Abolition of the Lords' Veto and the maintenance of Free Trade. The Opposition relied upon plans for the Reform of the House of Lords and of the Tariff, and the maintenance of the Union with Ireland. At the conclusion of the campaign the parties numbered: Liberals, 275; Labour, 40; Nationalists, 75; Independent Nationalists, 7. Government total, 397. Opposition, 273. Government Majority, 124.

Session 1910.

KING'S SPEECH.—On *Feb.* 21 King Edward opened the Session in person. The Royal Speech foreshadowed no ordinary legislation, but contained the following sentences:—"Recent experience has disclosed serious difficulties, due to recurring differences of strong opinion between the two branches of the Legislature. Proposals will be laid before you, with all convenient speed, to define the relations between the Houses of Parliament, so as to secure the undivided authority of the House of Commons over finance and its predominance in legislation. These measures, in the opinion of my advisers, should provide that this House should be so constituted and empowered as to exercise impartially, in regard to proposed legislation, the functions of initiation, revision, and, subject to proper safeguards, of delay." In the Lords, the address was moved by Lord Farrer and seconded by Lord Saye and Sele, and agreed to in one sitting, the leading peers making brief references to the gravity of the situation. In the Commons, Mr. Percy Illingworth (Shipley) moved and Mr. C. E. Price (Central Edinburgh) seconded the address in reply. The main discussion centred round the

question of the relations of the two Houses. On the first day's debate Mr. Asquith said he had asked for no guarantees and had received none, but, he added, if the occasion should arise, he should not hesitate to tender such advice to the Crown as in the exigencies of the situation might be necessary. The Government proposed to proceed in the first instance by resolutions which were to be embodied in a Bill to be carried into law this Session. The Government, the Prime Minister declared, had only two objects in view—to carry on the King's Government with credit and efficiency so long as they were responsible for it, and to put an end, at the earliest possible moment, by the wisest and most adequate methods they could devise, to a constitutional position which enabled a non-representative and irresponsible authority to thwart the purpose and mutilate the handiwork of the chosen exponents of the people's will. Mr. Redmond said it was imperative that the Veto scheme of the Government should be produced at once. If Ministers could give a reasonable assurance that they could carry their Veto Bill this year, the Nationalists would, he said, vote for the Budget. On behalf of the Labour Party, Mr. George Barnes asked that instead of proceeding by resolution the Government should present their Veto Bill at once. After this view had been advanced by several Liberal members, Mr. Churchill said when the proposals were placed before the House the Government would stake their existence upon carrying them into law. A Tariff Reform amendment to the address, moved by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, was defeated by 285 to 254 after two days' discussion, the Nationalists abstaining; and another amendment, drawing attention to the critical condition of the hop industry, was rejected by 228 to 185. The address was agreed to on *Feb.* 25.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES. —The main work of the Session had commenced on *Feb.* 28 when Mr. Asquith outlined the Government's resolutions upon the question of the Veto, and said they regarded the placing, with all possible promptitude, upon the Statute Book, of provisions setting the Commons free from the Veto, not only as the first condition of the legislative dignity and utility of the Commons, but as their own primary and paramount duty. "Upon its successful accomplishment," the Prime Minister continued, "we shall stake not only our fortunes, but our existence as a Government." Mr. Redmond promised the support of the Nationalists on condition that the Ministry carried out their pledges; and without opposition the House agreed to a motion giving the Government the whole time until March 24. Replying to questions, Mr. Asquith indicated that the Government's resolutions on the relations between the two Houses were to be passed before the Budget of the previous Session, and on *March* 29 he moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committ e to consider the question. He said he thought there was need of a Second Chamber in this country, but except in name there was no bicameral system. Mr. Balfour showed that the Unionist Party meant to oppose the resolutions at all stages, and Mr. Redmond assured the Government of the hearty support of the Nationalists; while Mr. Barnes said the Labour Party would support Mr. Asquith, although they desired more drastic proposals. An amendment, moved by Sir Robert Finlay, declining to proceed with the Government's proposals, but expressing willingness to consider the reform of the existing Second Chamber, was defeated by 357 against 251, and the motion to go into Committee was passed. A closure resolution having been carried, the first resolution was considered on *April* 6 and 7. This declared that the House of Lords should be disabled from rejecting or amending Money Bills (which were defined), and after an amendment had been defeated by a majority of 101, the resolution was adopted by 339 to 237. The second resolution laid down that any Bill other than a Money Bill which the Commons passed in three successive sessions, and which the House of Lords rejected each time, should become law; and on *April* 14, after four days' debate and the defeat of five amendments, this was carried by a majority of 105; the third and last resolution limiting the duration of Parliament to five years, being accepted on the same day by 334 to 236. The resolutions were reported, and Mr. Asquith then introduced a Bill founded thereon. He said if the Lords failed to accept the Government policy or declined to accept it, they should feel it to be their duty immediately to tender advice to the Crown as to the steps which would have to be taken if that policy were to receive statutory effect in the present Parliament. If the Government did not find themselves in a position to ensure that statutory effect should be given to their policy in the existing Parliament, they would either resign or recommend a dissolution of Parliament, and in no case would they recommend a dissolution except under such conditions as would secure that in the new Parliament the judgment of the people, as expressed at the General Election, would be carried into law. Meanwhile, on *March* 9, Lord Rosebery gave notice of three resolutions upon the need of a strong Second Chamber, to be secured by reforming the House of Lords. He said there was a profound consciousness that some modification in the constitution of that House was desirable, and that there was great objection to the hereditary principle. The Earl of Crewe said the Government did not intend to offer any opposition to the motion to go into Committee. This course was agreed to, and after two days' discussion Lord Rosebery's resolutions were passed, the only division being on a declaration that the necessary preliminary of reform was the acceptance of the principle that the possession of a peerage should no longer in itself give the right to sit and vote in the House.

THE BUDGET OF 1909–10. — In moving the adoption of a time-table limiting the discussion on the Budget for 1909–10, Mr. Asquith, on *April* 18, said the financial proposals were in all substantial and essential respects identical with those approved by the late House of Commons. "Our fortunes as a Government," he declared, "and possibly our fortunes as a party, are bound up with this Budget." The Prime Minister emphatically stated that there had not been and was not then anything in the nature of an agreement between the Nationalist Party and the Government. Mr. Redmond supported the motion, and it was carried by 345 to 252, the Independent Nationalists, led by Mr. William O'Brien, voting with the Opposition. On the following day the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Budget. He said the expenditure for the past year was £157,945,000, and the revenue £131,697,000, showing a realised deficit

of £26,248,000. This would be more than made up out of the arrears of the revenue which would have been collected in 1909 if the Budget had passed. The balance on the right side would be £2,962,000. He added that if the Budget had been passed £1,300,000 would have been saved, and the Treasury would thus have had £4,200,000, after making provision for the services of the year. On *April* 20 the consideration of the resolutions was taken, and they were carried by majorities varying from 83 to 86. The Finance Bill was then brought in and read a first time amid cheers. On the second reading, Mr. William O'Brien moved that "inasmuch as the announcement of this Bill has already done a cruel injury to more than one great Irish industry, and seriously shaken the confidence of the new occupying proprietors as to their future, and as it proposes to impose upon Ireland unjust additions to her already excessive taxation, the Bill be read a second time upon this day six months." The amendment was rejected by 328 against 242, and the second reading was carried by the same figures, giving a majority of 86. One day was given to the Committee stage, at which an amendment making it plainer that increment duty was not to be charged on purely agricultural land was accepted. The Bill passed through Committee, and was read a third time after its rejection had been defeated by 324 against 231. On *April* 28 the Lords passed the Bill without a division, and the Royal Assent was given on the following day, the anniversary of the introduction of the Budget. At the same time an act to amend the Development and Road Improvement Act, raising the number of Commissioners from five to ten, was also made law.

IRELAND.—Practically the only Irish matter of interest arose out of the disclosures made by Sir Robert Anderson that he contributed some of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime" to *The Times* in 1887; and on *April* 21, in the Commons, on the vote on account of nine millions for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments, Mr. T. P. O'Connor moved to reduce the vote by £900 in respect of the pension of Sir Robert Anderson. Mr. Churchill condemned the procedure of 1887, but thought they ought not to deprive Sir Robert of his pension. Some uproar resulted from a remark by Mr. J. H. Campbell relating to Mr. Parnell and the Phœnix Park murders, and the Nationalists refused to allow him to proceed as he declined to withdraw the statement. Mr. Churchill thereupon moved the closure, which was carried by 232 against 111, and the amendment was rejected by 164 against 94.

THE KING'S DEATH.

THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.—The deeply lamented death of King Edward materially changed the whole Parliamentary situation. Both Houses were enjoying a brief respite from work when, on *May* 6, the nation was plunged into mourning by the loss of the Sovereign; but on the following day, in accordance with precedent, the two Houses met formally, and continued to do so daily until May 11, when Mr. Asquith in the Commons and Lord Crewe in the Lords announced the receipt of messages from King George. The Prime Minister, in moving votes of condolence with the new Sovereign and with the Queen Mother, made an impressive speech. He said that among the qualities which so admirably fitted King Edward for the purpose of his kingly task, he placed first King Edward's strong sense of public duty. He recognised in the fullest degree both the powers and the limitations of a constitutional monarch. "He has left his people," Mr. Asquith declared, "a memory and an example which they will never forget—a memory of great opportunities greatly employed; an example which the humblest of his subjects may treasure and strive to follow, of simplicity, courage and self-denial, of tenacious devotion, up to the last moment of his life, to work, to duty, and to service." The Queen Mother, Mr. Asquith described as enthroned in the love of the British people. "Let us assure King George," the Premier concluded, "that it is not only the eager hope, but the confident belief of the people that he will show himself to be a worthy son and successor of the great King whom we mourn to-day." Mr. Balfour said they ought not to think of the King as a dexterous diplomatist. It was because he was able naturally and simply, through the incalculable gift of personality, to embody in the eyes of all men the friendly policy of this country that King Edward was able to do the work in bringing the nations together which it fell to the lot of few men, whether kings or subjects, to accomplish. Mr. Enoch Edwards (Labour) added a few words on behalf of his party, and the resolutions were carried *nem. con.* Performing a similar duty in the Lords, the Earl of Crewe said no sovereign had been the personal friend of his people in the sense in which King Edward was. Lord Lansdowne said the late King had pledged himself to walk in the footsteps of his mother, and that as long as breath remained in his body he should work for the good of his people. How nobly had that pledge been fulfilled, said his Lordship. The motion was agreed to. The two Houses attended the first portion of the funeral ceremony in Westminster Hall, and then adjourned until *June* 8, and on reassembling replies from King George and the Queen Mother were received.

THE NEW REIGN.

THE CIVIL LIST.—On *June* 14 a message was read from the King in both Houses regarding the provision of a Regency; and in the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up another message in which the new Sovereign stated that the demise of the Crown had rendered it necessary that renewed provision should be made for the Civil List. On the following day a committee of twenty-one members was appointed to consider the latter question; and on *July* 22 Mr. Lloyd George moved a resolution, based on the report of this committee, declaring that there should be charged on the Consolidated Fund the following annual sums: For the King's Civil List, £470,000; for retired allowances, £18,000; in the event of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, £10,000 for the Princess, to be increased to £30,000 in the event of Her Royal Highness surviving the Prince of Wales; for the benefit of the other sons of the King, £10,000 in respect of each who attained the age of 21, and a further sum of £15,000 in respect of each who married; for the daughters, £10,000 in respect of each who attained the age of 21 or who married; and for the Queen in the event of her surviving the King, £70,000. He also moved that it was expedient to amend the law relating to the Civil List. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Crown followed the usual course in surrendering all the hereditary revenues

except those of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall. Mr. Barnes, the Labour Leader, at once moved to reduce the King's Civil List to £385,000, on the grounds that the Duchies ought to be regarded as public property, that the amount proposed was excessive, and because the proposals limited discretion and tied up future Parliaments. The amendment having been rejected by 206 to 26, Mr. Barnes next moved the omission of the provision proposed for the Princess of Wales in the event of the Prince marrying, and this was defeated by 218 to 21. An attempt by Mr. Keir Hardie to omit the provision for the children of the King and Queen was beaten by 207 to 20, and the resolutions were carried by 197 to 19. On *July* 25 the Civil List Bill obtained its first reading, and on the following day it was read a second time, after an amendment by Mr. Barnes seeking to transfer the revenues of the Duchies to the public exchequer had been rejected by 221 against 52. Labour amendments of a similar nature were defeated in the Committee stage on the following day by large majorities. The measure left the Commons on *July* 28, and was read a third time in the Lords on *Aug.* 1. The Prime Minister on *June* 15 introduced the Regency Bill, which provided that should a Regency be necessary Queen Mary should have full authority to exercise and administer royal power and government in the event of the heir apparent coming to the Throne before he attained his majority. The measure was given a second reading without a division on *June* 21, and on *July* 5 it passed through Committee. The third reading was carried on *July* 22, the consideration being marked by a tie on the question of reinserting words struck out in Committee, and the Speaker gave a casting vote for the amendment restoring the Bill to its original form. The Lords passed the measure with but slight discussion.

THE ACCESSION DECLARATION.—The most contentious piece of legislation which resulted from the demise of King Edward was the Bill for amending the declaration regarding the Roman Catholic faith which the Sovereign is required to make on his accession. Introduced by the Prime Minister on *June* 28, it was read a first time by 383 to 42. Mr. Asquith said the duty of uttering the old formula at the beginning of his reign was most repugnant to King Edward. The proposal of the present Government was to substitute for the existing form a declaration of the Sovereign's personal belief in terms which could not possibly give offence. Mr. Balfour supported the alteration, as did the Nationalists, but the representatives of Ulster and a few other members opposed the Bill. The second reading, moved by Mr. Asquith on *July* 27, was carried by 410 against 84, after Mr. Asquith had announced that the proposed form of the Declaration would be altered as follows:—"I do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I am a faithful Protestant, and that I will, according to the true intent of the enactments to secure the Protestant succession to the Throne of my realm, uphold and maintain such enactments to the best of my power." Mr. Balfour supported the second reading, but some of his prominent supporters opposed and voted against it. On *July* 28 the amendment was carried without a division in Committee, and a number of other amendments were defeated by large majorities. The third reading was carried by 245 against 52 on *July* 29. On the motion for the second reading in the Lords, on *Aug.* 1, Lord Kinnaird moved the postponement of the consideration of the measure until after the autumn recess, but the second reading was agreed to unanimously. On the Committee stage, Lord Kinnaird moved an amendment which would require the King to declare against trans-substantiation, but no division was challenged, and the Bill was read a third time without amendment. On *Aug.* 3, when Parliament adjourned until *Nov.* 15, the Royal Assent was given to the Accession Declaration Bill, the Civil List Bill, and the Regency Bill.

THE VETO CONFERENCE.—The death of King Edward materially altered the situation in connexion with the relations between the two Houses, and a movement for compromise was started. On *June* 13 the Prime Minister announced that negotiations had passed between himself and the Leader of the Opposition which he hoped might lead to an early meeting between them. Four days later the conference thus foreshadowed held its first meeting, and it was intimated that the discussions would be untrammelled. The parties consisted of Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Birrell on the Government side, and Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Lord Cawdor on behalf of the Opposition. No official announcement was made until *July* 28, the eve of the adjournment for the autumn recess, when Mr. Asquith said: "The representatives of the Government and the Opposition have held twelve meetings, and have carefully surveyed a large part of the field of controversy. The result is that our discussions have made such progress, although we have not, so far, reached an agreement, as to render it, in the opinion of all of us, not only desirable, but necessary, that they should continue. In fact, I may go further and say that we should think it wrong at this stage to break them off. There is no question of their indefinite continuance, but if we find, as a result of our further deliberations during the recess, that there is no prospect of an agreement that can be announced to Parliament in the course of the present Session, we should bring the conference to a close." In this position the matter was left until the Autumn Session.

THE BUDGET OF 1910–11.—The Budget of the year was introduced on *June* 30 by Mr. Lloyd George, who said that, while the revenue had been affected seriously by the postponement of the preceding year's Finance Act, nothing had hindered the growth of expenditure, which was £171,857,000, with a deficit amounting to £26,248,000, in addition to arrears of payments into the local taxation account. The amount which he had to supply was £198,930,000. He had, he said, collected arrears of taxation amounting to £26,570,000, so that last year's deficit had been all but wiped out already. In addition, he had money in hand with which to take up Treasury bills and temporary borrowings necessitated by the rejection of the preceding Budget, and the Exchequer balances had been nearly restored. The commercial outlook for the year was, the Chancellor declared, distinctly bright, and he hoped to see a greater volume of trade than had ever been known in the history of the country. He admitted that his estimate of the revenue from the whisky tax was wrong by millions, but he could not alter the tax,

because of its beneficent results in the decrease of drunkenness. The total revenue would be £199,791,000, leaving a surplus of £861,000. Of this, £102,000 would be surrendered, bringing the surplus down to £759,000. Part of this he intended to use for the removal of the pauper disqualification for old age pensions, the scheme coming into operation on the following Jan. 1. The Government saw their way, he continued, to start in 1911 a great national scheme of insurance against unemployment and invalidity. The scheme would be on a contributory basis, with a liberal State subsidy. He asked, in conclusion, what country could show such a record, and what other fiscal system in the world could boast of such success. Mr. John Redmond renewed his protest against the whisky tax, but the discussion lacked the life of those resulting from the previous year's Budget. Proceedings in Committee were also quiet, and on *July* 25 the Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time, the further stages being postponed until the Autumn Sitting.

INDIAN BUDGET.—In the Commons, on *July* 26, the Hon. E. S. Montagu, the Under Secretary, introduced the Indian Budget, remarking that the agricultural prosperity of India might be said to have been completely re-established. The statistics as to plague were not as hopeful as he would wish, but the people were realising more and more the necessity for remedial measures. The position of India was, he said, one which, handled well, contained the promise of greater justification for British rule, but which, handled badly, was bound to have serious results. His Majesty's Government were determined to assist the Indian Government in its unflinching war against sedition and manifestations of unrest. He announced that there would be a Minister for Education in the Viceroy's Council. The Indian Councils Act had exceeded the anticipations of its authors, but he warned the House against confusing the demand for legitimate reform with sedition. An amendment deploring the enactment and administration of restrictive legislation was defeated by 277 against 48.

NAVY.—In the Commons, on *March* 14, Mr. McKenna said the bulk of the increase in the year's naval estimates, which amounted to some £40,600,000, was due to the charge for new construction. He declared that in home waters in March, 1912, Great Britain would have twelve vessels of the Dreadnought type, battleships and cruisers, exclusive of the Colonial ships. Mr. Arthur Lee denied that the two-Power standard was being maintained, and accused the Government of starving the shipbuilding vote; while Lord Charles Beresford, who in an earlier debate had condemned "the insane development of the Dreadnought," declared that the Fleet was not strong enough, and not properly organised for war. Replying on *July* 14 to an amendment moved by Mr. Dillon for a reduction of the vote for shipbuilding, repairs and maintenance, the Prime Minister said the Government would be false to the trust reposed in them if they did not maintain an ample navy with a margin of security, for that was the only insurance for a nation like Great Britain. Mr. McKenna said the Admiralty's motto was, "Be safe and sober." Mr. Dillon's amendment was rejected by 298 against 70.

ARMY.—Speaking on *March* 7, Mr. Haldane said that in February the Territorial Force numbered 276,000, or within 10 per cent. of the strength it was likely ever to attain. Recruiting for the Regular Army was very satisfactory. The Army Annual Bill went through Parliament with little discussion, receiving the Royal Assent on *April* 29. On *June* 13 Mr. Haldane announced that, to his great regret, Lord Kitchener did not desire to take up his appointment to the Mediterranean Command; but the Government, considering the appointment of much importance, proposed to continue it. During a debate in the Lords on *July* 18, initiated by Lord Portsmouth, Lord Esher said that in his opinion the maximum number of men likely to be raised for the Territorials in London had been reached. The Government must face the fact, he added, that the total number of the Territorial Force would be about 275,000 men.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. — Mr. Shackleton, on *June* 14, brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women occupiers; and on *June* 23 Mr. Asquith, after a Cabinet meeting which had considered the question, announced that the Government were prepared to give time for a full second reading debate. In view of their announced intention not to prosecute contentious legislation, they could not, however, offer any further facilities. The debate took place on *July* 11 and 12, when Mr. F. E. Smith moved the rejection of the Bill, declaring that he was utterly unconvinced that there was a considerable volume of opinion in favour of women suffrage among the women of England. This motion was seconded by Mr. Annan Bryce. The debate and division were on non-party lines, and the second reading was carried by 299 against 190; but a motion to send the Bill to a Committee of the whole House, instead of to a Grand Committee, was adopted by 320 against 175, and further progress with the measure was consequently rendered impossible.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Session ended on *Aug.* 3, and Parliament was adjourned until *Nov.* 15. During the opening stages an impending Dissolution was mentioned to take place on *Nov.* 28.

THE BALANCE OF PARTIES SINCE 1880.

Year.	Ministry.	Opposition.	Majority.
1880	357 *Lib.*	295 { 233 *Cons.* 62 *Nat.*	62 *Lib.*
1885	413 { 331 *Lib.* 82 *Nat.*	247 *Cons.*	166 *Lib. & Nat.*
1886	395 { 314 *Cons.* 81 *L. U.*	272 { 188 *Lib.* 84 *Nat.*	123 *Cons.*
1892	394 { 273 *Lib.* 72 *A.-P.* 9 *P.*	315 { 268 *Cons.* 47 *L. U.*	39 *Lib.*
1895	411 { 340 *Cons.* 71 *Un.*	259 { 177 *Lib.* 71 *A.-P.* 11 *P.*	152 *Un.*
1900	402 { 334 *Cons.* 68 *Un.*	268 { 186 *Lib.* 82 *N.*	134 *Un.*
1906	512 { 387 *Lib.* 84 *Nat.* 41 *Lab.*	158 *C. & U.*	354 *Lib.*
1910	397 { 275 *Lib.* 82 *Nat.* 40 *Lab.*	273 *C. & U.*	124 *Lib.*

(Elected as the third Parliament of King Edward VII., January and February, 1910.)
* Denotes a Member of the last Parliament, and § a change of constituency.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS.

BATTERSEA, 18,927
1**Rt. Hon. J. Burns, L.* ... 8,540
A. Shirley Benn, *C.* 7,985

BETHNAL GREEN.
North-East, 7,554
2**Sir E. A. Cornwall, L.*... 3,842
J. E. Molson, M.D. C. ... 2,435

South-West, 7,103
3**E. H. Pickersgill, L.*..... 3,328
E. Hoffgaard, *C.* 2,350

CAMBERWELL.
North, 11,918
4**T. J. Macnamara*, LL.D., *L.* 5,593
S. H. Goldsmid, *C.*..... 4,511

Dulwich, 16,478
5**A. Bonar Law, C.* 8,472
H. E. Cotton, *L.* 6,054

Peckham, 12,341
6**H. C. Gooch, C.* 5,330
A. Richardson, *L.* 5,247

CHELSEA, 11,257
7 *S. J. G. Hoare, C.* 5,610
*E. J. Horniman. *L.* 4,048

CITY OF LONDON, 30,010
8**Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, C.* 17,907
9**Sir F. G. Banbury, Bt., C.* 17,302
Sir H. Bell, Bart., *L.* 4623

CLAPHAM, 22,611
10**G. D. Faber*, C.B., *C.* ...10,743
J. G. Kipling, *L.* 8,762

DEPTFORD, 15,159
11**C. W. Bowerman, Lab.* 6.880
S. A. Coats, *C.* 6,358

FINSBURY.
Central (Clerkenwell), 8,094
12 *Maj. M. Archer-Shee*, D.S.O., *C.* 3.559
*W. C. Steadman, *L.*..... 3,187

East, 4,855
13**J. A. Baker, L.*..... 2,102
W. J. P. Mason, *C.* 2,016

Holborn, 8,608
14**J. F. Remnant, C.* 5,046
Sir R. Stapley, *L.*..... 2,262

FULHAM, 21,000
15 *W. Hayes Fisher, C.* ... 9,690
Capt. Hon. F. Hemphill, *L.* 7,761

GREENWICH, 13,153
16 *J. H. Benn, C.* 6,284
*R. S. Jackson, *L.* 5,083

HACKNEY.
Central, 9,343
17**Sir A. Spicer, Bart., L.*.. 4,429
F. Cassel, K.C., *C.*..... 3,853

North, 11,789
18 *Lt.-Col. R. Greene, C.* ... 5,620
*T. Hart Davies, *L.* 4,773

South, 14,126
19**H. W. Bottomley, L.* ... 7,299
C. Wertheimer, *C.* 4,304

HAMMERSMITH, 14,362
20**Sir W. J. Bull, C.*..... 6,668
G. Blaiklock, *L.* 5,542

HAMPSTEAD, 12,050
21**J. S. Fletcher, C.* 6,228
F. G. Howard, *L.*..... 3,949

ISLINGTON.
East, 11,118
22**G. H. Radford, L.* 5,003
J. H. T. Keeves, *C.*..... 4,674

North, 12,677
23**D. S. Waterlow, L.* 5,543
G. A. Touche, *C.* 5,512

South, 8,268
24**T. Wiles, L.* 3,918
D. Faber, *C.* 3,187

West, 8,544
25**Rt. Hon. T. Lough, L.* .. 3,768
Rt. Hon. Sir S. B. Crossley, Bart., *C.* 3,514

KENSINGTON.
North, 10,100
26 *A. H. Burgoyne, C.* 4,611
Sir H. Robson, *L.*..... 4,079

South, 9,159
27 *Lord Claud Hamilton, C.* 5,771
Capt. G. S. McIlwaine, *L.* 1,301

LAMBETH.
Brixton, 11,442
28 *D. Dalziel, C.*..... 5,465
*J. H. Seaverns, *L.* 4,427

Kennington, 10,088
29**S. Collins, L.* 4,246
Col. F. A. Lucas, V.D., *C.* 3,865

North, 6,440
30 *Maj. W. H. H. Gastrell, C.* 2,947
*H. Myer, *L.* 2,397

Norwood, 13,908
31 *Sir H. S. Samuel, C.* ... 6,958
Sir A. W. Lawrence, Bt., *L.* 5,180

LEWISHAM, 25,021
32**Maj. E. F. Coates, C.* ...12,690
F. Rosenheim, *L.*..... 8,960

MARYLEBONE.
East, 6,759
33 *J. Boyton, C.* 3,134
R. O. Moon, M.D., *L.* ... 1,905
R. Jebb, *Ind. C.* 702

West, 8,576
34**Sir S. E. Scott, Bart., C.* 4,451
Cpt. Hon. D. A. Forbes, *L.* 2,474

NEWINGTON.
Walworth, 8,521
35 *J. A. Dawes, L.*..... 3,509
R. E. Belilios, *C.* 3,319

West, 9,635
36**Capt. C. W. Norton, L.*.. 4,350
W. Brookes, *C.* 3,938

PADDINGTON.
North, 10,945
37 *A. Strauss, C.* 4,892
*L. G. Chiozza Money, *L.* 3,999

South, 6,415
38 *H. P. Harris, C.*..... 3,677
F. T. H. Heulé, *L.* 1,419

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQ., 8,954
39**Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton*, K.C., *C.*..... 5,383
F. T. H. Bernard, *L.* ... 1,469

ST. PANCRAS.
East, 9,487
40 *Hon. J. Martin*, K.C., *L.* 4,276
W. R. Preston, *C.* 3,586

North, 9,977
41**W. H. Dickinson, L.* ... 4,970
Lt.-Col. H. A. Pakenham, *C.* 3,603

South, 5,536
42 *Capt. H. M. Jessel, C.*.... 2,750
*P. W. Wilson, *L.* 1,925

West, 8,589
43**Sir W. J. Collins*, M.D., *L.* 3,553
R. E. Dickinson, *C.* 3,543

SHOREDITCH.
Haggerston, 7,936
44 *H. G. Chancellor, L.* ... 3,041
*Hon. Rupt. Guinness, *C.* 2,585
H. G. Burrows, *S.* 701

Hoxton, 8,530
45 *C. Addison*, M.D., *L.* ... 3,736
*Hon. Claude Hay, *C.* ... 3,398

Bermondsey, 12,115
46 *H. J. Glanville, L.* 5,477
*J. M. T. Dumphreys, *C.* 4,508

Rotherhithe, 9,990
47**H. W. C. Carr-Gomm, L.* 4,474
A. Pownall, *C.* 3,550

West, 8,060
48 *Sir W. H. Dunn, C.* ... 3,387
*Rt. Hon. R. K. Causton, *L.* 3,223

STRAND, 8,019
49**Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, C.* 4,840
L. W. J. Costello, *L.* ... 1,627

TOWER HAMLETS.
Bow and Bromley, 10,330.
50 *A. Du Cros, C.* 3,695
G. Lansbury, *Lab.* 2,955
*W. W. Stopford-Brooke, *L.* 2,167

Limehouse, 6,405
51**W. Pearce, L.* 2,826
G. O. Borwick, *C.*..... 2,395

Mile End, 5,464
52 *Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, C.* 2,333
*B. S. Straus, *L* 2,276

Poplar, 8,857
53**Rt. Hon. S. Buxton, L.* 4,172
Capt. L. O. Wilson, D.S.O., *C.* 3,115

St. George's, 3,133
(Bye-election 1 March, 1910.)
54**W. W. Benn, L.*..... 1,598
P. C. Simmonds, *C.* 1,089

Stepney, 4,653
55**F. Leverton Harris, C.* 2,102
W. S. Glyn Jones, *L.* ... 1,866

Whitechapel, 3,986
56**S. M. Samuel, L.* 1,963
L. Greenlees, *C.* 1,402

WANDSWORTH, 38,523
57**Sir H. Kimber, Bart., C.* 18,188
W. R. Warren, *L.* 13,749

WEST HAM.
North, 15,661
58**C. F. G. Masterman, L.* 7,023
E. Gray, *C.* 6,133

South, 26,682
59**W. J. Thorne, Lab.* 11,792
J. Grimwood, *C.* 6,909

WESTMINSTER, 7,284
60**W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, C.* 3,917
Lt.-Col. C. V. C. Hobart, D.S.O., *L.*..... 1,751

WOOLWICH, 18,536
61 *Maj. W. A. Adam, C.*.... 8,715
*W. Crooks, *Lab.* 8,420

ENGLISH BOROUGHS.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 8,595
62* *A. H. Scott, L.* 4,039
H. J. Whiteley, C. 3,746
W. Gee, *S.* 413

ASTON MANOR, 11,894
63* *E. Cecil, C.* 7,369
J. H. Allen, *L.* 1,928

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 10,478
64* *C. Duncan, Lab.* 5,304
F. Meynell, *C.* 4,208

BATH (*Two Members*), 8,144
65 *Lord Alex. Thynne, C.* 3,961
66 *Sir C. R. Hunter, Bt., C.* 3,889
*D. Maclean, *L.* 3,771
*H. P. Gooch, *L.* 3,757

BEDFORD, 6,063
67 *W. A. Attenborough, LL.M., C.* 2,919
*P. Barlow, *L.* 2,750

BIRKENHEAD, 18,189
68* *H. H. Vivian, L.* 8,120
A. Bigland, *C.* 7,976

BIRMINGHAM.

Bordesley, 17,358
69* *Rt. Hon. J. Collings, C.* 9,021
F. Hughes, *Lab.* 3,453

Central, 9,908
70* *E. Parkes, C.* 6,015
A. Brampton, *L.* 1,711

Edgbaston, 13,383
71* *Sir F. W. Lowe, C.* 7,951
J. H. Morgan, *L.* 2,850

East, 15,244
72 *A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel-Maitland, C.* 8,460
J. J. Stephenson, *Lab.* 3,958

North, 8,542
73* *J. T. Middlemore, C.* ... 5,189
J. Dawson, *L.* 988

South, 11,178
74* *Viscount Morpeth, C.* ... 6,207
A. E. Butler, *L.* 2,476

West, 12,313
75* *Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, C., unop.*

BLACKBURN (*Two Mems.*), 22,572
76 *Sir T. Barday, L.* 12,064
77* *P. Snowden, Lab.* 11,916
§Lord Robt. Cecil, *F.T.C.* 9,307
§G. S. Bowles, *F.T.C.* ... 9,112

BOLTON (*Two Members*), 21,341
78* *G. Harwood, L.* 12,275
79* *A. H. Gill, Lab.* 11,864
M.W. Mattinson, K.C., *C.* 7,479
P. Ashworth, *C.* 7,326

BOSTON, 4,037
80 *C. H. Dixon, C.* 1,975
Sir H. S. Lunn, M.D., *L.* 1,715

BRADFORD.

Central, 9,848
81* *Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., L.* 5,249
Viscount Howick, *C.* ... 3,608

East, 15,879
82* *Sir W. E. B. Priestley, L.* 7,709
J. H. B. Browne, K.C., *C.* 5,014
E. R. Hartley, *S.* 1,740

West, 14,825
83* *F. W. Jowett, Lab.* 8,880
Sir E. F. S. Flower, *C.*... 4,461

BRIGHTON (*Two Members*), 21,427
84 *Capt. G. C. Tryon, C.* ... 11,625
85 *Hon. W. F. Rice, C.* ... 11,567
Surg.-Gen. G. J. H. Evatt, C.B., *L.* 7,506
M. Nickalls, *L.* 7,472

BRISTOL.

East, 15,060
86* *Rt. Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, L.* 6,804
T. H. Batten, *C.* 4,033
F. Sheppard, *Lab.* 2,255

North, 13,989
87* *Rt. Hon. A. Birrell, K.C., L.* 6,805
M. H. Woods, *C.* 5,459

South, 16,171
88* *Sir W. H. Davies, L.* ... 7,281
H. W. Chatterton, *C.* ... 7,010

West, 10,127
89* *Lt.-Col. G. A. Gibbs, C.* 5,159
W. Saise, *L.* 3,881

BURNLEY, 16,992
90 *G. A. Arbuthnot, C.*..... 5,776
*F. Maddison, *L.* 5,681
H. M. Hyndman, *S.* ... 4,948

BURY (Lancashire), 9,657
91* *G. Toulmin, L.* 4,866
E. L. Hattley, *C.* 4,258

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, 2,817
92* *Hon. Walter Guinness, C. unop.*

CAMBRIDGE, 9,392
93 *A. H. Paget, C.* 4,667
*S.O. Buckmaster, K.C., *L.* 4,081

CANTERBURY, 3,836
94* *J. Henniker-Heaton, C.* 1,371
F. B. Goldney, *Ind. C.* ... 1,350
H. B. D. Woodcock, *L.* ... 815

CARLISLE, 7,456
95 *Hon. R. D. Denman, L.* 3,270
V. H. Walsh, *C.* 2,815
A. C. Bannington, *S.* ... 777

CHATHAM, 15,799
96 *G. F. Hohler, K.C., C.* .. 7,411
*J. Jenkins, *Lab.* 6,130

CHELTENHAM, 8,353
97 *Viscount Duncannon, C.* 3,988
R. Mathias, *L.* 3,850

CHESTER, 8,102
98 *R. A. Yerburgh, C.* 3,978
E. Paul, *L.* 3,776

CHRISTCHURCH, 10,991
99 *H. P. Croft, C.* 5,538
*A. A. Allen, *L.* 4,807

COLCHESTER, 7,226
100 *L. W. Evans, C.* 3,717
F. W. Thomson, *L.* ... 2,926

COVENTRY, 16,463
101 *J. K. Foster, C.* 7,369
S. K. Hocking, *L.* 7,153

CROYDON, 27,350
102* *Sir R. T. Hermon-Hodge, Bart., C.* 12,223
A. L. Leon, *L.* 11,327

DARLINGTON, 10,997
103 *J. T. T. Lincoln, L.* ... 4,815
*H. Pike Pease, *C.* 4,786

DERBY (*Two Members*), 20,118
104* *Sir T. Roe, L.* 10,343
105 *J. H. Thomas, Lab.* ... 10,180
A. E. Beck, *C.* 8,038
A. Page, *C.* 7,953

DEVONPORT (*Two Membs.*), 12,125
106 *Sir J. Jackson, C.* 5,658
107 *Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, C.* 5,286
*Sir J. W. Benn, *L.*..... 5,146
S. Lithgow, *L.*..... 5,140

DEWSBURY, 14,389
108* *Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, L.* 7,882
B. Dent, *C.* 4,747

DOVER, 6,247
109* *Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham, C.* 3,330
A. M. Bradley, *L.* 1,572

DUDLEY, 17,483
110* *A. G. Hooper, L.* 8,342
Maj. A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen, *C.* 8,155

DURHAM, 2,601
111* *J. W. Hills, D.C.L., C. unop.*

EXETER, 10,383
112 *H. E. Duke, K.C., C.* ... 4,902
H. St. Maur, *L.* 4,876

GATESHEAD, 19,138
113 *H. Elverston, L.*..... 6,800
N. G. Doyle, *C.* 6,323
*J. Johnson, *Lab.* 3,572

GLOUCESTER, 8,475
114 *H. Terrell, K.C., C.* ... 4,109
*Rt. Hon. R. Rea, *L.* ... 3,983

GRANTHAM, 3,647
115* *A. Priestley, L.* 1,848
Capt. G. H. J. Skeffington Smyth, D.S.O., *C.* 1,703

GRAVESEND, 6,733
116* *Sir G. Parker, D.C.L., C.* 3,286
S. R. Jenkins, *L.* 2,612

GREAT GRIMSBY, 18,029
117 *T. H. Wing, L.* 7,772
*Sir G. Doughty, *C.*..... 7,450

HALIFAX (*Two Members*), 15,528
118* *J. H. Whitley, L.* 9,504
119* *J. Parker, Lab.* 9,093
J. F. W. Galbraith, *C.* 4,754

HANLEY, 16,543
120* *E. Edwards, Lab.* 9,199
G. H. Rittner, *C.* 5,202

HARTLEPOOLS, THE, 13,708
(Bye-election, 20 June, 1910.)
121 *S. W. Furness, L.* 6,159
W. G. Howard Gritten, *C.* 5,993

HASTINGS, 9,027
122* *A. P. Du Cros, C.* 4,634
R. T. Smith, *L.* 3,833

HEREFORD, 4,066
123* *J. S. Arkwright, C.* ... 2,320
L. Thomas, K.C., *L.* ... 1,533

HUDDERSFIELD, 19,021
124* *A. J. Sherwell, L.* 7,158
H. Snell, *Lab.* 5,686
H. Smith, *C.* 5,153

HULL.

Cent a l, 8,181
125* *Sir H. S. King, K.C.I.E., C.* 3,606
R. W. Aske, *L.* 3,586

East, 14,687

126**T. R. Ferens, L.*..... 7,627
R. M. Sebag Montefiore, *C.* 5,691

West, 22,609

127**Hon. Guy Wilson*, D.S.O., *L.*..... 10,005
Sir J. Sherburn, *C.*..... 8,288

HYTHE, 6,541

123**Sir E. A. Sassoon, Bt., C.* 3,746
W. Clarke Hall, *L.* ... 1,954

IPSWICH (*Two Members*), 12,641

129**Sir D. F. Goddard, L.* 6,120
130 *Rev. C. S. Horne, L.*.... 5,958
A. C. Churchman, *C.*.... 5,690
B. H. Burton, *C.*..... 5,645

KIDDERMINSTER, 4,579

131 *Capt. E. A. Knight, C.* 2,350
Sir E. H. Fraser, D.C.L., *L.*..... 1,983

KING'S LYNN, 3,755

132 *T. G. Bowles, L.*..... 1,900
Hon. Edward Cadogan, *C.* 1,638

LEAMINGTON : *see* WARWICK.

LEEDS.

Central, 8,369

133**R. Armitage, L.*..... 3,987
J. Gordou, *C.*..... 3,366

East, 9,419

134**J. O'Grady, Lab.* 5,373
W. H. Clarke, *C.*..... 2,308

North, 22,965

135**R. H. Barran, L.* 10,775
J. D. Birchall, *C.* 9,164

South, 15,723

136**W. Middlebrook, L.* ... 8,969
W. Nicholson, *C.* 4,366

West, 18,868

137 *T. E. Harvey, L.* 9,969
S. Samuel, *C.*..... 6,654

LEICESTER (*Two Members*), 25,336

138 *Capt. E. Crawshay-Williams, L.* 14,643
139**J. R. Macdonald, Lab.* 14,337
J. F. Fraser, *C.* 8,548
E. A. Bagley, *C.* 8,192

LINCOLN, 11,577

140**C. H. Roberts, L.* 5,402
Sir R. M. Filmer, Bt., *C.* 3,236
C. H. Seely, *F.T.C.* ... 2,129

LIVERPOOL.

Abercromby, 6,926

141 *Col. R. G. W. Chaloner, C.* 3,088
*Col. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., *L.* 2,562

East Toxteth, 9,514

142 *E. M. Hall*, K.C., *C.* ... 4,037
John Lea, *L.*..... 3,752

Everton, 9,308

143**J. S. Harmood-Banner, C.* 4,283
W. H. Aggs, *L.* 2,577

Exchange, 5,602

144 *M. Muspratt, L.*..... 2,392
L. Scott, K.C., *C.*..... 2,231

Kirkdale, 10,361

(Bye-election, 20 July, 1910.)

145 *Col. G. Kyffin-Taylor*, V.D., *C.* 4,268
A. G. Cameron, *Lab.*... 3,427

Scotland, 5,326

146**T. P. O'Connor, N.*..... 2,943
A. Moy, jun., *C.*..... 776

Walton, 15,670

147**F. E. Smith*, K.C., *C.*... 6,627
F. L. Joseph, *L.* 5,513
E. G. Jellicoe, *Ind. L.* 481

West Derby, 11,467

148**W. W. Rutherford, C.* 5,190
W. J. Lias, *L.* 3,682

West Toxteth, 9,019

149**R. P. Houston, C.* 3,928
J. Sexton, *Lab.* 2,909

MAIDSTONE, 6,260

150**Visct. Castlereagh, C.* 3,094
V. Phillips, *L.* 2,847

MANCHESTER.

East, 12,646

151 *J. E. Sutton, Lab.*..... 6,110
E. E. Robb, *C.*..... 5,091

North, 10,284

152**Sir C. E. Schwann, Bt., L.*..... 5,210
H. E. Howell, *C.*..... 3,951

North-East, 9,925

153**J. R. Clynes, Lab.*..... 5,157
Sir W. H. Vaudrey, *C.* 3,679

North-West, 11,961

154 *Sir G. Kemp, L.* 5,930
*W. Joynson-Hicks, *C.* 5,147

South, 15,594

155**A. A. Haworth, L.*..... 8,121
Capt. C. Ward Jackson, *C.* 5,669

South-West, 8,180

156 *H. A. Colefax, C.*..... 3,111
C. T. Needham, *L.*..... 3,004
J. McLachlan, *Lab.* ... 1,218

MIDDLESBROUGH, 21,756

157 *Col. P. Williams*, V.D., *L.* 9,670
C. Dorman, *C.* 6,756
P. Walls, *Lab.*..... 2,710

MONMOUTH DISTRICT, 12,934

158**L. Haslam, L.*..... 6,496
Sir C. Cayzer, Bt., *C.*.... 5,391

MORPETH, 10,010

159**Rt. Hon. T. Burt, L.* ...5,874
Hon. Jasper Ridley, *C.* 3,009

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 10,512

160**J. C. Wedgwood, L.* ... 5,653
Capt. E. S. Grogan, *C.* 4,245

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (*Two Members*), 38,534

161 *E. Shortt, L.*..... 28,779
162**W. Hudson, Lab.*..... 18,241
Sir W. R. Plummer, *C.* 14,067
*G. Renwick, *C.* 13,928

NORTHAMPTON (*Two Members*), 12,580

163 *Prof. H. B. Lees-Smith, L.*..... 5,398
164 *C. A. McCurdy, L.*..... 5,289
R. R. R. Orlebar, *C.* ... 4,569
F. G. Barnes, *C.* 4,463
*J. Gribble, *S.* 1,792
H. Quelch, *S.* 1,617

NORWICH (*Two Members*), 21,607

165 *Sir F. Low*, K.C., *L.*.... 11,257
166**G. H. Roberts, Lab.*... 11,119
Sir S. Hoare, Bart., *C.* 8,480
H. G. Snowden, *C.* 7,981

NOTTINGHAM.

East, 13,218

167 *Maj. J. A. Morrison, C.* 5,877
*Sir H. J. S. Cotton, K.C.S.I., *L.* 5,725

South, 14,031

168 *Lord Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.* 6,434
*A. Richardson, *L.* 6,052

West, 17,476

169**Sir J. H. Yoxall, L.* ... 8,955
Hon. Henry Lygon, *C.* 6,652

OLDHAM (*Two Members*), 35,315

170**Rt. Hon. A. Emmott, L.* 19,252
171 *A. W. Barton, L.*..... 18,840
J. Hilton, *C.* 13,462
P. S. Stott, *C.*..... 12,577

OXFORD, 9,227

172**Viscount Valentia, C.* 4,918
G. Whale, *L.* 3,707

PENRYN AND FALMOUTH, 3,215

173 *C. S. Goldman, C.*..... 1,593
Sir J. Barker, Bart., *L.* 1,412

PETERBOROUGH, 6,564

174**G. G. Greenwood, L.* ... 3,308
Sir R. Purvis, *C.*..... 2,875

PLYMOUTH (*Two Members*), 18,085

175**C. E. Mallet, L.* 8,091
176 *A. Williams, L.*..... 7,961
W. W. Astor, *C.* 7,650
Rt. Hon. Sir H. M. Durand, G.C.M.G., *C.* 7,556

PONTEFRACT, 3,661

177**Sir T. W. Nussey, Bt., L.* 1,924
Col. J. R. Shaw, *C.*..... 1,515

PORTSMOUTH (*Two Members*), 33,666

178 *Adm. Lord C. Beresford*, G.C.V.O., *C.* ... 16,777
179 *B. G. Falle, C.* 15,592
*Sir T. A. Bramsdon, *L.* 12,397
R. C. Lambert, *L.* ... 9,965
W. S. Sanders, *Lab.*.... 3,529

PRESTON (*Two Members*), 19,521

180 *Maj. Hon. George Stanley*, R.A., *C.* 9,526
181 *A. A. Tobin*, K.C., *C.*.... 9,160
*J. T. Macpherson, *Lab.* 7,539
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gorst, *L.* 6,281
*H. Cox, *Ind. L.* 2,704

READING, 11,016

(Bye-election, 12 March, 1910.)

182**Sir R. D. Isaacs*, K.C., *L. unop.*

ROCHDALE, 14,909

183**A. G. C. Harvey, L.* ... 6,809
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter, *C.* 5,381
D. Irving, *S.* 1,755

ROCHESTER, 5,629

184 *S. F. Ridley, C.*..... 2,675
*E. H. Lamb, C.M.G., *L.* 2,543

ST. HELENS, 13,068

185**T. Glover, Lab.* 6,512
R. P. W. Swift, K.C., *C.* 5,717

SALFORD.

North, 9,850

186**W. P. Byles, L.*..... 4,980
I. Malcolm, *C.*..... 4,123

South, 8,344

187**H. J. P. R. Belloc, L.*.... 3,952
C. M. Barlow, *C.*..... 3,636

West, 15,083
188* *Sir G. W. Agnew, Bt., L.* 6,216
§Lt.-C. W. Bellairs, R.N., *C.* 5,238
A. A. Purcell, *Ind. Lab.* 2,396

SALISBURY, 3,386
189 *G. L. T. Locker-Lampson, C.* 1,803
*Sir E. P. Tennant, Bt., *L.* 1,485

SCARBOROUGH, 6,166
190* *W. R. Rea, L.* 3,011
Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell, *C.* 2,719

SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe, 16,483
191* *J. Pointer, Lab.* 7,755
S. King-Farlow, *C.* 6,079

Brightside, 12,564
192* *J. T. Walters, L.* 6,156
D. Vickers, *C.* 4,200
C. Lapworth, *S.* 510

Central, 8,684
193* *J. F. Hope, C.* 3,829
A. J. Bailey, *Lab.* 3,440

Ecclesall, 13,961
194* *S. Roberts, C.* 6,407
J. Derry, *L.* 6,196

Hallam, 13,527
195* *Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., C.* 6,181
A. Neal, *L.* 5,965

SHREWSBURY, 4,882
196* *Sir C. L. Hill, K.C.B., C.* 2,596
J. H. Whitworth, *L.* ... 1,994

SOUTH SHIELDS, 18,320
(Bye-election, 27 Oct., 1910.)
197 *Rt. Hon. Russell Rea* 7,929
R. Vaughan-Williams, *C.* 4,910

SOUTHAMPTON (*Two Members*), 20,205
198* *Col. Ivor Philipps, D.S.O., L.* 8,878
199* *W. Dudley Ward, L.* ... 8,830
C. T. Gyles, K.C., *C.* ... 7,874
Maj. K. R. Balfour, *C.* 7,841

STAFFORD, 4,137
200 *Sir C. E. Shaw, Bt., L.* 2,042
R. Mortimer, *C.* 1,957

STALYBRIDGE, 7,800
201 *J. Wood, C.* 3,736
A. H. Bright, *L.* 3,679

STOCKPORT (*Two Members*), 13,002
202* *G. J. Wardle, Lab.* ... 6,682
203 *S. L. Hughes, L.* 6,645
G. E. Raine, *C.* 5,268
J. S. Rankin, *C.* 5,249

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 11,582
204 *J. Samuel, L.* 6,026
J. Stroyan, *C.* 4,913

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, 15,079
205* *J. Ward, Lab.* 7,688
D. H. Kyd, LL.D., *C.* ... 5,697

SUNDERLAND (*Two Members*), 27,610
206 *S. Storey, Ind. T. R.* ...12,334
207 *J. Knott, C.* 12,270
*Rt. Hon. J. Stuart, *L.* 11,529
*T. Summerbell, *Lab.* 11,058

TAUNTON, 3,814
208* *Hon. William Peel, C.* 1,906
W. A. Addinsell, *L.* ... 1,538

TYNEMOUTH, 10,122
209* *H. J. Craig, L.* 4,487
E. G. Spencer Churchill, *C.* 3,993

WAKEFIELD, 6,326
210* *E. A. Brotherton, C.* ... 3,121
S. Coit, *Lab.* 2,602

WALSALL, 14,713
211 *R. A. Cooper, C.* 7,290
*Maj. E. M. Dunne, *L.* 6,745

WARRINGTON, 10,814
212* *A. H. Crosfield, L.* ... 5,256
R. Pierpoint, *C.* 5,103

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, 6,642
213 *E. M. Pollock, K.C., C.* 3,605
T. H. D. Berridge, *L.* 2,651

WEDNESBURY, 13,479
214 *J. N. Griffiths, C.* 6,636
*C. G. Hyde, *L.* 6,040

WEST BROMWICH, 11,299
215 *Viscount Lewisham, C.* 5,672
*A. E. W. Hazel, LL.D., *L.* 4,937

WHITEHAVEN, 3,050
216 *Lt.-Col. J. A. Jackson, C.* 1,188
W. H. Wandless, *L.* ... 852
A. Sharp, *Lab* 825

WIGAN, 9,577
217 *H. Twist, Lab.* 4,803
R. J. Neville, *C.* 4,293

WINCHESTER, 3,200
218 *Capt. Hon. Guy Baring, C.* 1,729
G. W. Ricketts, *L.* 1,268

WINDSOR, 3,210
219* *J. F. Mason, C.* 1,838
H. L. Hart, LL.D., *L.* 1,170

WOLVERHAMPTON.
East, 10,238
220* *G. R. Thorne, L.* 5,276
L. C. M. S. Amery, *C.* 4,462

South, 10,253
221 *Col. T. E. Hickman, C.B., D.S.O., C.* 4,989
*Sir Henry Norman, *L.* 4,619

West, 13,170
222 *A. F. Bird, C.* 6,382
*T. F. Richards, *Lab.* ... 5,790

WORCESTER, 8,412
223* *E. A. Goulding, C.* ... 4,561
J. Morgan, *L.* 3,405

YARMOUTH, GREAT, 9,571
224* *A. Fell, C.* 4,459
Maj. E. Platt, *L.* 3,998

YORK (*Two Members*), 14,065
225 *A. S. Rowntree, L.* 6,751
226 *J. G. Butcher, K.C., C.* 6,741
*H. Greenwood, *L.* 6,632
H. H. Riley-Smith, *C.* 6,495

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

BEDFORD.
North or Biggleswade, 14,031
227* *A. W. Black, L.* 6,631
R. E. Prothero, M.V.O., *C.* 6,020

South or Luton, 16,564
228* *T. G. Ashton, L.* 7,946
G. Elliott, K.C., *C.* 7,080

BERKSHIRE.
North or Abingdon, 9,255
229 *Maj. H. G. Henderson, C.* 4,829
*E. A. Strauss, *L.* 3,776

South or Newbury, 13,063
230 *W. A. Mount, C.* 7,081
T. C. H. Hedderwick, *L.* 4,723

East or Wokingham, 14,327
231* *E. Gardner, C.* 8,132
S. H. Knight, *L.* 4,995

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Mid or Aylesbury, 12,218
232 *L. N. Rothschild, C.* ... 6,037
A. R. W. Atkins, *L.* ... 4,574

North or Buckingham, 13,081
233* *F. W. Verney, L.* 6,655
Lt.-Col. Hon. T. F. Fremantle, V.D., *C.* ... 5,944

South or Wycombe, 16,366
234 *Sir C. A. Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C., C.* 8,690
*T. A. Herbert, *L.* 6,134

CAMBRIDGE.
West or Chesterton, 10,850
235* *Hon. E. S. Montagu, L.* 5,240
Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell, *C.* 4,735

East or Newmarket, 10,366
236 *G. H. Verrall, C.* 4,752
*Sir C. D. Rose, Bt., *L.* 4,632

North or Wisbech, 11,713
237 *Hon. Neil Primrose, L.* 5,279
E. P. Jones, *C.* 5,079

CHESHIRE.
Altrincham, 18,921
238* *Sir W. J. Crossley, Bt., L.* 8,709
Viscount Bury, *C.* 7,808

Crewe, 15,866
(Bye-election, 30 April, 1910.)
239 *W. S. B. McLaren, L.* 7,639
T. H. Welsford, *C.* 6,041

Eddisbury, 11,488
240 *H. Barnston, C.* 5,664
*Hon. Arthur Stanley, *L.* 4,976

Hyde, 12,166
241 *F. Neilson, L.* 4,476
T. Eastham, M.B., *C.* ... 4,461
W. C. Anderson, *Lab.* 2,401

Knutsford, 12,142
242 *A. J. Sykes, C.* 6,199
*A. J. King, *L.* 5,084

Macclesfield, 9,306
243* *Col. W. B. Brocklehurst, L.* 4,534
Lt.-Col. W. Bromley-Davenport, D.S.O., *C.* 4,384

Northwich, 13,389
244* *J. F. L. Brunner, L.* 6,661
C. Williams, *C.* 5,542

Wirral, 22,230
245 *G. Stewart. C.* 10,359
E. P. Jones, *L.* 8,862

CORNWALL.
South-East or Bodmin, 11,553
246 *C. A. Grenfell, L.* 5,133
Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Pole-Carew, K.C.B., *C.* 5,083

North-West or Camborne, 9,375

247*A. E. Dunn, L. 5,027
N. Chamberlain, C. ... 2,587

North-East or Launceston, 9,857

248*G. C. Marks, L. 4,703
H. B. Grylls, C. 3,564

Mid or St. Austell, 10,968

249*Hon. Thomas Agar-Robartes, L. 6,225
F. T. H. Bernard, C. ... 3,138

West or St. Ives, 9,411

250*Sir C. J. Cory, Bart., L. 4,458
Maj. C. B. Levita, M.V.O. C. 3,586

Truro, 10,162

251*G. H. Morgan, L. 4,873
Sir E. Durning-Lawrence, Bart., C. 4,262

CUMBERLAND.

Cockermouth, 11,328

252*Sir J. S. Randles, C.... 4,579
Sir W. Lawson, Bt., L. 3,638
J. P. Whitehead, *Lab.* 1,909

Western or Egremont, 10,424

253 *J. A. Grant, C.* 4,060
*H. Fullerton, *L.* 3,949

North or Eskdale. 11,014

254*Hon. Geoffrey Howard, L. 4,504
C. W. H. Lowther, C. 4,470

Mid or Penrith, 8,907

255*Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, C., *unop.*

DERBYSHIRE.

Mid or Belper, 13,660

256*J. G. Hancock, *Lab.* ... 7,557
F. Francis, C. 4,268

Chesterfield, 16,248

257*J. Haslam, *Lab.*..... 8,234
G. W. Radford, C. 5,693

North-East or Eckington, 17,701

258*W. E. Harvey, *Lab.*... 8,715
J. S. Court, L.R.C.P., C. 6,411

High Peak, 12,412

259*O. Partington, L. 5,912
S. H. Wood, C. 5,806

Ilkeston, 19,467
(Bye-election, 7 March, 1910.)

260§*Col. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely*, D.S.O., *L.*..... 10,204
H. F. Wright, C. 6,871

Southern or Repton, 17,368

261*H. H. Raphael, L..... 8,259
J. B. M. Smedley, C.... 7,473

Western or Wirksworth, 11,962

262*The Earl of Kerry*, M.V.O., D.S.O., C..... 5,974
E. Hinmers, *L.* 4,925

DEVONSHIRE.

Mid or Ashburton, 11,976

263 *C. R. Buxton, L.*..... 5,668
*Capt. E. F. Morrison-Bell, C. 5,421

North-West or Barnstaple, 13,126
(Bye-election, 2 March, 1910.)

264*E. J. Soares, L. .....*unop.*

East or Honiton, 10,522

265 *Maj. A. C. Morrison-Bell, C.* 5,604
W. B. Luke, *L.* 3,733

North or South Molton, 8,700

266*G. Lambert, L. 4,413
Lt.-Col. J. T. W. Perowne, V.D., C. ... 3,398

West or Tavistock, 15,063

267*H. C. Fownes-Luttrell, L..... 6,570
J. W. Spear, C. 6,343

North-East or Tiverton, 9,660

268*Hon. Lionel Walrond, C. 4,945
I. Heathcoat-Amory, L. 4,153

Torquay, 11,241

269*Sir F. Layland-Barratt, Bart., L. 5,104
Sir H. Y. B. Lopes, Bt., C. 5,093

South or Totnes. 10,107

270*F. B. Mildmay, C. 5,505
I. Foot, L. 3,578

DORSET.

East (Poole), 14,794
(Bye-election, 30 June, 1910.)

271 *Maj. Hon. C. H. C. Guest, L.* 6,967
Col. J. S. Nicholson, C.B., C. 6,375

North (Shaftesbury), 8,616

272 *Sir R. L. Baker, Bt., C.* 4,093
*A. W. Wills, L. 3,944

South (Dorchester), 11,440

273 *A. V. Hambro, C.* 5,811
*Sir T. L. Scarisbrick, Bart., L. 4,379

West (Bridport), 7,576

274 *Col. R. Williams*, V.D., C. 4,011
W. S. Edwards, *L.* ... 2,759

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle, 12,212

275*A. Henderson, *Lab.* ... 6,136
H. G. Stobart, C. 4,646

Bishop Auckland, 14,552

276 *Sir H. M. S. Havelock-Allan, Bart., L.* 5,391
Sir W. C. Chaytor, Bart., C. 3,845
W. House, *Lab.* 3,579

Chester-le-Street, 23,906

277*J. W. W. Taylor, *Lab.* 12,684
S. D. Shafto, C. 6,891

Houghton-le-Spring, 17,504

278*R. Cameron, L. 10,393
Lt.-Col. H. S. Streatfeild, C. 4,382

Jarrow, 18,292

279 *G. M. Palmer, L.* 4,885
*P. F. Curran, *Lab.* ... 4,818
J. Kirkley, C. 4,668

Mid (Brancepeth), 15,832

280*J. Wilson, D.C.L., *Lab., unop.*

North-West (Lanchester), 18,361

281*L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C., L. 10,497
J. L. Knott, C. 5,227

South-East (North Tees), 18,880

282 *E. Hayward, L.* 9,298
***Col. Hon. F. W. Lambton, F.T.C. 6,860

ESSEX.

Mid or Chelmsford, 13,314

283*E. G. Pretyman, C. ... 6,816
T. Cuthbertson, *L.*..... 4,271

West or Epping, 12,164

284*Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M. Lockwood, C.V.O., C. 6,578
J. A. Symmons, *L.*..... 3,845

North-East or Harwich, 14,285

285 *H. K. Newton, C.* 6,757
*A. L. Lever, *L.* 5,608

East or Maldon, 11,517

286 *Sir F. Flannery, Bt., C.* 5,691
*T. R. Bethell, *L.* 4,822

South or Romford, 52,984

287*Sir J. H. Bethell, *L.*... 23,181
G. H. Williamson, C. 21,224

North or Saffron Walden, 9,187

288 *Col. D. J. Proby, C.* ... 4,283
*Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, *L.* 4,011

South-East (Tilbury), 24,645

289 *J. H. M. Kirkwood, C.* 11,199
*R. Whitehead, *L.* 9,288

S.-West or Walthamstow, 39,117
(Bye-election, 2 Nov., 1910.)

290*Sir J. A. Simon, K.C., *L.* 16,673
J. S. Johnson, C. 13,907

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

East or Cirencester, 9,934

291 *Lt.-Col. Hon. A. B. Bathurst, C.*..... 5,091
*R. W. Essex, *L.* 4,108

Forest of Dean, 10,881

292*Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., L. 6,141
J. H. Renton, C..... 3,279

Mid or Stroud, 10,992

293*C. P. Allen, L. 5,285
A. W. Clifford, C. 4,962

North or Tewkesbury, 13,155

294*Hon. Michael Hicks-Beach, C. 6,050
R. A. Lister, L. 5,088
C. H. Fox, *Lab.* 238

South or Thornbury, 14,742

295*A. Rendall, L..... 7,270
Hon. Cyril Ward, C. ... 6,251

HAMPSHIRE.

West or Andover, 11,370

296*Capt. W. V. Faber, C.... 6,127
Hon. Philip Wodehouse, L. 3,723

North or Basingstoke, 13,136

297*A. C. Salter, K.C., C.... 7,506
J. E. Wallis, L. 3,821

South or Fareham, 18,695

298*A. H. Lee, C. 10,117
J. Sandy, L. 5,763

Isle of Wight, 15,969

299 *D. B. Hall, C.* 7,414
*G. Baring, L. 7,123

New Forest, 12,118

300 *W. F. Perkins, C.* 6,516
*Sir R. H. Hobart, K.C.V.O., L. 4,423

East or Petersfield, 11,110

301*W. G. Nicholson, C. ... 6,279
Col. H. A. Baker, *L.* ... 3,594

HEREFORD.

North or Leominster, 9,689

302 *Sir J. Rankin, Bt., C.* 4,822
*E. Lamb, L. 3,991

South or Ross, 10,946

303*Capt. P. A. Clive, C. ... 5,073
H. Webb, *L.*..... 4,678

HERTFORD.

East or Hertford, 11,838
304 *Sir J. Rolleston, C.* ... 6,147
◊E. B. Barnard, *L.* 4,455

North or Hitchin, 10,883
305 *A. P. Hillier*, M.D., *C.* 5,761
St. G. L. Fox-Pitt, *L.*... 3,871

Mid or St. Albans, 13,929
306*Col. *E. H. Carbile, C.*... 7,323
Lt.-Col. H. R. Beddoes, *L.* 5,271

West or Watford, 17,710
307 *A. S. Ward, C.* 8,782
*N. Micklem, K.C., *L.*... 7,231

HUNTINGDON.

South or Huntingdon, 5,175
308 *J. Cator, C.* 2,465
Hon. Oliver Brett, *L.* 2,099

North or Ramsey, 7,034
309 *O. Locker-Lampson, C.* 3,350
*A.C. Foster-Boulton, *L.* 2,915

KENT.

South or Ashford, 14,202
310*L. *Hardy, C.* 7,966
R. Farrer, *L.* 4,422

North-West or Dartford, 21,398
311 *W. F. Mitchell, C.* 9,807
*J. Rowlands, *L.* 8,990

North-East or Faversham, 14,649
312 *G. C. H. Wheler, C.* ... 7,438
*T. B. Napier, LL.D., *L.* 5,394

Isle of Thanet, 12,588
313 *N. C. Craig*, K.C., *C.* ... 6,892
J. W. W. Weigall, *L.*... 3,410

Mid or Medway, 15,181
314*Col. *C. E. Warde, C.*... 8,093
A. Cairns, *L.* 5,285

East or St. Augustine's, 16,614
315*Rt. *Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, C.* 9,500
R. T. Lang, *L.* 4,114

West or Sevenoaks, 19,035
316*H. *W. Forster, C.* 10,421
Sir F. S. P. Lely, K.C.I.E., *L.* 6,351

South-West or Tonbridge, 17,116
317 *H. H. Spender-Clay, C.* 9,240
*A. P. Hedges, *L.*..... 6,030

LANCASHIRE, NORTH.

Blackpool, 22,360
318*W. *Ashley, C.* 11,567
S. Hodgkinson, *L.*..... 7,493

Chorley, 14,347
319*Lord *Balcarres, C.*..... 7,735
W. L. Blease, *L.*..... 5,523

Lancaster, 14,797
320*V. *W. Helme, L.* 7,132
E. R. Taylor, *C.* 6,048

North Lonsdale, 9,702
321*G. *B. Haddock, C.* 4,339
J. Bliss, *L.* 4,160

LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST.

Accrington, 16,297
322 *H. T. Baker, L.* 8,968
A. H. Jessel, K.C., *C.*... 6,455

Clitheroe, 22,368
323*D. *J. Shackleton, Lab.* 13,872
T. Smith, *C.* 6,726

Darwen, 17,734
324 *F. G. Hindle, L.*..... 8,639
*Col. J. Rutherford, T.D., *C.* 8,428

Rossendale, 13,217
325*Rt. *Hon. Lewis Harcourt, L.* 7,185
J.R. Kebty-Fletcher, *C.* 4,695
A. K. Bulley, *Suff.*..... 639

LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST.

Eccles, 18,786
326*Sir *G. H. Pollard*, M.D., *L.* 7,093
G. F. Assinder, *C.* 6,682
G. H. Stuart, *Lab.*..... 3,511

Gorton, 18,185
327*J. *Hodge, Lab.* 7,807
H. White, *C.* 7,334

Heywood, 11,339
328 *H. T. Cawley, L.* 5,809
Capt. M. E. Manningham-Buller, *C.*..... 4,750

Middleton, 15,391
329*W. *R. D. Adkins, L.* ... 7,669
P. Rose-Innes, *C.* 6,266

Prestwich, 22,123
330*Sir *F. Cawley, Bt., L.* 11,564
C. H. Potter, *C.* 8,180

Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth, 14,046
331*T. *C. Taylor, L.* 7,367
J. E. White, *C.* 5,827

Stretford, 27,629
332*H. *Nuttall, L.*..... 5,285
A. M. Samuel, *C.* 4,962

West Houghton, 19,751
333*W. *T. Wilson, Lab.* ...10,141
H. M. Byrne, *C.* 7,709

LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-WEST.

Bootle, 23,903
334*Col. *T M. Sandys, C.*... 9,954
W. Permewan, M.D., *L.* 8,869

Ince, 14,107
335*S. *Walsh, Lab.* 7,723
W. C. Lord, *C.*..... 5,029

Leigh, 14,150
336 *P. W. Raffan, L.* 5,325
F. C. Smith, *C.* 4,646
T. Greenall, *Lab.* 3,268

Newton, 14,803
337*J. *A. Seddon, Lab.* ... 7,256
Viscount Wolmer, *C.* 6,504

Ormskirk, 13,511
338*Hon. *Arthur Stanley, M.V.O., C.* 6,919
F. W. H. Lever, *L.*..... 4,679

Southport, 16,660
339 *Maj. G. D. White, C.*... 7,637
Baron M. de Forest, *L.* 7,218

Widnes, 11,780
340 *Col. W. Hall-Walker, C.* 5,748
L. G. Bernacchi, *L.* ... 4,006

LEICESTERSHIRE.

West or Bosworth, 13,681
341*Rt. *Hon. Sir C. McLaren, Bart.*, K.C., *L.* 7,709
Capt. Sir K. Fraser, Bt., *C.* 4,427

South or Harborough, 17,921
342*R. *C. Lehmann, L.*..... 8,632
Sir H. Marshall, *C.*..... 7,561

Mid or Loughborough, 13,754
343*Sir *M. Levy, L.* 6,760
N. W. Smith-Carrington, *C.* 6,007

East or Melton, 16,873
344*H. *de R. Walker, L.* ... 7,748
Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I., *C.* 7,625

LINCOLNSHIRE.

North Lindsey or Brigg, 14,048
345 *Sir A. Gelder*, F.R.I.B.A., *L.* 6,548
*Sir B. Sheffield, Bt., *C.* 6,311

West Lindsey or Gainsborough, 13,164
346 *G. J. Bentham, L.*..... 6,178
Capt. R. R. Henderson, *C.* 5,663

South Lindsey or Horncastle, 10,508
347*Lord *Willoughby de Eresby, C.*..... 5,162
C. A. V. Conybeare, *L.* 4,292

East Lindsey or Louth, 10,315
348 *H. L. Brackenbury, C.* 4,433
*T. Davies, *L.* 4,275

North Kesteven or Sleaford, 10,389
349 *E. Royds, C.*..... 5,265
*A. Lupton, *L.* 4,000

Holland or Spalding, 14,846
350 *F. W. S. McLaren, L.* 5,527
W. S. Royce, *C.* 5,148

South Kesteven or Stamford, 10,056
351 *Maj. Hon. Claude Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, C.* 4,666
G. H. Parkin, *L.*..... 4,310

MIDDLESEX.

Brentford, 20,701
352 *Lt.-Col. Lord Alwyne Compton*, D.S.O., *C.* 10,675
*V. H. Rutherford, M.B., *L.* 6,819

Ealing, 25,073
353*H. *Nield, C.*..... 12,916
M. B. Hulbert, *L.* 8,210

Enfield, 28,571
354 *J. R. Pretyman Newman, C.* 12,625
*J Branch, *L.* 11,383

Harrow, 35,379
355 *H.C. Mallaby-Deeley, C.*16,761
P. A. Harris, *L.* 13,575

Hornsey, 23,450
356*Earl *of Ronaldshay, C.*12,014
R. E. Dummett, *L.* ... 8,633

Tottenham, 29,620
357*P. *Alden, L.*..... 12,502
E. V. Sturdy, *C.*..... 11,787

Uxbridge, 17,634
358 *Hon. Charles Mills, C.* 10,116
S. J. Pocock, *L.* 5,408

MONMOUTH.

Northern, 15,711
359*Rt. *Hn. R. McKenna, L.* 8,596
E. G. M. Carmichael, *C.* 4,335

Southern, 19,134

360*Col. Sir I. J. C. Herbert, Bt., C.B., L. ... 9,738
L. Forestier-Walker, C. 6,910

Western, 20,399

361*T. Richards, Lab. 13,295
J. Cameron, C. 3,045

NORFOLK.

East (North Walsham), 11,560

362*Sir R. J. Price, L..... 5,592
C. Fitch, C. 4,348

Mid (Dereham), 9,984

363 W. L. Boyle, C. 4,724
W. R. Lester, L..... 4,265

North (Aylsham), 11,169

364 N. E. Buxton, L. 5,189
H. D. King, C..... 4,604

North-West (Freebridge), 11,613

365*Sir G. White, L. 5,596
N. P. Jodrell, C..... 4,380

South (Diss), 9,779

366*A. W. Soames, L. 4,781
Lt.-Col. E. R. A. Kerrison, C.M.G., C. 3,694

South-West (Thetford), 9,045

367*R. Winfrey, L. 4,239
Sir T. L. Hare, Bt., C. 4,000

NORTHAMPTON.

East (Wellingborough), 17,470

368*Sir F. A. Channing, Bt., L. 8,679
Sir A. R. de Capell-Brooke, Bt., C. 6,802

Mid, 14,189

369*H. Manfield, L. 6,559
G. Paget, C. 6,003

North, 10,767

370 H. L. C. Brassey, C.... 5,520
*G. Nicholls, Lab. 4,429

South, 9,200

371 Hon. Edward Fitzroy, C..... 4,565
F. Kellaway, L. 3,955

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, 9,420

372*Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey, Bart., L. 5,010
T. W. H. Inskip, C. ... 3,327

Hexham, 11,151

373*R. D. Holt, L. 5,478
Col. C. L. Bates, D.S.O. C. 4,417

Tyneside, 25,667

374*J. M. Robertson, L. ...13,158
A. H. J. Cochrane, C. 7,807

Wansbeck, 18,959

375*C. Fenwick, Lab. 10,872
C. Percy, C. 4,650

NOTTINGHAM.

Basset law, 12,012

376 W. E. Hume-Williams, K.C., C. 5,631
*F. H. Newnes, L. 5,290

Mansfield, 21,075

377*A. B. Markham, L.....12,622
J. G. D. Campbell, C. 4,382

Newark, 11,320

378*J. R. Starkey, C. 5,497
R. B. Wallis, L. 4,618

Rushcliffe, 19,640

379*Rt. Hon. J. E. Ellis, L. 9,942
C. R. Disraeli, C. 7,048

OXFORD.

North or Banbury, 8,021

380 Capt. R. B. Brassey, C. 3,831
*Hon. Eustace Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, L. 3,516

South or Henley, 10,536

381 V. Fleming, C. 5,649
*P. Morrell, L. 4,046

Mid or Woodstock, 10,525

382 A. St. G. Hamersley, K.C., C. 5,098
*E. N. Bennett, L. 4,378

RUTLAND, 4,128

383*Col. J. Gretton, V.D., C. 2,235
St. J. Hutchinson, L. 1,531

SHROPSHIRE.

South or Ludlow, 10,530

384*R. Hunt, C. 5,769
P. F. Forsdike, L. 3,365

North or Newport, 10,886

385*B. Stanier, C. 5,570
W. E. Moulsdale, L.... 4,324

West or Oswestry, 10,151

386*W. C. Bridgeman, C.... 5,003
E. Powell, L. 4,379

Mid or Wellington, 8,751

387*C. S. Henry, L. 4,673
Lt.-Col. C. P. W. Wood, D.S.O., C. 3,484

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, 10,341

388 R. A. Sanders, C. 5,575
H. C. Hicks, L. 3,896

East, 9,791

389 E. Jardine, C..... 4,997
*J. W. H. Thompson, L. 3,970

Frome, 13,168

390*Sir J. E. Barlow, Bt., L. 6,248
C. T. Foxcroft, C. 5,469

Northern, 13,492

391 J. King, L. 6,568
F. B. Beauchamp, C.... 5,768

Southern (Yeovil), 10,164

392*Sir E. Strachey, Bt., L. 4,955
Hon. Aubrey Herbert, C. 4,444

West or Wellington, 10,209

393*Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-Hood, Bt., C. 5,216
W. King, L. 4,150

Wells, 12,642

394 Capt. G. J. Sandys, C. 6,167
*T. B. Silcock, L. 4,871

STAFFORD.

Burton, 11,878

395*Lt.-Col. R. F. Ratcliff, V.D., C. ..... unop.

Handsworth, 28,937

396*Maj. E. C. Meysey-Thompson, C. 14,594
G. Jackson, L..... 9,488

Kingswinford, 14,076

397*H. S. Staveley-Hill, C. 7,267
F. Coysh, L. 5,226

Leek, 12,079

398 Lt.-Col. A. H. Heath, T.D., C. 5,463
*Robert Pearce, L..... 5,453

Lichfield, 10,703

399*Col. Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bart., C.B., L. 5,220
G. Coates, M.D., C..... 4,353

North-Western, 16,498

400*A. Stanley, Lab. 8,566
G. Nugent, C. 5,754

Western, 12,197

401 G. A. Lloyd, C. 5,892
*H. D. McLaren, L..... 5,327

SUFFOLK.

North-East or Eye, 10,621

402*Hon. Weetman Pearson, L. 4,991
Marquess of Graham, C.V.O., C. 4,614

North or Lowestoft, 15,034

403 H. S. Foster, C. 6,530
*E. Beauchamp, L. 6,294

North-Western or Stowmarket, 11,190

404 F. B. H. Goldsmith, C. 5,311
*G. A. Hardy, L. 4,666

South or Sudbury, 10,036

405 W. E. C. Quilter, C. ... 5,026
F. W. Hirst, L. 3,958

South-East or Woodbridge, 12,308

406 Capt. R. F. Peel, C. ... 6,120
C. S. Buxton, L. 5,226

SURREY.

North-West or Chertsey, 16,723

407 D. Macmaster, K.C., C. 9,672
F. Newbolt, L. 5,059

Mid or Epsom, 18,821

408*W. Keswick, C. 10,919
Sir A. K. Rollit, L. ... 5,232

South-West or Guildford, 16,020

409 W. E. Horne, C..... 9,264
A. M. S. Methuen, L.... 5,033

Kingston, 19,649

410*G. Cave, K.C., C. 10,918
A. G. Holzapfel, L. ... 5,814

South-East or Reigate, 15,636

411 Col. R. H. Rawson, C. 8,339
*H. C. Brodie, L. 5,715

North-East or Wimbledon, 27,810

412*Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, C. 14,445
A. H. Holland, L. 8,930

SUSSEX.

South-West or Chichester. 12,147

413*Lord Edmund Talbot, D.S.O., C. 6,589
R. Reiss L. 3,338

North or East Grinstead, 11,562

414 H. S. Cautley, C. 6,563
*C. H. Corbett, L. 3,660

South or Eastbourne, 14,172

415 R. S. Guynne, C. 7,553
H. Morison, L. 5,249

North-West or Horsham, 11,484

416 *Earl Winterton, C. ... 6,324
R. L. Outhwaite, L. ... 3,534

Mid or Lewes, 17,277
(Bye-election, 17 June, 1910.)

417 W. R. Campion, C. ... unop.

East or Rye, 13,746

418*Capt. G. L. Courthope, C. 7,352
St. J. Hutchinson, L. 4,750

WARWICK.

North-East or Nuneaton, 17,451

439* *W. Johnson, Lab.* 8,154
H. Maddocks, *C.* 7,893

South-East or Rugby, 12,275

420 *J. L. Baird*, C.M.G., *C.* 6,191
Earl of Clonmell, *L.* ... 4,986

South-West or Stratford-on-Avon, 10,835

421* *P. S. Foster. C.* 5,505
O. Bowen, *L.* 3,838

North or Tamworth. 18,228

422 *F. A. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.* 10,313
C. H. Brampton, *L.* ... 4,799

WESTMORLAND.

North or Appleby, 6,656

423 *L. Sanderson*, K.C., *C.* 3,335
*L. S. Jones, *L.* 2,868

South or Kendal, 6,546

424 *Lt.-Col. J. F. Bagot, C.* 3,278
*D. Stewart-Smith, K.C., *L.* 2,726

WILTSHIRE.

North-West or Chippenham, 9,175

425 *G. Terrell, C.* 4,408
*A. C. T. Beck, *L.* 4,120

North or Cricklade, 15,203

426 *Col. T. C. P. Calley*, C.V.O., C.B., *C.* 7,389
*J. Massie, D.D., *L.* 6,754

East or Devizes, 9,277

427 *B. E. Peto, C.* 4,709
*F. E. N. Rogers, *L.* ... 3,742

West or Westbury, 10,411

428* *Maj. Sir J. M. F. Fuller, Bt.*, T.D., *L.* 5,279
R. C. C. Long, *C.* 4,525

South or Wilton, 9,072

429 *C. Bathurst, C.* 4,541
H. C. W. Verney, *L.* ... 3,894

WORCESTERSHIRE.

West or Bewdley. 10,638

430* *S. Baldwin, C.* 6,618
J. L. Brooks, *L.* 2,370

Mid or Droitwich. 11,200

431 *Hon. John Lyttelton, C.* 5,078
*C. B. Harmsworth, *L.* 4,973

Eastern. 23,269

432* *Rt. Hon. A. Chamberlain, C.* 12,644
E. H. Young, *L.* 6,955

South or Evesham. 10,416

433 *Lieut. B. M. Eyres-Monsell*, R.N., *C.* 5,416
W. T. Burt, *L.* 3,998

Northern, 18,200

434* *J. W. Wilson, L.* 8,272
W. R. Campion, *C.* ... 7,953

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Cleveland, 14,811

435* *Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, L.* 7,384
J. W. Lewis, *C.* 5,491

Richmond. 10,485

436 *Hon. William Orde-Powlett, C.* 5,246
*F. D. Acland, *L.* 4,163

Thirsk and Malton. 13,363

437* *Viscount Helmsley, C.* 6,382
J. J. Brigg, *L.* 5,197

Whitby, 11,200

438* *Hon. Wm. Beckett, C.* 5,161
J. W. Jardine, *L.* 4,602

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Buckrose. 10,652

439* *Sir L. White, L.* 4,957
Maj. M. Sykes, *C.* 4,739

Holderness. 10,850

440* *Maj. A. S. Wilson. C.* 5,046
Capt. G. R. Bethell, R.N., *L.* 4,661

Howdenshire. 10,597

441* *Col. H. B. Harrison Broadley, C.* 5,423
F. V. B. Norris, *L.* ... 4,186

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

Barkston Ash. 10,871

442* *G. R. Lane-Fox, C.* ... 5,299
F. Horne, *L.* 4,546

Barnsley. 20,861

443* *Sir J. Walton, Bt., L.* 12,425
A. W. Groser, *C.* 5,053

Colne Valley, 12,489

444 *C. Leach, L.* 4,741
Capt. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, *C.* 3,750
*A. V. Grayson, *S.* 3,149

Doncaster. 21,511

445* *C. N. Nicholson*, LL.B., *L.* 10,654
C. W. Whitworth, *C.* ... 7,085

Elland. 13,956

446* *C. P. Trevelyan, L.* ... 7,469
G. T. Ramsden, *C.* 4,686

Hallamshire 19,935

447* *J. Wadsworth, Lab.* ... 10,193
T. S. Timmis, *C.* 6,185

Holmfirth, 12,788

448* *H. J. Wilson, L.* 6,339
R. G. Ellis, *C.* 3,043
W. Pickles, *Lab.* 1,643

Keighley, 13,373

449* *Sir J. Brigg, L.* 7,768
W. M. Acworth, *C.* ... 4,132

Morley, 15,823

450 *G. A. France, L.* 8,026
J. S. Charlesworth, *C.* 3,395
H. Smith, *Lab.* 2,191

Normanton, 16,466

451* *F. Hall, Lab.* 9,172
E. Ashmead-Bartlett, *C.* 3,540

Osgoldcross, 18,286

452* *Sir J. Compton-Rickett, L.* 9,517
G. de la Poer Hargreaves, *C.* 4,840

Otley, 13,397

453* *J. H. Duncan, L.* 6,911
W. W. Thompson, LL.B., *C.* 5,010

Pudsey, 15,071

454 *F. Ogden, L.* 7,358
*J. J. Oddy, *C.* 5,934

Ripon, 12,860

455 *Hon. Edward Wood, C.* 6,363
*H. F. B. Lynch, *L.* ... 5,119

Rotherham, 20,487

(Bye-election, 1 March, 1910.)

456§ *Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, L. unop.*

Shipley. 16,329

(Bye-election, 10 March, 1910.)

457* *P. H. Illingworth, L. unop.*

Skipton, 13,864

458* *W. Clough, L.* 6,579
R. F. Roundell, *C.* 6,071

Sowerby, 12,805

459* *J. S. Higham, L.* 6,811
W. A. Simpson-Hinchcliffe, *C.* 4,781

Spen Valley, 11,631

460* *Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whittaker, L.* 4,817
F. A. Kelly, *C.* 3,439
J. R. Williams, *Lab.* ... 2,914

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD (*Two Members*), 6,895

461* *Sir W. R. Anson, Bt.*, D.C.L., *C.* ..... *unop.*
462 *Lord H. Cecil, F.T.C. unop.*

CAMBRIDGE (*Two Members*), 7,145

463§ *S. H. Butcher*, LL.D., *C. unop.*
464* *J. F. P. Rawlinson*, K.C., *C.* ..... *unop.*

LONDON, 6,070

465* *Sir P. Magnus, C.* 2,625
Col. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Ridgeway, G.C.B., *L.* 1,928

Wales.

WELSH BOROUGHS.

CARDIFF DISTRICT. 28,723

466* *D. A. Thomas, L.* 13,207
Lord N. Crichton-Stuart, *C.* 11,652

CARMARTHEN DISTRICT. 6,772

467* *W. L. Williams, L.* ... 4,197
Viscount Tiverton, *C.* 1,965

CARNARVON DISTRICT. 5,717

468* *Rt. Hon. D. L. George, L.* 3,183
H. C. Vincent, *C.* 2,105

DENBIGH BOROUGHS. 5,130

469 *Hon. William Ormsby-Gore, C.* 2,438
*A. C. Edwards, *L.* 2,430

FLINT BOROUGHS, 4,060

470 *J. W. Summers, L.* ... 2,750
H. A. Tilby, *C.* 1,273

MERTHYR TYDFIL (*Two Members*). 23,219

471* *E. R. Jones, L.* 15,448
472* *J. K. Hardie, Lab.* ... 13,841
A. C. Fox-Davies, *C.* ... 4,756
W. P. Morgan, *Ind. L.* 3,639

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT. 3,354

473* *Sir J. D. Rees*, K.C.I.E., *L.* 1,539
Col. E. Pryce-Jones, *C.* 1,526

PEMBROKE AND HAVERFORDWEST DISTRICT, 7,338

474* *Sir O. Philipps*, K.C.M.G., *L.* 3,582
Sir G. A. Armstrong, Bart., *C.* 2,877

SWANSEA DISTRICT, 12,983

(Bye-election, 28 Feb., 1910.)

475* *Sir D. B. Jones*, K.C., *L. unop.*

SWANSEA TOWN, 12,935

476 *Sir A. M. Mond, Bt., L.* 6,020
Col. J. R. Wright, *C.* 4,375
B. Tillett, *Lab.* 1,451

WELSH COUNTIES.

ANGLESEY, 10,341

477* *E. J. Griffith*, K.C., *L.* 5,888
R. O. Roberts, *C.* 2,436

BRECKNOCK, 13,432

478* *S. Robinson, L.* 6,335
Hon. R. Devereux, *C.* 3,865

CARDIGAN, 13,333

479* *M. L. Vaughan-Davies, L.* 6,348
Capt. G. F. Roberts, *C.* 2,943

CARMARTHEN.

East, 12,268

480* *A. Thomas*, K.C., *L.* ... 7,619
M. Peel, *C.* 2,451

West, 9,433

481* *J. L. Morgan*, K.C., *L.* 5,684
W. J. Cremlyn, *C.* 2,059

CARNARVON.

North or Arfon, 10,153

482* *W. Jones, L.* 6,323
A. E. Hughes, *C.* 2,629

South or Eifion, 9,455

483* *E. W. Davies, L.* 6,118
C. F. L. Priestley, *C.*... 1,700

DENBIGH.

East, 11,911

484* *E. G. Hemmerde*, K.C., *L.* 6,865
D. Rhys, *C.* 3,321

West, 9,920

485* *Sir J. H. Roberts, Bt., L.* 5,854
S. Thompson, *C.*..... 2,829

FLINT, 12,774

486* *J. H. Lewis, L.* 6,610
Col. H. R. L. Howard, C.B., *C.* 4,454

GLAMORGAN.

East, 23,979

487* *Sir A. Thomas, L.*.....14,721
F. H. Gaskell, *C.* 5,727

Gower, 14,712

488* *J. Williams, Lab.* 9,312
P. Simner, *C.* 2,532

Mid, 20,017

(Bye-election, 31 March, 1910.)

489 *F. W. Gibbins, L.* 8,920
V. Phillips, *Lab.* 6,210

Rhondda, 17,640

490* *Rt. Hon. W. Abraham, Lab.* 12,436
H. Lloyd, *C.* 3,471

Southern, 22,953

491* *W. Brace, Lab.* 11,612
L. Morgan, *C.* 7,411

MERIONETH, 9,305

492 *H. H. Jones, L.* 6,065
R. Jones Morris, *C.* ... 1,873

MONTGOMERY, 7,928

493* *D. Davies, L.* 4,369
A. W. Williams-Wynn, *C.*..... 2,697

PEMBROKE, 11,750

494* *W. F. Roch, L.* 6,135
E. M. Samson, *C.* 3,291

RADNOR, 5,971

495 *C. L. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewelyn, C.* ... 2,222
*Sir F. Edwards, Bt., *L.* 2,208

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS.

ABERDEEN.

North, 10,331

496* *Capt. D. V. Pirie, L.*... 4,297
R. Scott-Brown, *C.* ... 2,314
T. Kennedy, *Lab.* 1,344

South, 13,496

497* *G. B. Esslemont, L.* ... 6,749
R. McNeill, *C.* 4,433

AYR BURGHS, 8,067

498* *G. Younger, C.* 3,647
W. Robertson, *L.* 3,594

DUMFRIES, 4,307

499* *J. W. Gulland, L.* 2,303
J. B. Duncan, *C.*..... 1,730

DUNDEE (*Two Members*), 19,374

500* *Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, L.*.....10,747

501* *A. Wilkie, Lab.* 10,365
J. S. Lloyd, *C.*..... 4,552
J. Glass, *C.* 4,339
E. Scrymgeour, *Ind.*... 1,512

EDINBURGH.

Central, 7,005

502* *C. E. Price, L.* 3,965
D. A. Scott, *C.* 1,980

East, 12,544

503* *Sir J. P. Gibson, Bt., L.* 6,760
P. J. Ford, *C.* 4,273

South, 20,433

(Bye-election, 29 April, 1910.)

504 *C. H. Lyell, L.* 8,694
R. G. C. Glynn, *C.*..... 6,367

West, 9,758

505* *J. A. Clyde*, K.C., *C.* ... 4,683
C. H. Lyell, *L.*..... 4,233

ELGIN BURGHS, 5,301

506* *J. E. Sutherland, L.* ... 3,031
W. G. Black, *C.* 1,201

FALKIRK DISTRICT, 12,889

507* *J. A. M. Macdonald, L.* 6,524
H. S. Keith, *C.* 4,375

GLASGOW.

Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, 8,481

508* *G. N. Barnes, Lab.* ... 4,496
A. H. B. Constable, K.C., *C.* 2,796

Bridgeton, 10,144

509* *J. W. Cleland, L.* 5,336
P. K. Lang, *C.*..... 3,539

Camlachie, 9,661

510 *H. J. Mackinder, C.* ... 3,227
*A. Cross, *L.* 2,793
J. O'C. Kessack, *Lab.* 2,443

Central, 14,768

511* *Rt. Hon. C. S. Dickson*, K.C., *C.* 6,713
A. F. Murison, LL.D., *L.* 6,058

College, 14,208

512* *H. A. Watt, L.* 6,525
Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., *C.* 5,823

St. Rollox, 19,581

513* *T. McK. Wood, L.* 10,010
A. R. Chamberlayne, *C.* 6,821

Tradeston, 9,664

514* *A. C. Corbett, Ind. L.* 2,966
A. P. Main, *C.*..... 2,773
D. M. Mason, *L.*..... 2,673

GREENOCK, 7,853

515 *G. P. Collins, L.*..... 4,233
Rt. Hon. J. P. Smith, *C.* 2,632

HAWICK DISTRICT, 6,030

516* *Sir J. N. Barran, Bt., L.* 3,261
J. E. Graham, K.C., *C.* 2,268

INVERNESS, 4,547

517* *J. A. Bryce, L.* 2,440
T. McMicking, *C.* 1,650

KILMARNOCK, 16,467

518* *A. R. Rainy*, M.B., *L.*... 8,937
Capt. J. Bell, *C.*..... 5,701

KIRKCALDY, 8,425

519* *Sir J. H. Dalziel, L.*... 5,035
A. A. Baumann, *C.* ... 1,659

LEITH, 17,351

520* *Rt. Hon. R. C. Munro-Ferguson, L.* 7,146
Col. Sir R. Cranston, K.C.V.O., V.D., *C.* ... 4,540
W. Walker, *Lab.* 2,724

MONTROSE BURGHS, 8,414

521* *R. V. Harcourt, L.* ... 3,606
J. Burgess, *Ind. Lab.*... 1,888
W. Low, *C.* 1,592

PAISLEY, 12,179

522* *J. M. McCallum, L.* ... 6,812
Capt. D. F. Campbell, D.S.O., *C.* 3,891

PERTH, 5,433

523 *A. F. Whyte, L.* 2,841
S. Chapman, *C.* 2,103

ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 3,206

524 *J. D. Millar, L.* 1,507
*Maj. W. Anstruther-Gray, *C.*..... 1,469

STIRLING, 8,147

525* *A. A. W. H. Ponsonby, L.* 4,471
N. K. Cochran-Patrick, *C.*..... 2,419

WICK DISTRICT, 3,018

526 *R. Munro*, K.C., *L.* ... 1,537
*Sir A. Bignold, *C.* 1,262

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN.

East, 12,635

527* *W. H. Cowan, L.* 6,600
Col. C. R. Burn, *C.* ... 3,962

West, 10,898

528* *J. M. Henderson, L.*... 5,901
G. Smith, *C.*..... 3,914

ARGYLL, 11,025

529* *J. S. Ainsworth, L.* ... 4,443
G. A. Clark-Hutchinson, *C.* 3,617

AYR.

North, 16,453

530 *A. M. Anderson*, K.C., *L.* 6,189
*Hon. Thos. Cochrane, *C.* 5,951
J. Brown, *Lab.* 1,801

South, 18,272

531*W. P. Beale, K.C., L.... 8,833
T. W. McIntyre, C. ... 6,793

BANFF, 8,181

532*Capt. W. Waring, L.... 4,066
J. C. Watt, K.C., C. ... 2.053

BERWICK, 5,674

533*H. J. Tennant, L..... 2,092
Sir H. Seton-Karr, C.M.G., C. 2,060

BUTE, 3,562

534 *H. Hope, C.* 1,531
*N. Lamont, *L.* 1,372

CAITHNESS, 3,944

535*R. L. Harmsworth, L. 2,643
L. H. Strain, *C.* 590

CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS, 8,103

536*Rt. Hon. E. Wason, L. 3,971
N. B. Constable, *C.* ... 2,703

DUMBARTON, 18,399

537*J. D. White, L. 6,525
H. Brock, *C.* 5,823

DUMFRIES, 9,651

538*P. A. Molteno, L. 4,666
W. Murray, *C.* 4,091

EDINBURGH: *see* MIDLOTHIAN.

ELGIN & NAIRN, 5,748

539*Sir A. Williamson, *Bart., L.* 2,917
R. G. C. Glynn, *C.* 1,734

FIFE.

East, 10,372

540*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., L. 5,242
Col. A. Sprot, *C.* 3,183

West, 17,267

541*J. D. Hope, L. 6,159
R. Adamson, *Lab.* 4,736
G. W. Ralston, *C.* 1,994

FORFAR, 13,175

542*J. Falconer, L. 6,789
R. F. L. Blackburn, K.C., *C.* 4,284

HADDINGTON, 7,961

543*Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., L. 3,771
B. H. Blyth, *C.* 3,026

INVERNESS, 9,951

544*Sir J. A. Dewar, Bt., L. 4,599
Sir R. MacLeod, K.C.B., *C.* 2,774

KINCARDINE, 7,179

545*Capt. Hon. Arthur Murray, L. 3,926
R. B. Pearson, *C.* 1,891

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 5,878

546 *Sir M. J. MacTaggart-Stewart, Bart., C.* ... 2,661
*Maj. G. McMicking, C.M.G., L. 2,620

LANARK.

Govan, 17,994

(Bye-election, 28 April, 1910.)

547 *W. Hunter, K.C., L. ... unop.*

Mid, 17,803

548 *J. H. Whitehouse, L.... 5,792
J. J. Pickering, *C.* 5,401
R. Smillie, *Lab.* 3,864

North-East, 21,811

549 *T. F. Wilson, L.* 9,105
J. R. Wilson, *C.* 7,012
J. Sullivan, *Lab.* 2,160

North-West, 20,274

550 *W. M. R. Pringle, L.... 8,422
*W. Mitchell-Thomson, *C.* 7,528
R. Small, *Lab.* 1,718

Partick, 23,300

551*R. Balfour, L. 10,093
A. W. Maconochie, *C.* 9,522

South, 10,618

552 *Sir Walter Menzies, L.* 5,346
J. D. Mitchell, *C.* 3,715

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 11,810

553*Rt. Hon. A. Ure, K.C., L. 6,451
W. C. Smith, K.C., *C.*... 3,536

LOTHIANS: EAST, *see* Haddington MID, *see* Midlothian. WEST, *see* Linlithgow

MIDLOTHIAN (Edinburgh), 17,141

554*The Master of Elibank, *L.* 9,062
Hon. M. W. Elphinstone, *C.* 5,427

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,115

555*J. C. Wason, L. 4,117
T. W. Hemsley, *C.*..... 994

PEEBLES AND SELKIRK, 4,032

556 *W. Younger, L.* 1,941
S. S. Steel, *C.* 1,735

PERTH.

East, 7,902

557 *W. Young, L.* 3,884
Hon. A. D. Murray, *C.* 2,703

West, 8,547

558 *Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., C.* 3,864
T. B. Morrison, K.C., *L.* 3,566

RENFREW.

East, 20,947

559 *Maj. J. Gilmour, C.* ... 9,645
*Sir R. Laidlaw, *L.* 8,771

West, 13,900

560 *Col. J. W. Greig, V.D., L.* 6,480
J. C. Cunninghame, *C.* 5,631

ROSS AND CROMARTY, 8,211

561*J. G. Weir, L. 4,430
N. Maclean, *C.* 1,418

ROXBURGH, 6,025

562*Sir J. Jardine, K.C.I.E., *L.* 2,943
Lord H. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, *C.* ... 2,626

STIRLING, 20,144

563 *W. A. Chapple, M.D., L.* 10,122
R. S. Horne, *C.* 6,417

SUTHERLAND, 3,055

564*J. C. Morton, L. 1,607
Cameron of Lochiel, *C.* 951

WIGTON, 5,683

565*Viscount Dalrymple, *C.* 2,777
J. Macpherson, *L.*..... 2,142

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

EDINBURGH (9,927) AND ST. ANDREWS (1,392), 11,319

566*Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay, G.C.M.G., *C.* 5,205
Sir A. Simpson, M.D., *L.* 2,693

GLASGOW (7,382) AND ABERDEEN (4,332), 11,714

567*Sir H. Craik, K.C.B., *C.* 4,879
Sir F. Pollock, Bart., *F.T.C.* 3,411

Ireland.

IRISH BOROUGHS.

BELFAST.

East, 16,330

568*G. W. Wolff, *C.* ..... *unop.*

North, 11,829

569 *R. Thompson, C.*..... 6,275
R. Gageby, *Lab.*..... 3,651

South, 10,622

570 *J. Chambers, K.C., C.... 5,772
*T. H. Sloan, *Ind. C.* ... 3,552

West, 8,891

571*J. Devlin, N. 4,651
J. P. Boyd-Carpenter, *C.* 4,064
P. J. Magee, *Ind. N.*.... 75

CORK (*Two Members*), 13,797

572*W. O'Brien, *Ind. N.* ... 4,535
573*A. Roche, *N.* 4,438
*M. Healy, *Ind. N.*..... 4,229
W. Murphy, *N.* 3,776
Sir E. Fitzgerald, Bt., *Ind.* 2,061

DUBLIN.

College Green, 8,739

574*J. P. Nannetti, *N.* ... 4,559
Maj. G. B. O'Connor, *C.* 1,239

Harbour, 9,038

(Bye-election, 14 June, 1910.)

575 *W. Abraham, N.* ..... *unop.*

St. Patrick's, 8,882

576*W. Field, *N.* ..... *unop.*

St. Stephen's Green, 7,099

577 *P. J. Brady, N.* 3,683
H. D. Conner, *C.*..... 3,021

GALWAY, 2,306

578*S. L. Gwynn, *N.*.....*unop.*

KILKENNY, 1,742

579*P. O'Brien, *N.* .....*unop.*

LIMERICK, 4,470

580*M. Joyce, *N.* 2,137
J. H. Rice, *Ind. N.* ... 973

LONDONDERRY, 5,068

581*Marquess of Hamilton, *C.* 2,435
S. Leslie, *N.*..... 2,378

NEWRY, 2,021

582*J. J. Mooney, *N.* 1,079
J. Cusack, *C.* 542

WATERFORD, 3,104

583*J. E. Redmond, *N.* ...*unop.*

IRISH COUNTIES.

ANTRIM.

East, 8,959

584*Col. J. M. McCalmont, *C.*unop.

Mid, 7,219

585 *Capt. Hon. Arthur O'Neill, C.*.....*unop.*

North, 7,516

586 *P. K. Smiley, C.*..... 3,519
Sir W. J. Baxter, *L.* ... 3,135

South, 9,900

587*C. C. Craig, *C.*..... 5,310
W. M. Clow, *L.* 2,340

ARMAGH.

Mid, 7,072

588*J. B. Lonsdale, *C.* .....*unop.*

North, 7,581

589*W. Moore, K.C., *C.* ... *unop.*

South, 6,810

590 *C. O'Neill, M.B., N.* ...*unop.*

CARLOW, 5,905
591 *M. Molloy, N.* .....unop.
CAVAN.
East, 8,981
592*S. Young, N.* ..... unop.
West, 8,605
593*V. P. Kennedy, N.*..... unop.
CLARE.
East, 8,709
594*W. H. K. Redmond, N. unop.
West, 8,834
595*A. A. Lynch, N. .....unop.
CORK.
East, 6,316
596*A. J. C. Donelan, N. unop.
Mid, 6,599
597*D. D. Sheehan, Ind. N. 2,824
W. Fallon, N. 1,999
North, 6,655
598 *P. Guiney, Ind. N.* ... 2,888
M. L. Barry, N. 1,798
North-East, 6,634
(Bye-election, 2 March, 1910.)
599*M. Healy, Ind. N. ...unop.
South, 6,199
600*E. Barry, N. ..... unop.
South-East, 6,734
601*E. Crean, Ind. N. 2,300
J. M. Burke, N. 1,757
West, 5,727
602*J. Gilhooly, Ind. N. ... 2,155
D. O'Leary, N. 1,382
DERRY.
North, 9,349
603 *H. T. Barrie, C.*.....unop.
South, 8,313
604*J. Gordon, K.C., C.* 3,985
S. R. Keightley, L. ... 3,678
DONEGAL.
East, 6,454
605 *E. Kelly, N.*..... 3,415
T. Harrison, C. 2,202
North, 6,650
606*P. O'Doherty, N.*.....unop.
South, 6,091
607*J.G.S.MacNeill, K.C., N. unop.
West, 6,642
608*H. A. Law, N.*..... unop.
DOWN.
East, 7,895
609*Capt. J. Craig, C.* 4,028
*J. Wood, L. 3,054
North, 9,912
610*W. Mitchell-Thompson, C.
South, 7,753 [unop.
611*J. McVeagh, N.* 3,815
L. Macassey, C. 3,180
West, 8,253
612 *W. J. McG. MacCaw, C. unop.
DUBLIN.
North, 13,044
613 *J. J. Clancy, N.* .....unop.
South, 12,009
614 *Capt. B. Cooper, C.* ... 5,072
W. F. Cotton, N. 5,006
FERMANAGH.
North, 4,895
615*G. Fetherstonhaugh, C. 2,474
J. G. Kerr, L. 2,124
South, 5,317
616*J. Jordan, N.* 2,693
T.S.F. Battersby, K.C., C. 2,098
GALWAY.
Connemara, 6,248
617*W. O'Malley, N.*..... unop.
East, 7,242
618*J. Roche, N.* ..... unop.
North, 7,713
619*R. Hazleton, N.* ..... unop.
South, 6,292
620*W. J. Duffy, N.*..... unop.
KERRY.
East, 5,766
621
North, 5,536
622*M. J. Flavin, N.*..... 2,637
T. N. Stock, *Ind. N.*.... 885
South, 5,858
623*J. P. Boland, N.* ..... unop.
West, 5,848
624*T. O'Donnell, N.* ..... unop.
KILDARE.
North, 4,711
625*J. O'Connor, N.* .....unop.
South, 4,958
626*D. Kilbride, N.* .....unop.
KILKENNY.
North, 4,847
627*M. Meagher, N.* ..... unop.
South, 4,985
628*M. Keating, N.* ..... unop.
KING'S.
Birr, 4,140
629*M. Reddy, N.* ..... unop.
Tullamore, 4,472
630*E. Haviland-Burke, N. unop.
LEITRIM.
North, 6,282
631*F. E. Meehan, N.* ..... unop.
South, 5,727
632*T. F. Smyth, N.*..... unop.
LIMERICK.
East, 7,455
633*T. Lundon, N.*..... 3,077
T. W. Bennett, *Ind. N.* 2,918
West, 7,550
634*P. J. O'Shaughnessy, N. unop.
LONDONDERRY: see Derry.
LONGFORD.
North, 3,632
635*J. P. Farrell, N.*.....unop.
South, 3,691
636*J. Phillips, N.*..... unop.
LOUTH.
North, 5,820
637*T. M. Healy, K.C., Ind. N. 2,432
R. Hazleton, N...... 2,333
South, 4,802
638*J. Nolan, N.* ..... unop.
MAYO.
East, 7,816
639*J. Dillon, N.* .....unop.
North, 6,977
640 *D. Boyle, N.*..... 1,861
B. Egan, *Ind. N.*..... 1,821
South, 8,110
641*J. O'Donnell, *Ind. N.* 2,667
C. O'Kelly, N. 2,226
West, 8,261
642 *W. Doris, N.* .....unop.
MEATH.
North, 5,662
643*P. Whyte, N.* ..... unop.
South, 5,584
644*D. Sheehy, N.* ..... unop.
MONAGHAN.
North, 6,435
645*J. C. R. Lardner, N.... 3,477
M. E. Knight, C. 2,105
South, 6,449
646*J. McKean, *Ind. N.* ... 2,611
C. Laberty, N.*..... 1,903
QUEEN'S.
Leix, 4,872
647*P. A. Meehan, N.* .....unop.
Oasory, 4,786
648*W. Delany, N.*.....unop.
ROSCOMMON.
North, 8,528
649*J. J. O'Kelly, N. .....unop
South, 8,362
650*J. P. Hayden, N. .....unop.
SLIGO.
North, 7,993
651*T. Scanlan, N. ..... unop.
South, 7,096
652*J. O'Dowd, N. ..... unop.
TIPPERARY.
East, 5,610
653*T. J. Condon, N.... .....unop.
Mid, 6,105
654 *J. Hackett, N.* ..... unop.
North, 5,421
655*M. Hogan, N.*..... unop.
South, 4,917
656*J. Cullinan, N.*..... unop.
TYRONE.
East, 6,526
657*T. M. Kettle, N.* 3,208
A. D. Saunderson, C. 3,096
Mid, 6,512
658 *G. F. Brunskill, C.* ... 2,475
J. Valentine, N.*..... 2,070
*G. Murnaghan, *Ind. N.* 1,244
North, 6,572
659*R. J. Barry, K.C., L.*.... 3,238
E. C. Herdman, C. 3,136
South, 6,059
660 *A. L. Horner, K.C., C.* 3,054
*Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, L. 2,770
WATERFORD.
East, 4,216
661*P. J. Power, N. ..... unop.
West, 4,139
662*J. J. O'Shee, N.*..... 1,753
E. A. Ryan, *Ind. N.*... 1,309
WESTMEATH.
North, 5,245
663*L. Ginnell, *Ind. N.* ... 1,956
P. McKenna, N. 1,379
South, 6,775
664*Sir W. R. Nugent, *Bt., N. unop.
WEXFORD.
North, 8,835
665*Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, *Bt., N.* ..... unop.
South, 8,557
666*P. Ffrench, N. .. .. unop.
WICKLOW.
East, 4,710
667*J. Muldoon, N.* ..... unop.
West, 4,417
(Bye-election, 29 March, 1910.)
668*E. P. O'Kelly, N. ..... unop.

IRISH UNIVERSITY

DUBLIN, 5,020
669*Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., C.* ..... unop.
670*Rt. Hon. J. H. M. Campbell, K.C., C.*... unop.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 160–170, Name of Division, and Majority at Last Election of each of the 670 Members of Parliament.
Abbreviations :—*L.* = Liberal ; *Lab.* = Labour ; *S.* = Socialist ; *N.* = Nationalist ; *C.* = Conservative and Unionist ; *F.T.C.* = Conservative and Unionist Free Trader.

	Maj.
Abraham, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 490 *Rhondda*	8,965
Abraham, W. (*N*), 575 *Dublin Harbour*	unop.
Adam, Maj. W. A. (*C*), 61 *Woolwich*	295
Addison, C., M.D. (*L*), 45 *Hoxton*	338
Adkins, W. R. D. (*L*), 329 *Middleton*	1,403
Agnew, Sir G. W., Bt. (*L*), 188 *Salford, W.*	978
Ainsworth, J. S. (*L*), 529 *Argyllshire*	826
Alden, P. (*L*), 357 *Tottenham*	515
Allan, Sir H. S. M. Havelock-, Bt. (*L*), 276 *Bishop Auckland*	1,550
Allen, C. P. (*L*), 293 *Stroud*	323
Anderson, A. M., K.C. (*L.*), 530 *Ayrshire, N.*	238
Anson, Sir W. R., Bt. (*C*), 461 *Oxford Univ.*	unop.
Arbuthnot, G. A. (*C*), 90 *Burnley*	95
Arkwright, J. S. (*C*), 123 *Hereford*	787
Armitage, R. (*L*), 133 *Leeds, Central*	621
Ashley, W. W. (*C*), 318 *Blackpool*	3,074
Ashton, T. G. (*L*), 228 *Luton*	866
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C. (*L*), 540 *Fife, E.*	2,059
Attenborough, W. A. (*C*), 67 *Bedford*	169
Bagot, Lt.-Col. J. F. (*C*), 424 *Kendal*	552
Baird, J. L., C.M.G. (*C*), 420 *Rugby*	1,205
Baker, H. T. (*L*), 322 *Accrington*	2,513
Baker, J. A. (*L*), 13 *Finsbury, E.*	86
Baker, Sir R. L., Bt. (*C*), 272 *Dorset, N.*	149
Balcarres, Lord (*C*), 319 *Chorley*	2,212
Baldwin, S. (*C*), 430 *Bewdley*	4,248
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (*C*), 8 *City*	13,284
Balfour, R. (*L*), 551 *Partick*	571
Banbury, Sir F. G., Bt. (*C*), 9 *City*	12,679
Banner, J. S. Harmood- (*C*), 143 *Evertón*	1,709
Barclay, Sir T. (*L*), 76 *Blackburn*	2,757
Baring, Hon. G. V. (*C*), 218 *Winchester*	461
Barlow, Sir J. E., Bart. (*L*), 390 *Frome*	779
Barnes, G. N. (*Lab.*), 508 *Blackfriars*	1,700
Barnston, H. (*C*), 240 *Eddisbury*	688
Barran, Sir J. N., Bt. (*L*), 516 *Hawick*	993
Barran, R. H. (*L*), 135 *Leeds, N.*	1,611
Barratt, Sir F. Layland-, Bt. (*L*), 269 *Torquay*	11
Barrie, H. T. (*C*), 603 *Derry, N.*	unop.
Barry, E. (*N*), 600 *Cork Co., S.*	unop.
Barry, R. J., K.C. (*L*), 659 *Tyrone, N.*	102
Barton, A. W. (*L*), 171 *Oldham*	5,378
Bathurst, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. B. (*C*), 291 *Cirencester*	983
Bathurst, C. (*C*), 429 *Wilton*	647
Beach, Hon. M. H. Hicks- (*C*), 294 *Tewkesbury*	962
Beale, W. P., K.C. (*L*), 531 *Ayrshire, S.*	2,040
Beckett, Hon. W. G. (*C*), 438 *Whitby*	559
Bell, Maj. A. C. Morrison- (*C*), 265 *Honiton*	1,871
Belloc, H. J. P. R. (*L*), 187 *Salford, S.*	316
Benn, I. H. (*C*), 16 *Greenwich*	1,201
Benn, W. W. (*L*), 54 *St. George's, T. H.*	509
Bentham, G. J. (*L*), 346 *Gainsborough*	515
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (*C.*), 168 *Nottingham, S.*	382
Beresford, Adm. Lord C., G.C.V.O. (*C*), 178 *Portsmouth*	4,380
Bethell, Sir J. H. (*L*), 287 *Romford*	1,957
Bird, A. F. (*C*), 222 *Wolverhampton, W.*	592
Birrell, Rt. Hon. A., K.C. (*L*), 87 *Bristol, N.*	1,346
Black, A. W. (*L*), 227 *Biggleswade*	611
Boland, J. P. (*N*), 623 *Kerry, S.*	unop.
Bottomley, H. W. (*L*), 29 *Hackney, S.*	2,995
Bowerman, C. W. (*Lab.*), 11 *Deptford*	522
Bowles, T. G. (*L*), 132 *King's Lynn*	262
Boyle, D. (*N*), 640 *Mayo, N.*	40
Boyle, W. L. (*C*), 363 *Norfolk, Mid*	459
Boyton, J. (*C*), 33 *Marylebone, E.*	1,229
Brace, W. (*Lab.*), 491 *Glamorgan, S.*	4,201
Brackenbury, H. L. (*C*), 348 *Louth*	158
Brady, P. J. (*N*), 577 *St. Stephen's Green*	662
Brassey, Capt. R. B. (*C*), 380 *Banbury*	315
Brassey, H. L. C. (*C*), 370 *Northants, N.*	1,091
Bridgeman, W. Clive (*C*), 386 *Oswestry*	624
Brigg, Sir J. (*L*), 449 *Keighley*	3,636
Broadley, Col. H. B. Harrison- (*C*), 441 *Howdenshire*	1,237
Brocklehurst, Col. W. B. (*L*), 243 *Macclesfield*	150
Brotherton, E. A. (*C*), 220 *Wakefield*	519
Brunner, J. F. L. (*L*), 244 *Northwich*	1,119
Brunskill, G. F. (*C*), 658 *Tyrone, Mid*	405
Bryce, J. A. (*L*), 517 *Inverness*	790
Bull, Sir W. J. (*C*), 20 *Hammersmith*	1,126
Burgoyne, A. H. (*C*), 26 *Kensington, N.*	532
Burke, E. Haviland- (*N*), 630 *Tullamore*	unop.
Burns, Rt. Hon. J. (*L*), 1 *Battersea*	555
Burt, Rt. Hon. T. (*L*), 159 *Morpeth*	2,865
Butcher, J. G., K.C. (*C*), 226 *York*	109
Butcher, S. H., LL.D. (*C*), 463 *Cambridge Univ.*	unop.
Buxton, C. R. (*L*), 263 *Ashburton*	247
Buxton, N. E. (*L*), 364 *Norfolk, N.*	585
Buxton, Rt. Hon. S. C. (*L*), 53 *Poplar*	1,057
Byles, W. P. (*L*), 186 *Salford, N.*	857
Calley, Col. T. C. P., C.B. (*C*), 426 *Cricklade*	635
Cameron, R. (*L*), 278 *Houghton-le-Spring*	6,011
Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H. M., LL.D., K.C. (*C*), 670 *Dublin Univ.*	unop.
Campion, W. R. (*C*), 417 *Lewes*	unop.
Carlile, Col. E. H. (*C*), 306 *St. Albans*	2,052
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H., K.C. (*C*), 669 *Dublin Univ.*	unop.
Castlereagh, Viscount (*C*), 150 *Maidstone*	247
Cator, J. (*C*), 308 *Huntingdon*	367
Cautley, H. S. (*C*), 414 *East Grinstead*	2,903
Cave, G., K.C. (*C*), 410 *Kingston*	5,104
Cawley, Sir F., Bart. (*L*), 330 *Prestwich*	3,384
Cawley, H. T. (*L*), 328 *Heywood*	1,059
Cecil, E. (*C*), 63 *Aston Manor*	5,441
Cecil, Lord H. (*F.T.C.*), 462 *Oxford Univ.*	unop.
Chaloner, Col. R. G. W. (*C*), 141 *Abercromby*	526
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (*C*), 432 *Worcestershire, E.*	5,689
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (*C*), 75 *Birmingham, W.*	unop.
Chambers, J., K.C. (*C*), 570 *Belfast, S.*	2,220
Chancellor, H. G. (*L*), 44 *Haggerston*	456
Channing, Sir F. A., Bart. (*L*), 368 *Northants, E.*	1,877
Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (*C*), 412 *Wimbledon*	5,515
Chapple, W. A., M.D. (*L*), 563 *Stirlingsh.*	3,705
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S. (*L*), 500 *Dundee*	6,195
Clancy, J. J., K.C. (*N*), 613 *Dublin Co., N.*	unop.
Clay, H. H. Spender- (*C*), 327 *Tonbridge*	3,210
Cleland, J. W. (*L*), 509 *Bridgeton*	1,797
Clive, Capt. P. A. (*C*), 303 *Ross*	395
Clough, W. (*L*), 458 *Skipton*	508
Clyde, J. A., K.C. (*C*), 505 *Edinburgh, W.*	450
Clynes, J. R. (*Lab.*), 153 *Manchester, N.E.*	1,478
Coates, Maj. E. F. (*C*), 32 *Lewisham*	3,730
Colefax, H. A. (*C*), 156 *Manchester, S.W.*	107
Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (*C*), 69 *Bordesley*	5,568
Collins, G. P. (*L*), 515 *Greenock*	1,601
Collins, S. (*L*), 29 *Kennington*	381
Collins, Sir W. J., M.D. (*L*), 43 *St. Pancras, W.*	10
Compton, Lt.-Col. Lord A. F., D.S.O. (*C*), 352 *Brentford*	3,856
Condon, T. J. (*N*), 653 *Tipperary, E.*	unop.
Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch- (*C*), 107 *Devonport*	140
Cooper, Capt. B. R. (*C*), 614 *Dublin Co., S.*	66

	Maj.
Cooper, R. A. (*C*), 211*Walsall*	545
Corbett, A. C. (*Ind. L*), 514*Tradeston*	193
Cornwall, Sir E. A. (*L*), 2*Bethnal Green, N.E.*	1,407
Cory, Sir C. J., Bart. (*L*), 250*St. Ives*	872
Courthope, Capt. G. L. (*C*), 418*Rye*	2,602
Coutts, W. L. A. B. Burdett- (*C*), 60*Westminster*	2,166
Cowan, W. H. (*L*), 527*Aberdeenshire, E.*	2,638
Craig, C. C. (*C*), 587*Antrim, S.*	2,970
Craig, H. J. (*L*), 209*Tynemouth*	494
Craig, Capt. J. (*C*), 609*Down, E.*	974
Craig, N. C., K.C. (*C*), 313*I. of Thanet*	3,482
Craik, Sir H., K.C.B., LL.D. (*C*), 567*Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ.*	1,468
Crean, E. (*Ind. N*), 601*Cork Co., S.E.*	543
Cripps, Sir C. A., K.C.V.O. (*C*), 234*Wycombe*	2,556
Croft, H. Page (*C*), 99*Christchurch*	731
Crosfield, A. H. (*L*), 212*Warrington*	153
Crossley, Sir W. J., Bart. (*L*), 238*Altrincham*	901
Cullinan, J. (*N*), 656*Tipperary, S.*	unop.
Dalrymple, Viscount (*C*), 565*Wigton*	635
Dalziel, D. (*C*), 28*Brixton*	1,038
Dalziel, Sir J. H. (*L*), 519*Kirkcaldy*	3,376
Davies, D. (*L*), 493*Montgomeryshire*	1,672
Davies, E. W. (*L*), 483*Eifion*	4,418
Davies, M. L. Vaughan (*L*), 479*Cardigansh.*	3,405
Davies, Sir W. H. (*L*), 88*Bristol, S.*	271
Dawes, J. A. (*L*), 35*Walworth*	190
Deeley, H. C. Mallaby- (*C*), 355*Harrow*	3,186
Delany, W. (*N*), 643*Ossory*	unop.
Denman, Hon. R. D. (*L*), 95*Carlisle*	455
Devlin, J. (*N*), 571*Belfast, W.*	587
Dewar, Sir J. A., Bart. (*L*), 544*Inverness*	1,825
Dickinson, W. H. (*L*), 41*St. Pancras, N.*	1,367
Dickson, Rt. Hon. C. S., K.C. (*C*), 511*Glasgow, C.*	655
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., Bart. (*L*), 292*Forest of Dean*	2,862
Dillon, J. (*N*), 639*Mayo, E.*	unop.
Dixon, C. H. (*C*), 80*Boston*	260
Donelan, A. J. C. (*N*), 596*Cork Co., E.*	unop.
Doris, W. (*N*), 642*Mayo, W.*	unop.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers- (*C*), 315*St. Augustine's*	5,386
Du Cros, A. (*C*), 50*Bow and Bromley*	740
Du Cros, A. P. (*C*), 122*Hastings*	801
Duffy, W. J. (*N*), 620*Galway Co., S.*	unop.
Duke, H. E., K.C. (*C*), 112*Exeter*	26
Duncan, C. (*Lab.*), 64*Barrow*	1,006
Duncan, J. H. (*L*), 453*Otley*	1,901
Duncannon, Viscount (*C*), 97*Cheltenham*	138
Dunn, A. E. (*L*), 247*Camborne*	2,440
Dunn, Sir W. H. (*C*), 48*Southwark, W.*	164
Edwards, E. (*Lab.*), 120*Hanley*	3,997
Elibank, Master of (*L*), 554*Midlothian*	3,635
Ellis, Rt. Hon. J. E. (*L*), 379*Rushcliffe*	2,894
Elverston, H. (*L*), 113*Gateshead*	477
Emmott, Rt. Hon. A. (*L*), 170*Oldham*	5,790
Esmonde, Sir T. H. G., Bart. (*N*), 665*Wexford, N.*	unop.
Esslemont, G. B. (*L*), 497*Aberdeen, S.*	2,316
Evans, L. W. (*C*), 100*Colchester*	791
Faber, G. D., C.B. (*C*), 10*Clapham*	1,981
Faber, Capt. W. V. (*C*), 296*Andover*	2,404
Falconer, J. (*L*), 542*Forfar*	2,595
Falle, B. G. (*C*), 179*Portsmouth*	3,195
Farrell, J. P. (*N*), 635*Longford, N.*	unop.
Fell, A. (*C*), 224*Yarmouth*	461
Fenwick, C. (*Lab.*), 375*Wansbeck*	6,222
Ferens, T. R. (*L*), 126*Hull, E.*	1,936
Ferguson, Rt. Hon. R. C. Munro- (*L*), 520*Leith*	2,606
Fetherstonhaugh, G. (*C*), 615*Fermanagh, N.*	350
Ffrench, P. (*N*), 666*Wexford, S.*	unop.

	Maj.
Field, W. (*N*), 576*St. Patrick's*	unop.
Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B., G.C.M.G., K.C. (*C*), 566*Edinburgh Univ.*	2,532
Fisher, W. Hayes (*C*), 15*Fulham*	1,929
Fitzroy, Hon. E. A. (*C*), 371*Northants, S.*	610
Flannery, Sir F., Bart. (*C*), 286*Maldon*	869
Flavin, M. J. (*N*), 622*Kerry, N.*	1,752
Fleming, V. (*C*), 381*Hendon*	1,603
Fletcher, J. S. (*C*), 21*Hampstead*	2,279
Forster, H. W. (*C*), 316*Sevenoaks*	4,070
Foster, H. S. (*C*), 403*Lowestoft*	236
Foster, J. K. (*C*), 101*Coventry*	216
Foster, P. S. (*C*), 421*Stratford-on-Avon*	1,667
Fox, G. R. Lane- (*C*), 442*Barkston Ash*	753
France, G. A. (*L*), 450*Morley*	4,631
Fuller, Sir J. M. F., Bt. (*L*), 428*Westbury*	754
Furness, S. W. (*L*), 121*Hartlepool*	166
Gardner, E. (*C*), 231*Wokingham*	4,037
Gastrell, Maj. W. H. H. (*C*), 30*Lambeth, N.*	550
Gelder, Sir W. A. (*L*), 345*Brigg*	237
George, Rt. Hon. D. L. (*L*), 468*Carnarvon*	1,078
Gibbins, F. W. (*L*), 489*Mid Glamorgan*	2,710
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. A. (*C*), 89*Bristol, W.*	1,278
Gibson, Sir J. P., Bt. (*C*), 503*Edinburgh, E.*	2,487
Gilhooly, J. (*Ind. N*), 602*Cork Co., W.*	773
Gill, A. H. (*Lab.*), 79*Bolton*	4,385
Gilmour, Maj. J. (*C*), 559*Renfrew, E.*	874
Ginnell, L. (*Ind. N*), 663*Westmeath, N.*	617
Glanville, H. J. (*L*), 46*Bermondsey*	969
Glover, T. (*Lab.*), 185*St. Helens*	795
Goddard, Sir D. F. (*L*), 129*Ipswich*	430
Goldman, C. S. (*C*), 173*Penrym*	181
Goldsmith, F. B. H. (*C*), 404*Stowmarket*	645
Gomm, H. W. C. Carr- (*L*), 47*Rotherhithe*	924
Gooch, H. C. (*C*), 6*Peckham*	83
Gordon, J., K.C. (*C*), 604*Derry, S.*	307
Gore, Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby- (*C*), 469*Denbigh*	8
Goulding, E. A. (*C*), 223*Worcester*	1,156
Grant, J. A. (*C*), 253*Egremont*	111
Greene, Lt.-Col. W. R. (*C*), 18*Hackney, N.*	847
Greenwood, G. G. (*L*), 174*Peterborough*	433
Greig, Col. J. W., V.D. (*L*), 560*Renfrew, W.*	849
Grenfell, C. A. (*L*), 246*Bodmin*	50
Gretton, Col. J. (*C*), 383*Rutland*	704
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E., Bt., D.C.L. (*L*), 372*Berwick*	1,683
Griffith, E. J., K.C. (*L*), 477*Anglesey*	3,452
Griffiths, J. N. (*C*), 214*Wednesbury*	596
Guest, Maj. Hon. C. H. C. (*L*), 271*Dorset, E.*	592
Guiney, P. (*Ind. N*), 598*Cork Co., N.*	1,090
Guinness, Hon. W. E. (*C*), 92*Bury St. Eds.*	unop.
Gulland, J. W. (*L*), 499*Dumfries*	573
Gwynn, S. L. (*N*), 578*Galway City*	unop.
Gwynne, R. S. (*C*), 415*Eastbourne*	2,304
Hackett, J. (*N*), 654*Tipperary, Mid.*	unop.
Haddock, G. B. (*C*), 321*North Lonsdale*	179
Haldane, Rt. Hon. R. B., K.C. (*L*), 543*Haddington*	745
Hall, D. B. (*C*), 299*Isle of Wight*	291
Hall, E. M., K.C. (*C*), 142*E. Toxteth*	285
Hall, F. (*Lab.*), 451*Normanton*	5,632
Hambro, A. V. (*C*), 273*Dorset, S.*	1,432
Hamersley, A. St.G., K.C.(*C*), 382*Woodstock*	720
Hamilton, Marq. of (*C*), 581*Londonderry*	57
Hamilton, Lord C. (*C*), 27*S. Kensington*	4,470
Hancock, J. G. (*Lab.*), 256*Mid Derby*	3,289
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. L. V. (*L*), 325*Rossendale*	2,490
Harcourt, R. V. (*L*), 521*Montrose*	1,718
Hardie, J. K. (*Lab.*), 472*Merthyr Tydfil*	9,085
Hardy, L. (*C*), 310*Ashford*	3,544
Harmsworth, R. L. (*L*), 535*Caithness*	2,053
Harris, F. L. (*C*), 55*Stepney*	236
Harris, H. P. (*C*), 38*Paddington, S.*	2,258
Harvey, A. G. C. (*L*), 183*Rochdale*	1,428

	Maj.
Harvey, T. E. (*L*), 137 *Leeds, W.*	3,315
Harvey, W. E. (*Lab.*), 258 *Eckington*	2,304
Harwood, G. (*L*), 78 *Bolton*	4,796
Haslam, J. (*Lab.*), 257 *Chesterfield*	2,541
Haslam, Lewis (*L*), 158 *Monmouth District*	1,105
Haworth, A. A. (*L*), 155 *Manchester, S.*	2,452
Hayden, J. P. (*N*) 650 *Roscommon, S.*	unop.
Hayward, E. (*L*), 282 *Durham, S.E.*	2,438
Hazleton, R. (*N*), 619 *Galway Co., N.*	unop.
Healy, M. (*Ind. N.*), 599 *Cork, N.E.*	unop.
Healy, T. M., K.C. (*Ind. N*), 637 *Louth, N.*	99
Heath, Col. A. H., T.D. (*C*), 398 *Leek*	10
Heaton, J. Henniker- (*C*), 94 *Canterbury*	21
Helme, N. W. (*L*), 320 *Lancaster*	1,084
Helmsley, Viscount (*C*), 437 *Thirsk*	1,185
Hemmerde, E. G., K.C. (*L*), 484 *Denbigh, E.*	3,544
Henderson, A. (*Lab.*) 275 *Barnard Castle*	1,490
Henderson, Maj. H. G. (*C*), 229 *Abingdon*	1,053
Henderson, J. M. (*L*), 528 *Aberdeenshire, W.*	1,987
Henry, C. S. (*L*), 387 *Wellington, Salop*	1,189
Herbert, Col. Sir I. J. C., Bart., C.B. (*L*), 360 *Monmouthsh., S.*	2,828
Hickman, Col. T. E., C.B. (*C*), 221 *Wolverhampton, S.*	370
Higham, J. S. (*L*), 459 *Sowerby*	2,030
Hill, Sir C. L., K.C.B. (*C*), 196 *Shrewsbury*	602
Hill, H. S. Staveley- (*C*), 397 *Kingswinford*	2,041
Hillier, A. P., M.D. (*C*), 305 *Hitchin*	1,890
Hills, J. W. (*C*), 111 *Durham*	unop.
Hindle, F. G. (*L*), 324 *Darwen*	211
Hoare, S. J. G. (*C*), 7 *Chelsea*	1,562
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. C. E. H. (*L*), 86 *Bristol, E.*	2,771
Hodge, J. (*Lab.*), 327 *Gorton*	473
Hodge, Sir R. T. Hermon-, Bart. (*C*), 102 *Croydon*	896
Hogan, M. (*N*), 655 *Tipperary, N.*	unop.
Hohler, G. F., K.C. (*C*), 96 *Chatham*	1,281
Holt, R. D. (*L*), 373 *Hexham*	1,061
Hood, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Fuller Acland-, Bart. (*C*), 393 *Wellington, Som.*	1,066
Hooper, A. G. (*L*), 110 *Dudley*	187
Hope, H. (*C*), 534 *Buteshire*	159
Hope, J. D. (*L*), 541 *Fife, W.*	1,423
Hope, J. Fitzalan (*C*), 193 *Sheffield, C.*	389
Horne, Rev. C. S. (*L*), 130 *Ipswich*	268
Horne, W. E. (*C*), 409 *Guildford*	4,231
Horner, A. L., K.C. (*C*), 660 *Tyrone, S.*	284
Houston, R. P. (*C*), 149 *West Toxteth*	1,019
Howard, Hon. G. (*L*), 254 *Eskdale*	34
Hudson, W. (*Lab.*), 162 *Newcastle*	4,174
Hughes, S. L. (*L*), 203 *Stockport*	1,377
Hunt, Rowland (*C*), 384 *Ludlow*	2,404
Hunter, Sir C. R., Bart. (*C*), 66 *Bath*	118
Hunter, W., K.C. (*L*), 547 *Govan*	unop.
Illingworth, P. H. (*L*), 457 *Shipley*	unop.
Isaacs, Sir R. D., K.C. (*L*), 182 *Reading*	unop.
Jackson, Sir J. (*C*), 106 *Devonport*	512
Jackson, Lt.-Col. J. A. (*C*), 216 *Whitehaven*	336
Jardine, E. (*C*), 389 *Somerset, E.*	1,027
Jardine, Sir J., K.C.I.E. (*L*), 562 *Roxburgh*	317
Jessel, Capt. H. M. (*C*), 42 *St. Pancras, S.*	825
Johnson, W. (*Lab.*), 419 *Nuneaton*	261
Jones Sir D. B., K.C. (*L*), 475 *Swansea*	unop.
Jones, E. R. (*L*), 471 *Merthyr Tydfil*	10,692
Jones, H. H. (*L*), 492 *Merioneth*	4,192
Jones, L. A. Atherley-, K.C. (*L*), 281 *Durham, N.W.*	5,270
Jones, W. (*L*), 482 *Arfon*	3,594
Jordan, J. (*N*), 616 *Fermanagh, S.*	595
Jowett, F. W. (*Lab.*), 83 *Bradford, W.*	4,419
Joyce, M. (*N*), 580 *Limerick City*	1,164
Keating, M. (*N*), 628 *Kilkenny Co., S.*	unop.
Kelly, E. (*N*), 605 *Donegal, E.*	1,213
Kemp, Sir G. (*L*), 154 *Manchester, N.W.*	783

	Maj.
Kennedy, V. P. (*N*), 593 *Cavan, W.*	unop.
Kerry, Earl of, (*C*), 262 *Wirksworth*	1,049
Keswick, W. (*C*), 408 *Epsom*	5,687
Kettle, T. M. (*N*), 657 *Tyrone, E.*	112
Kilbride, D. (*N*), 626 *Kildare, S.*	unop.
Kimber, Sir H., Bt. (*C*), 57 *Wandsworth*	4,439
King, Sir H. S. (*C*), 125 *Hull, C.*	20
King, J. (*L*), 391 *Somerset, N.*	800
Kirkwood, J. H. M. (*C*), 289 *Essex, S.E.*	1,911
Knight, Capt. E. A. (*C*), 131 *Kidderminster*	367
Knott, J. (*C*), 207 *Sunderland*	741
Lambert, G. (*L*), 266 *South Molton*	1,015
Lampson, G. L. T. Locker-(*C*), 189 *Salisbury*	318
Lampson, O. Locker- (*C*), 309 *Ramsey*	435
Lardner, J. C. R. (*N*), 645 *Monaghan, N.*	1,472
Law, A. Bonar (*C*), 5 *Dulwich*	2,418
Law, H. A. (*N*), 608 *Donegal, W.*	unop.
Lawson, Hon. H. L. W. (*C*), 52 *Mile End*	57
Leach, C. (*L*), 444 *Colne Valley*	961
Lee, A. H. (*C*), 298 *Fareham*	4,554
Lehmann, R. C. (*L*), 342 *Harborough*	1,071
Levy, Sir M. (*L*), 343 *Loughborough*	753
Lewis, J. H. (*L*), 486 *Flintshire*	2,156
Lewisham, Viscount (*C*), 215 *W. Bromwich*	725
Lincoln, I. T. T. (*L*), 103 *Dartington*	29
Llewelyn, C. D.-Venables (*C*), 495 *Radnor*	14
Lloyd, G. A. (*C*), 401 *Staffs, W.*	565
Lockwood, Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M., C.V.O. (*C*), 284 *Epping*	2,733
Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (*C*), 49 *Strand*	3,213
Lonsdale, J. B. (*C*), 588 *Armagh, Mid.*	unop.
Lough, Rt. Hon. T. (*L*), 25 *Islington, W.*	254
Low, Sir F., K.C. (*L*), 165 *Norwich*	1,777
Lowe, Sir F. W. (*C*), 71 *Edgbaston*	5,101
Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (Speaker), 255 *Penrith*	unop.
Lundon, T. (*N*), 633 *Limerick Co., E.*	159
Luttrell, H. C. Fownes- (*L*), 267 *Tavistock*	227
Lyell, C. H. (*L*), 504 *Edinburgh, S.*	2,327
Lynch, A. A. (*N*), 595 *Clare, W.*	unop.
Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. A., K.C. (*C*), 39 *St. George's, Hanover Square*	3,914
Lyttelton, Hon. J. C. (*C*), 431 *Droitwich*	105
McCallum, J. M. (*L*), 522 *Paisley*	2,921
McCalmont, Col. J. M. (*C*), 584 *Antrim, E.*	unop.
MacCaw, W. J. M. (*C*), 612 *Down, W.*	unop.
McCurdy, C. A. (*L*), 164 *Northampton*	720
Macdonald, J. A. M. (*L*), 507 *Falkirk*	2,149
Macdonald, J. R. (*Lab.*), 139 *Leicester*	5,789
McKean, J. (*Ind. N*), 646 *Monaghan, S.*	708
McKenna, Rt. Hon. R. (*L*), 359 *Monmouthshire, N.*	4,261
Mackinder, H. J. (*C*), 510 *Camlachie*	434
McLaren, Rt. Hon. Sir C. B., Bt., K.C. (*L*), 341 *Bosworth*	3,282
McLaren, F. W. S. (*L*), 350 *Spalding*	379
McLaren, W. S. B. (*L*), 239 *Crewe*	1,598
Macmaster, D., K.C. (*C*), 407 *Chertsey*	4,613
Macnamara, T. J., LL.D. (*L*), 4 *Camberwell, N.*	1,082
MacNeill, J. G. S., K.C. (*N*), 607 *Donegal, S.*	unop.
McVeagh, J. (*N*), 611 *Down, S.*	655
Magnus, Sir P. (*C*), 465 *London Univ.*	697
Maitland, A. H. D. Ramsey-Steel- (*C*), 72 *Birmingham, E.*	4,502
Mallet, C. E. (*L*), 175 *Plymouth*	441
Manfield, H. (*L*), 369 *Northants, Mid*	556
Markham, A. B. (*L*) 377 *Mansfield*	8,240
Marks, G. C. (*L*), 248 *Launceston*	1,139
Martin, Hon. J. (*L*), 40 *St. Pancras, E.*	600
Mason, J. F. (*C*), 219 *Windsor*	668
Masterman, C. F. G. (*L*), 58 *West Ham, N.*	890
Meagher, M. (*N*), 627 *Kilkenny Co., N.*	unop.
Meehan, F. E. (*N*), 631 *Leitrim, N.*	unop.

	Maj.
Meehan, P. A. (*N*), 647 *Leix*	unop.
Menzies, Sir W. (*L*), 552 *Lanark, S.*	1,631
Middlebrook, W. (*L*), 136 *Leeds, S.*	4,603
Middlemore, J. T. (*C*), 73 *Birmingham, N.*	4,201
Mildmay, F. B. (*C*), 270 *Totnes*	1,927
Millar, J. D. (*L*), 524 *St. Andrews*	38
Mills, Hon. C. T. (*C*), 358 *Uxbridge*	4,708
Mitchell, W. F. (*C*), 311 *Dartford*	817
Molloy, M. (*N*), 591 *Carlow*	unop.
Molteno, P. A. (*L*), 538 *Dumfriesshire*	575
Mond, Sir A., Bt. (*L*), 476 *Swansea Town*	1,645
Monsell, B. M. E. (*C*), 433 *Evesham*	1,418
Montagu, Hon. E. S. (*L*), 235 *Chesterton*	505
Mooney, J. J. (*N*), 582 *Newry*	537
Moore, W., K.C. (*C*), 589 *Armagh, N.*	unop.
Morgan, G. H. (*L*), 251 *Truro*	611
Morgan, J. L., K.C. (*L*), 481 *Carmarthenshire, W.*	3,625
Morpeth, Viscount (*C*), 74 *Birmingham, S.*	3,731
Morrison, Maj. J. A. (*C*), 167 *Nottingham, E.*	152
Morton, A. C. (*L*), 564 *Sutherland*	656
Mount, W. A. (*C*), 230 *Newbury*	2,358
Muldoon, J. (*N*), 667 *Wicklow, E.*	unop.
Munro, R., K.C. (*L*), 526 *Wick Burghs*	275
Murray, Capt. Hon. A. C. (*L*), 545 *Kincardine*	2,035
Muspratt, M. (*L*), 144 *Exchange*	161
Nannetti, J. P. (*N*), 574 *College Green*	3,320
Neilson, F. (*L*), 241 *Hyde*	15
Newdegate, F. A. Newdigate- (*C*), 422 *Tamworth*	5,514
Newman, J. R. P. (*C*), 354 *Enfield*	1,242
Newton, H. K. (*C*), 285 *Harwich*	1,149
Nicholson, C. N. (*L*), 445 *Doncaster*	3,569
Nicholson, Col. W. G. (*C*), 301 *Petersfield*	2,685
Nield, H. (*C*), 353 *Ealing*	4,706
Nolan, J. (*N*), 638 *Louth, S.*	unop.
Norton, Capt. C. W. (*L*), 36 *Newington, W.*	412
Nugent, Sir W. R., Bt. (*N*), 664 *Westmeath, S.*	unop.
Nussey, Sir T. W., Bt. (*L*), 177 *Pontefract*	409
Nuttall, H. (*L*), 332 *Stretford*	2,291
O'Brien, P. (*N*), 579 *Kilkenny City*	unop.
O'Brien, W. (*Ind. N*), 572 *Cork City*	306
O'Connor, John (*N*), 625 *Kildare, N.*	unop.
O'Connor, T. P. (*N*), 146 *Scotland*	2,167
O'Doherty, P. (*N*), 606 *Donegal, N.*	unop.
O'Donnell, J. (*Ind. N*), 641 *Mayo, S.*	441
O'Donnell, T. (*N*), 624 *Kerry, W.*	unop.
O'Dowd, J. (*N*) 652 *Sligo, S.*	unop.
Ogden, F. (*L*), 454 *Pudsey*	1,424
O'Grady, J. (*Lab.*), 134 *Leeds, E.*	3,065
O'Kelly, E. P. (*N*), 668 *Wicklow, W.*	unop.
O'Kelly, J. J. (*N*), 649 *Roscommon, N.*	unop.
O'Malley, W. (*N*), 617 *Connemara*	unop.
O'Neill, Capt. Hon. A. E. B. (*C*), 585 *Antrim, Mid*	unop.
O'Neill, C., M.B. (*N*), 590 *Armagh, S.*	unop.
O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (*N*), 634 *Limerick, W.*	unop.
O'Shee, J. J. (*N*), 662 *Waterford, W.*	444
Paget, A. H. (*C*), 93 *Cambridge*	586
Palmer, G. M. (*L*), 279 *Jarrow*	67
Parker, Sir H. G. G. (*C*), 116 *Gravesend*	674
Parker, J. (*Lab.*), 119 *Halifax*	4,339
Parkes, E. (*C*), 70 *Birmingham, C.*	4,304
Partington, O. (*L*), 259 *High Peak*	106
Pearce, W. (*L*), 51 *Limehouse*	431
Pearson, Hon. W. H. M. (*L*), 402 *Eye*	377
Pease, Rt. Hon. J. A. (*L*), 456 *Rotherham*	unop.
Peel, Capt. R. F. (*C*), 406 *Woodbridge*	894
Peel, Hon. W. R. W. (*C*), 208 *Taunton*	368
Perkins, W. F. (*C*), 300 *New Forest*	2,093
Peto, B. E. (*C*), 427 *Devizes*	967
Philipps, Col. Ivor, D.S.O. (*L*), 198 *Southampton*	1,024
Philipps, Sir O., K.C.M.G. (*L*), 474 *Pembroke*	705
Phillips, J. (*N*), 636 *Longford, N.*	unop.
Pickersgill, E. H. (*L*), 3 *Bethnal Green, S.W.*	978
Pirie, Capt. D. V. (*L*), 496 *Aberdeen, N.*	1,983
Pointer, J. (*Lab.*), 191 *Attercliffe*	1,676
Pollard, Sir G. H. (*L*), 326 *Eccles*	411
Pollock, E. M., K.C. (*C*), 213 *Warwick*	954
Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (*L*), 525 *Stirling*	2,052
Power, P. J. (*N*), 661 *Waterford, E.*	unop.
Powlett, Hon. W. G. A. Orde- (*C*), 436 *Richmond*	1,083
Pretyman, E. G. (*C*), 283 *Chelmsford*	2,545
Price, C. E. (*L*), 502 *Edinburgh, C.*	1,985
Price, Sir R. J. (*L*), 362 *Norfolk, E.*	1,244
Priestley, A. (*L*), 115 *Grantham*	145
Priestley, Sir W. E. B. (*L*), 82 *Bradford, E.*	2,695
Primrose, Hon. N. (*L*), 237 *Wisbech*	200
Pringle, W. M. R. (*L*), 550 *Lanark, N.W.*	894
Proby, Col. D. J. (*C*), 288 *Saffron Walden*	272
Quilter, W. E. C. (*C*), 405 *Sudbury*	1,068
Radford, G. H. (*L*), 221 *Islington, E.*	329
Raffan, P. W. (*L*), 336 *Leigh*	679
Rainy, A. R., M.B. (*L*), 518 *Kilmarnock*	3,236
Randles, Sir J. S. (*C*), 252 *Cockermouth*	941
Rankin, Sir J., Bart. (*C*), 302 *Leominster*	831
Raphael, H. H. (*L*), 261 *Repton*	786
Ratcliffe, Lt.-Col. R. F., V.D. (*C*), 395 *Burton*	unop.
Rawlinson, J. F. P., K.C. (*C*), 464 *Camb. U.*	unop.
Rawson, Col. R. H. (*C*), 411 *Reigate*	2,624
Rea, Rt. Hon. R. (*L*), 197 *South Shields*	3,019
Rea, W. R. (*L*), 190 *Scarborough*	292
Reddy, M. (*N*), 629 *Birr*	unop.
Redmond, J. E. (*N*), 583 *Waterford*	unop.
Redmond, W. H. K. (*N*), 594 *Clare, E.*	unop.
Rees, Sir J. D., K.C.I.E. (*L*), 473 *Montgomery*	13
Remnant, J. F. (*C*), 14 *Holborn*	2,784
Rendall, A. (*L*), 295 *Thornbury*	1,019
Rice, Hon. W. F. (*C*), 85 *Brighton*	4,061
Richards, T. (*Lab.*), 361 *Monmouth, W.*	10,250
Rickett, Sir J. C. (*L*), 452 *Osgoldcross*	4,677
Ridley, S. Forde (*C*), 184 *Rochester*	132
Robartes, Hon. T. C. R. Agar- (*L*), 249 *St. Austell*	3,087
Roberts, C. H. (*L*), 140 *Lincoln*	2,166
Roberts, G. H. (*Lab.*), 166 *Norwich*	2,639
Roberts, Sir J. H., Bart. (*L*), 485 *Denbighshire, W.*	3,025
Roberts, S. (*C*), 194 *Ecclesall*	211
Robertson, J. M. (*L*), 374 *Tyneside*	5,351
Robertson, Sir G. S., K.C.S.I. (*L*), 81 *Bradford, C.*	1,641
Robinson, S. (*L*), 478 *Brecknockshire*	2,470
Roch, W. F. (*L*), 494 *Pembrokeshire*	2,844
Roche, A. (*N*), 573 *Cork City*	209
Roche, J. (*N*), 618 *Galway, E.*	unop.
Roe, Sir T. (*L*), 104 *Derby*	2,305
Rolleston, Sir J. F. L. (*C*), 304 *Hertford*	1,692
Ronaldshay, Earl of (*C*), 356 *Hornsey*	3,381
Rothschild, L. (*C*), 232 *Aylesbury*	1,463
Rowntree, A. S. (*L*), 225 *York*	10
Royds, E. (*C*), 349 *Stockport*	1,265
Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (*L*), 108 *Dewsbury*	3,135
Rutherford, W. W. (*C*), 148 *W. Derby*	1,508
Salter, A. C., K.C. (*C*), 297 *Basingstoke*	3,685
Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. L. (*L*), 435 *Cleveland*	1,853
Samuel, Sir H. S. (*C*), 31 *Norwood*	1,778
Samuel, J. (*L*), 204 *Stockton-on-Tees*	1,113
Samuel, S. M. (*L*), 56 *Whitechapel*	561
Sanders, R. A. (*C*), 388 *Bridgwater*	1,679
Sanderson, L., K.C. (*C*), 423 *Appleby*	467
Sandys, Capt. G. J. (*C*), 394 *Wells*	1,266
Sandys, Col. T. M. (*C*), 334 *Bootle*	1,085
Sassoon, Sir E. A., Bt. (*C*), 128 *Hythe*	1,792
Scanlan, T. (*N*), 651 *Sligo, N.*	unop.

	Maj.
Schwann, Sir C. E., Bt. (*L*), 152*Manchester, N.*	1,259
Scott, A. H. (*L*), 62*Ashton-under-Lyne*	293
Scott, Sir S. E., Bt. (*C*), 34*Marylebone, W.*	1,977
Seddon, J. A. (*Lab.*), 337*Newton*	752
Seely, Col. Rt. Hon. J. E. B., D.S.O. (*L*), 260*Ilkeston*	3,333
Shackleton, D. J. (*Lab.*), 323*Clitheroe*	7,146
Shaw, Sir T. F. C. E., Bt.(*L*), 200*Stafford*	85
Shee, Maj. M. Archer-, D.S.O. (*C*), 12*Clerkenwell*	322
Sheehan, D. D. (*Ind. N.*), 597*Mid Cork*	825
Sheehy, D. (*N*), 644*Meath, S.*	unop.
Sherwell, A. J. (*L*), 124*Huddersfield*	1,472
Shortt, E. (*L*), 161*Newcastle*	4,712
Simon, Sir J. A., K.C. (*L*), 290*Walthamstow*	2,766
Smiley, P. Kerr- (*C*), 586*Antrim, N.*	384
Smith, F. E., K.C. (*C*), 147*Walton*	1,114
Smith, H. B. Lees (*L*), 163*Northampton*	829
Smyth, T. F. (*N*), 632*Leitrim, S.*	unop.
Snowden, P. (*Lab.*), 77*Blackburn*	2,609
Soames, A. W. (*L*), 366*Norfolk, S.*	1,087
Soares, E. J. (*L*), 264*Barnstaple*	unop.
Spicer, Sir A., Bt. (*L*), 17*Hackney, C.*	576
Stanier, B. (*C.*), 385*Newport*	1,246
Stanley, Hon. A., M.V.O. (*C*), 338*Ormskirk*	2,240
Stanley, A. (*Lab.*), 400*Staffs, N. W.*	2,812
Stanley, Maj. Hon. G. F. (*C*), 180*Preston*	1,987
Starkey, J. R. (*C*), 378*Newark*	879
Stewart, G. (*C*), 245*Wirral*	1,447
Stewart, Sir M. J. MacT., Bt. (*C.*), 546*Kirkcudbright*	41
Storey, S. (*Ind. T. R.*), 206*Sunderland*	805
Strachey, Sir E., Bart. (*L*), 392*Somerset, S.*	511
Strauss, A. (*C*), 37*Paddington, N.*	893
Summers, J. W. (*L*), 470*Flint*	427
Sutherland, J. E. (*L*), 506*Elgin Burghs*	1,830
Sutton, J. E. (*Lab.*), 151*Manchester, E.*	1,019
Sykes, A. J. (*C*), 242*Knutsford*	1,115
Talbot, Lord E. B., D.S.O. (*C*), 413*Chichester*	3,251
Taylor, J. W. (*Lab.*), 277*Chester-le-Street*	5,793
Taylor, T. C. (*L*), 331*Radcliffe*	1,540
Taylor, Col. G. Kyffin- (*C*), 145*Kirkdale*	841
Tennant, H. J. (*L*), 533*Berwickshire*	32
Terrell, G. (*C*), 425*Chippenham*	288
Terrell, H., K.C. (*C*), 114*Gloucester*	126
Thomas, Sir A. (*L*), 487*Glamorgan, E.*	8,994
Thomas, A., K.C. (*L*), 480*Carmarthensh.*	5,168
Thomas, D. A. (*L*), 466*Cardiff*	1,555
Thomas, J. H. (*Lab.*), 105*Derby*	2,142
Thompson, Maj. E. C. Meysey- (*C*), 396*Handsworth*	5,106
Thompson, R. (*C*), 569*Belfast, N.*	2,324
Thompson, W. Mitchell- (*C*), 620*Down, N.*	unop.
Thorne, G. R. (*L*), 220*Wolverhampton, E.*	814
Thorne, W. T.(*Lab.*), 59*West Ham, S.*	4,882
Thynne, Lord A. G. (*C*), 65*Bath*	190
Tobin, A. A., K.C. (*C*), 181*Preston*	1,621
Toulmin, G. (*L*), 91*Bury*	608
Trevelyan, C. P. (*L*), 446*Elland*	2,783
Tryon, Capt. G. C. (*C*), 84*Brighton*	4,119
Tullibardine, Marquess of, M.V.O., D.S.O. (*C*), 558*Perthshire, W.*	298
Twist, H. (*Lab.*), 217*Wigan*	510
Ure, Rt. Hon. A., K.C. (*L*), 553*Linlithgow.*	2,915
Valentia, Viscount (*C*), 172*Oxford City*	1,211
Verney, F. W. (*L*), 233*Buckingham*	111
Verrall, G. H. (*C*), 336*Newmarket*	120
Vivian, H. H. (*L*), 68*Birkenhead*	144
Wadsworth, J. (*Lab.*), 447*Hallamshire*	4,008
Walker, H. de R. (*L*), 344*Melton*	123
Walker, Col. W. Hall- (*C*), 340*Widnes*	1,092
Walrond, Hon. W. L. C. (*C*), 268*Tiverton*	792
Walsh, S. (*Lab.*), 335*Ince*	2,694
Walters, J. T. (*L*), 192*Brightside*	1,956
Walton, Sir J., Bart. (*L*), 443*Barnsley*	7,372
Ward, Arnold S. (*C*), 307*Watford*	1,551
Ward, J. (*Lab.*), 205*Stoke*	1,991
Ward, W. D. (*L*), 199*Southampton*	956
Warde, Col. C. E. (*C*), 314*Medway*	2,808
Wardle, G. J. (*Lab.*), 202*Stockport*	1,414
Waring, Capt. W. (*L*), 532*Banff*	2,013
Warner, Col. Sir T. C. T., Bart., C.B. (*L*), 399*Lichfield*	867
Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (*L*), 536*Clackmannan*	1,268
Wason, J. C. (*L*), 555*Orkney*	3,123
Waterlow, D. S. (*L*), 231*Islington, N.*	31
Watt, H. A. (*L*), 512*College*	702
Wedgwood, J. C. (*L*), 160*Newcastle-under-Lyne*	1,408
Weir, J. G. (*L*), 561*Ross and Cromarty*	3,012
Wheler, G. C. H. (*C*), 312*Faversham*	2,044
White, Sir G. (*L*), 365*Norfolk, N. W.*	1,208
White, Maj. G. D. (*C*), 339*Southport*	419
White, J. D. (*L*), 537*Dumbarton*	702
White, Sir L. (*L*), 439*Buckrose*	218
White, P. (*N*), 643*Meath, N.*	unop.
Whitehouse, J. H. (*L*), 548*Lanark, Mid*	391
Whitley, J. H. (*L*), 118*Halifax*	4,750
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. (*L*), 460*Spen Valley*	1,378
Whyte, A. F. (*L*), 523*Perth*	738
Wiles, T. (*L*), 24*Islington, S.*	731
Wilkie, A. (*Lab.*), 501*Dundee*	5,813
Williams, A. (*L*), 176*Plymouth*	311
Williams, Capt. E. Crawshay- (*L*), 138*Leics.*	6,005
Williams, J. (*Lab.*), 488*Hower*	6,780
Williams, Col. P., V.D. (*L*), 157*Middlesbrough*	2,914
Williams, Col. R., V.D. (*C*), 274*Dorset, W.*	1,252
Williams, W. L. (*L*), 467*Carmarthen*	2,232
Williams, W. E. Hume-, K.C. (*C*), 376*Bassetlaw*	341
Williamson, Sir A., Bart. (*L*), 539*Elginsh.*	1,183
Willoughby, Maj. Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond- (*C*), 351*Stamford*	356
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord (*C*), 347*Horncastle*	870
Wilson, Maj. A. S. (*C*), 440*Holderness*	385
Wilson, Hon. G. G., D.S.O. (*L*), 127*Hull, W.*	1,717
Wilson, H. J. (*L*), 448*Holmfirth*	3,296
Wilson, J. (*Lab.*), 280*Durham, Mid*	unop.
Wilson, J. W. (*L*), 434*Worcestershire, N.*	319
Wilson, T. F. (*L*), 549*Lanarkshire, N.E.*	2,093
Wilson, W. T. (*Lab.*), 333*Westhoughton*	2,432
Winfrey, R. (*L*), 367*Norfolk, S.W.*	239
Wing, T. H. (*L*), 117*Grimsby*	322
Winterton, Earl (*C*), 416*Horsham*	2,790
Wolff, G. W. (*C*), 568*Belfast, E.*	unop.
Wood, Hon. E. F. L. (*C*), 455*Ripon*	1,244
Wood, J. (*C*), 201*Stalybridge*	57
Wood, T. McK. (*L*), 513*St. Rollox*	3,179
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-, K.C. (*C*), 195*Hallam*	216
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. G. (*C*), 109*Dover*	1,758
Yerburgh, R. A. (*C*), 98*Chester*	202
Young, S. (*N*), 592*Cavan, E.*	unop.
Young, W. (*L*), 557*Perthshire, E.*	1,181
Younger, G. (*C*), 498*Ayr*	53
Younger, W. (*L*), 556*Peebles*	206
Yoxall, Sir J. H. (*L*), 169*Nottingham, W.*	2,303

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—£45,180.

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M.P. for Penrith Div. of Cumberland.....£5,000
Chairman of Committees, The Rt. Hon. Alfred Emmott.....£2,500
Deputy Chairman, J. H. Whitley.....£1,000
Temporary Chairmen, The Rt. Hon. Charles Beilby Stuart Wortley; Charles Fenwick; and Alfred Hutton.....*unpaid*

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Palace of Westminster.....£2,000
Clerk Assistant, A. W. Nicholson, C.B.....£1,500
Second do., Thomas Lonsdale Webster ...£1,000
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office and Clerk of the Fees, Wm. Gibbons, C.B. £1,000
Principal Clerk of Committees, Sir E. H. Doyle, Bart. £1,000
Clerk of the Journals, G. C. Giffard £1,250
Principal Clerk Private Bill Office, John Henry William Somerset £1,000
Senior Clerks, C. V. Frere; S. L. Simeon; A. I. Dasent; H. West; H. A. Ferguson-Davie; A. H. Ellis .....£650 to £800
Assistant Clerks, P. W. Bull; F. R. Williams-Wynn; William E. Grey; F. C. Holland; J. W. G. Bond; H. C. Dawkins; R. P. Colomb; B. H. Fell; R. E. Childers; J. Scott Porter; F. C. Bramwell; W. T. Legge .....each £300 to £600
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. L. Lockton ..£400
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Philip Smith .....£450 to £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Henry D. Erskine, C.V.O.£1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset £800
Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine £650
Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. £500
Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, D.D.£400
Counsel to Speaker, Ernest Moon, K.C.....£1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Charles Walter Campion £800
Librarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth £1,000
Assistant do., Vivian Kitto £500
Editor of the Official Debates, J. Dods Shaw £600
Deputy do., W. T. Perkins £350

The Order of Merit—O.M.

INSTITUTED *26th June*, 1902.

Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil; the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves, upon the badge. Membership of this Order confers no precedence, but those holding it are authorised to place the letters O.M. after the G.C.B. and before the other Orders.

MILITARY MEMBERS.	CIVIL MEMBERS.
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts of Kandahar, V.C., K.G., K.P.	Viscount Morley.
Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P.	Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.
Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener, G.C.B.	Lord Lister, F.R.S.
Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B.	Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema.
Field-Marshal Sir George Stuart White, V.C., G.C.B.	Earl of Cromer.
Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, G.C.B.	Rt. Hon. James Bryce.
Field-Marshal Prince Yamagata.	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker.
Field-Marshal Prince Oyama.	Professor Henry Jackson.
Admiral Count Togo.	Alfred Russel Wallace.
	Sir William Crookes, F.R.S.
	Thomas Hardy.
	Secretary and Registrar, Col. Hon. Sir Henry Chas. Legge, K.C.V.O.

The Civil List.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Land Revenues of the Crown have been collected on the public account since 1760, when King George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annuity. The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the Civil List, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons :—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000	Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Salaries of Household	125,800	Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	6,000
Expenses of Household	193,000	Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Works	20,000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
Royal Bounty	13,200	Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
Unappropriated	8,000	Duchess of Albany	6,000
	£470,000	Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg)	6,000
		Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000
		His late Majesty's Daughters	18,000

Prime Minister	Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C.	*unpaid*
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G.	£10,000
Lord President of the Council	Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.	2,000
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Crewe, K.G.	*unpaid*
First Lord of the Treasury	The Prime Minister	5,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	Reginald McKenna, K.C.	4,500
Secretaries of State :—		
Home Affairs	Winston Spencer Churchill	5,000
Foreign Affairs	Sir Edward Grey, Bart.	5,000
Colonies	Lewis Harcourt	5,000
War	Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C.	5,000
India	Earl of Crewe, K.G.	5,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	David Lloyd George	5,000
Secretary for Scotland	Lord Pentland	2,000
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Augustine Birrell, K.C.	4,425
Postmaster-General	Herbert Samuel	2,500
Presidents of Committees of the Council :—		
Board of Trade	Sydney Buxton	5,000
Local Government Board	John Burns	5,000
Board of Agriculture	Earl Carrington, K.G.	2,000
Board of Education	Walter Runciman	2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Joseph Albert Pease	2,000
First Commissioner of Works	Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.	2,000

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

Admiralty :—		
First Lord	(In the Cabinet)	4,500
First Sea Lord	Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Arthur Knyvett Wilson, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.	1,500
Second Sea Lord	Vice-Adm. Sir Francis C. B. Bridgeman, K.C.B.	1,500
Third Sea Lord and Comptroller	Rear-Admiral Charles John Briggs	1,750
Fourth Sea Lord	Capt. Charles Edward Madden, C.V.O.	1,500
Civil Lord	George Lambert	1,000
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary	Thomas James Macnamara	2,000
Army Council :—		
Secretary of State for War	(In the Cabinet)	5,000
First Military Member—Chief of the Imperial General Staff	General Sir W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B., A.D.C. GENERAL	3,000
Second Military Member — Adjutant-General	Maj.-General John S. Ewart, C.B., A.D.C. GENERAL	3,000
Third Military Member — Quarter-Master-General	Major-General Sir Herbert S. G. Miles, K.C.B.	2,000
Fourth Military Member — Master-General of the Ordnance	Major-General Sir Charles F. Hadden, K.C.B.	2,000
Civil Member — Parliamentary Under Secretary	Lord Lucas	1,500
Finance Member—Financial Secretary	Charles Edward Mallet	1,500
Parliamentary Under Secretaries :—		
Home Office	C. F. G. Masterman	1,500
Foreign Office	Thomas McKinnon Wood	1,500
War Office	(See Army Council)	1,500
Colonial Office	Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O.	1,500
India Office	Hon. E. S. Montagu	1,500
Board of Trade	H. J. Tennant	1,200
Local Government Board	J. Herbert Lewis	1,200
Board of Education	C. P. Trevelyan	1,200
Treasury :—		
Junior Lords	John Henry Whitley; John W. Gulland; W. Wedgwood Benn, *each* £1,000; Oswald Partington; E. J. Soares; F. H. Illingworth	*unpaid*
Financial Secretary	Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse	2,000
Patronage Secretary	Master of Elibank	2,000
Paymaster-General	Lord Ashby St. Ledgers	*unpaid*
Attorney-General	Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, K.C.	*(and fees)* 7,000
Solicitor-General	Sir John Allsebrook Simon, K.C.	*(and fees)* 6,000

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Alexander Ure, K.C.	£5,000
Solicitor-General	William Hunter, K.C	2,000

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.	£20,000
Lord Chancellor	Sir Samuel Walker, Bart.	8,000
Attorney-General	Redmond Barry, K.C.	5,000
Solicitor-General	Charles A. O'Connor	2,000

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State.—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In **1905** the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In **1433**, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and until **1794** two seems to have been the normal number. From **1688** to **1782** one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home,

Date.	Premier.	Exchequer.	Home (1782).	Foreign (1782).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
Dec. 23, 1783	W. Pitt (æt. 24)	W. Pitt	Portland	Grenville	W. Windham	*H. Dundas*
Mar. 17, 1801	H. Addington	H. Addington	Portland Pelham C. Yorke	Hawkesbury	C. Yorke C. Bathurst	*Hobart*
May 15, 1804	W. Pitt	W. Pitt	Hawkesbury	Harrowby Mulgrave	W. Dundas	*Camden* *Castlereagh*
Feb. 11, 1806	Grenville	Ld. H. Petty	Spencer	C. J. Fox Howick	Gen. Fitzpatrick	*W. Windham*
Mar. 31, 1807	Portland	S. Perceval	Hawkesbury	G. Canning Bathurst	Gen. Pulteney Ld.G. L.-Gower	*Castlereagh*
Dec. 2, 1809	S. Perceval	S. Perceval	R. Ryder	Wellesley	Palmerston	*Liverpool*
June 9, 1812	Liverpool	N. Vansittart F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth R. Peel	Londonderry G. Canning	Palmerston	*Bathurst*
Apr. 24, 1827 Sept. 5, 1827	G. Canning Goderich	G. Canning J. C. Herries	S. Bourne Lansdowne	Dudley Dudley	Palmerston Palmerston	*Goderich* *W. Huskisson*
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington	H. Goulbourn	R. Peel	Dudley	Palmerston Hardinge Ld F. L.-Gower	*W Huskisson* *Sir G. Murray*
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	C. W. W. Wynn Sir H. Parnell E. Ellice	*Goderich* *Hon. E. Stanley*
July 18, 1834 Dec. 26, 1834	Melbourne Sir R. Peel	Althorp Sir R. Peel	Duncannon H. Goulbourn	Palmerston Wellington	E. Ellice J. C. Herries	*Hon. T. S. Rice* *Aberdeen*
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell Normanby	Palmerston	Howick T. B. Macaulay Sir H. Hardinge	*Glenelg* *Normanby* *Ld. J. Russell*
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen	Sir T. Fremantle Hon. S. Herbert	*Stanley* *W. E. Gladstone*
July 6, 1846	Ld. J. Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston Granville	Hon F. Maule	*Grey*
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	W. Beresford	*Sir J. Pakington*
Dec. 28, 1852	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell Clarendon	Hn. S. Herbert Newcastle	*Newcastle* Sir G. Grey Lord J. Russell
Feb 10, 1855	Palmerston	W.E.Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Hon. S. Herbert SirW. Molesworth H. Labouchere
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole T.S.S. Estcourt	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel	Stanley Sir E. B. Lytton
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston	W.E.Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis Sir G. Grey	Ld. J. Russell	Hn. S. Herbert Sir G. C. Lewis deGrey & Ripon	Newcastle E. Cardwell
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	ete Grey & Ripon Hartington	E. Cardwell
July 6, 1866 Feb. 27, 1868	Derby B. Disraeli	B. Disraeli G. W. Hunt	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley Stanley	Gen. Peel Sir J. Pakington	Carnarvon Buckingham
Dec. 9, 1868	W.E. G'dstone	R. Lowe W.E.Gladstone	H. A. Bruce R. Lowe	Clarendon Granville	E. Cardwell	Granville Kimberley
Feb. 21, 1874	B. Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross	Derby Salisbury	G. Hardy Col. F. A. Stanley	Carnarvon Sir M. H.-Beach
Apr. 28, 1880	W.E. G'dstone	W.E.Gladstone H.C.E.Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville	H. C. E. Childers Hartington	Kimberley Derby
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M. H.-Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	W. H. Smith	Col. F. A. Stanley
Feb. 6, 1886	W.E.Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H.C.-Bannerman	Granville
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury	Ld.R.Churchill G. J. Goschen	H. Matthews	Iddesleigh Salisbury	W. H. Smith E. Stanhope	E. Stanhope Knutsford
Aug. 18, 1892	W.E.Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H.C.-Bannerman	Ripon
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Kimberley	H.C.-Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1895	Salisbury BalfouristLd	Sir M.H.-Beach	Sir M. W. Ridley C. T. Ritchie	Salisbury Lansdowne	Lansdowne St. J. Brodrick	J. Chamberlain
July 12, 1902	A. J Balfour	C. T. Ritchie A.Chamberlain	A. Akers-Douglas	Lansdowne	St. J. Brodrick H.O.A.-Forster	J. Chamberlain A.Lyttelton
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C.-Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane	Elgin
April 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone W. S. Churchill	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane	Crewe L. Harcourt

and other Officers of State.

Irish, and Colonial business. In 1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business. The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed.

Ld. Chancellor.	Ld. President.	Board of Trade.	Admiralty.	India (1784 & 1858).	Ld. Lieut. (1801).	Chief Secretary (Ireland).
Loughborough	Chatham		Spencer	*H. Dundas*	Cornwallis	Castlereagh.
Eldon	Portland		St. Vincent	*Dartmouth*; *Castlereagh*	Hardwicke	C. Abbott. W. Wickham. Sir E. Nepean
Eldon	Portland; Sidmouth; Camden	Montrose	Melville; Barham	*Castlereagh*	Hardwicke; Powis	Sir E. Nepean. N. Vansittart. C. Long.
Erskine	Fitzwilliam; Sidmouth	Auckland	Sir C. Grey; Hon. T. Grenville	*Minto*; *G. Tierney*	Bedford	W. Elliott.
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave	*R. R. Dundas*	Richmond	Sir A. Wellesley.
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave; C. P. Yorke	*R. R. Dundas*	Richmond	Hon. R. Dund'. W. W. Pole.
Eldon	Harrowby	Clancarty; Hn. F. J. Robinson; W. Huskisson	Melville	*Buckinghamsh.*; *G. Canning*; *C. Bathurst*; *C. W. W. Wynn*	Richmond; Whitworth; Talbot	R. Peel. C. Grant. H. Goulbourn.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W. Huskisson	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C. Grant	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W. V. Fitzgerald; J. C. Herries	Clarence; Melville	*Melville*; *Ellenborough*	Anglesey; Northumberland	Ld. F. L. Gower. Sir H. Hardinge.
Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J. Graham	*C. Grant*	Anglesey; Wellesley; Harrington	E. G. S. Stanley. Sir J. Hobhouse. E. J. Littleton.
Brougham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson	Auckland	*C. Grant*	Harrington	E. J. Littleton.
Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	A. Baring	de Grey	*Ellenborough*	Harrington	Sir H. Hardinge.
(In c'mission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson; H. Labouchere	Auckland; Minto	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Mulgrave; Ebrington	Morpeth. Elliot.
Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe	Ripon; W. E. Gladstone; Dalhousie	Haddington; Ellenborough	*Ellenborough*; *Fitzgerald*; *Rupon*	de Grey; Heytesbury	Sir T. F. Fremantle. Lincoln.
Cottenham; (in c'mission) Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon; H. Labouchere	Auckland; Sir F. T. Baring	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Bessborough; Clarendon	H. Labouchere. Sir W. Somerville.
St. Leonards	Lonsdale	J. W. Henley	Northumberland	*J. C. Herries*	Eglinton	Naas.
Cranworth	Granville; Ld J. Russell	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham	*Sir C. Wood*	St. Germans	Sir J. Young.
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A.	Sir J. Graham; Sir C. Wood	*Sir C. Wood*; *R. Vernon Smith*	Carlisle	E. Horsman. H. A. Herbert.
Chelmsford	Salisbury	J. W. Henley; Donoughmore	Sir J. Pakington	*Ellenborough*; *Stanley*	Eglinton	Naas.
Campbell; Westbury; Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Carlisle; Wodehouse	E. Cardwell. Sir R. Peel.
Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood; de Grey & Ripon	Wodehouse	C. Fortescue.
Chelmsford	Buckingham; Marlborough	Sir S. Northcote; Richmond	Sir J. Pakington; H. L. Corry	Cranborne; Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn	Naas. Col. W. Patten.
Cairns	Marlborough	Richmond	H. L. Corry	Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn	Col. W. Patten.
Hatherley	Ripon	J. Bright	H. C. Childers	Argyll	Spencer	C. Fortescue. Hartington.
Selborne	Aberdare	C. Fortescue	G. J. Goschen			
Cairns	Richmond	Sir C. Adderley; Sandon	G. Ward Hunt; W. H. Smith	Salisbury; Cranbrook	Abercorn; Marlborough	Sir M. H. Beach. J. Lowther.
Selborne	Spencer; Carlingford	J. Chamberlain	Northbrook	Hartington; Kimberley	Cowper; Spencer	W. E. Forster. Ld. F. Cavendish. G. O. Trevelyan. H. C. Bannerman.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond; E. Stanhope	Ld. G. Hamilton	Ld. R. Churchill	Carnarvon	Sir W. H. Dyke. W. H. Smith.
Herschell	Spencer	A. J. Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P.; Sir M. H. Beach	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cross	L'donderry; Zetland	Sir M. H. Beach. A. J. Balfour.
Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton	W. L. Jackson. J. Morley.
Herschell	Rosebery	A. J. Mundella; J. Bryce	Spencer	H. H. Fowler	Houghton	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Devonshire	C. T. Ritchie	G. J. Goschen	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cadogan	G. W. Balfour. G. Wyndham.
Halsbury	Devonshire; Londonderry	G. W. Balfour; Salisbury	Selborne; Cawdor	Ld. G. Hamilton; St. J. Brodrick	Dudley	G. Wyndham. W. H. Long.
Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	J. Morley	Aberdeen	J. Bryce. A. Birrell.
Loreburn	Tweedmouth; Wolverh'ton; Beauchamp; Morley	W. S. Churchill; Sydney Buxton	R. McKenna	Morley (Visct.); Crewe	Aberdeen	A. Birrell.

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W.

The management of all maritime affairs, the government of the Royal Navy, jurisdiction in maritime cases, and the appointment and commissioning of Naval Officers, was in early times the province of the "Lord High Admiral," the ninth Great Officer of State. The judicial functions of the office have long been vested in other hands, and the office itself has been "in commission" since 1708 (except for a short time in 1827, when the Duke of Clarence was Lord High Admiral), the duties being performed by "Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom." These Commissioners, or "Lords of the Admiralty" as they are more generally called, consist of a Political "First Lord" (who, by virtue of the importance of his office, is a Cabinet Minister), a "First Sea Lord," "Second Sea Lord," "Third Sea Lord and Controller," and a "Fourth Sea Lord," now always selected from Officers of the Service, with a Political "Civil Lord." There is also a "Parliamentary and Financial Secretary" and a non-political Permanent Secretary. The *net* amount provided in the Navy Estimates 1910-11, for administration, is £538,800.

(See NAVAL DEPARTMENT, *pp.* 210-212.)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. Board of, 4 & 8 Whitehall Place; 3 St. James's Square, and 43 Parliament Street, S.W.

The Board of Agriculture was established by the Act of 1889, when there were transferred to it the duties of the Privy Council in connection with Diseases of Animals, and the functions of the Land Commissioners for England. Technically, the membership of the Board is analogous to that of the Local Government "Board," and "Board" of Education, but in effect the establishment consists of a President, a Parliamentary Secretary, a Permanent Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, &c., and the main functions are to prevent the introduction or spread of certain diseases among animals, to control the transit of animals and the exportation of horses, to deal with insect and fungus pests, to collect and distribute information relating to agriculture, horticulture and forestry in Great Britain, to administer the Grant voted by Parliament to the Board for Agriculture, Education in England and Wales, to collect and publish agricultural statistics, to administer the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in Great Britain so far as the latter relate to agricultural produce, to control the redemption of tithe rent charge and the enclosure of common land, to enfranchise copyhold land, to administer the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts and the Acts relating to the improvement of land by private owners, to administer the Acts relating to Sea, Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries as regards England and Wales, and to conduct the English share of the International Fisheries Investigations in the North Sea. The Board also publish a monthly "Journal," price 4*d.* By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903 certain powers and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Trade with respect to fisheries were transferred to this Department, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The Board also control the Ordnance Survey of the U.K., which is the subject of a separate Vote. By an Order in Council of 28 March, 1903, the supervision of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, was transferred to the Board. The cost of administration in the financial year 1910-11 was estimated at £185,710.

President, Rt. Hon. the Earl Carrington, K.G. £2,000
Private Secs., E. B. Shine, £300; and C. W. B. Prescott.....£100
Permanent Sec., Sir Thomas H. Elliott, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, W. R. Gilbert £100
Parliamentary Sec., Col. Sir E. Strachey, Bart., M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., E. Strachey, £250; Capt. W. Waring, M.P. .....*unp.*
Assistant Secretaries, Arthur W. Anstruther, C.B.; W. E. Archer; Robt. H. Rew; and T. H. Middleton £800 to £1,000
Small Holdings Commissioners, E. J. Cheney and M. T. Baines .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assist. do., S. Mager; J. Owen.....£600 to £800
Legal Adviser, James William Clark, K.C. £800 to £1,000
Assist. Legal Adviser, F. A. Jones .....£600 to £800
Assist. Commissioners or Inspectors, T. R. C. Dill; G. P. Leach .....*paid by fees*
Technical Adviser in Botany, Lt.-Col. D. Prain, C.I.E., F.R.S.
Chief Agricultural Analyst, Prof. Sir E. T. Thorpe, C.B., D.SC., F.R.S.
Chief Veterinary Officer, S. Stockman, M.R.C.V.S. £800 to £1,000
Assistant do., J. McI. McCall, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.V.S. £600 to £750
Superintending Inspectors, A. E. Brooke-Hunt; E. G. Haygarth Brown; Lt.-Col. Sir Edward H. St. L. Clarke, Bart.; C. E. Fryer, I.S.O.; F. A. Fulford; E. T. Kenyon .....£500 to £700
General Inspectors, F. W. Carter; J. Cornelius; W. S. Douglas; R. P. P. Fulford; A. K. Kemble; Capt. G. R. Spencer; and T. H. Sutton .....£400 to £500
Inspectors, N. B. Batterbury; F. N. Curtis Bennett; A. B. Bruce; D. A. H. M. Craigie; G. T. Dixon; J. Edwards; J. Evans; G. C. Fox; F. France-Hayhurst; W. B. Hooper; E. Garnsey; G. M. Gough; F. Jorgensen; R. H. Kendle; W. H. F. Landon; P. S. Lawrie; A. H. Lees; A. T. Masterman; Capt. W. S. Masterman; H. T. Money; A. W. Monro; E. W. Moss-Blundell; W. L. Newton; A. H. Pryce; J. Roberts; R. L. Robinson; Hon. E. N. Rollo; E. S. Russell; B. H. Sattertbwaite; E. B. Shine; J. C. Stewart; R. Stewart; G. S. Strangways; E. M. Wason; and F. T. Wilson .....£300 to £400
Supt. Veterinary Inspector, W. W. Smart, I.S.O., M.R.C.V.S. .....£500 to £700
Veterinary Inspectors, A. H. Berry, F.R.C.V.S.; J. R. Jackson, M.R.C.V.S.; J. W. T. Moore, F.R.C.V.S.; F. W. H. Smith, M.R.C.V.S., £400 to £500; T. H. Brown, M.R.C.V.S.; F. R. Edwards, F.R.C.V.S.; A. M. Munro, M.R.C.V.S.; E. Peacey, F.R.C.V.S.; W. C. B. Rudd, M.R.C.V.S.; W. Vessey, M.R.C.V.S.; J. Brand, F.R.C.V.S. £300 to £400
Chief Clerk, T. F. Husband..... .....£500 to £700
Heads of Branches, Commander W. H. Chamberlain, R.N.; F. L. C. Floud; R. H. Hooker; G. W. Lloyd; R. E. Martyr; A. G. L. Rogers; R. J. Thompson £500 to £700
Accountant, G. Macey .....£400 to £600
Establishment Clerk, B. C. Goulden.....£400 to £600
Staff Officers, P. Riordan, £300 to £400; J. S. Bowles; J. E. Bury; H. Chambers; W. R. Gilbert; H. H. Judson; P. J. Langley; S. A. Playne; H. H. Smart; C. R. T. Williams .....£250 to £350
2nd Dir. Clerks (Higher Grade), H. P. Attwater; A. E. Ball; A. J. Rumbold.....£250 to £350
Superintending Surveyor, W. Webb .....£400 to £500
Principal Surveyor, C. H. J. Clayton £350

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Head Office.

Director, Lt.-Col. D. Prain, C.I.E., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Director, A. W. Hill .....£500 to £700

Executive Office.

Curator of Gardens, W. Watson, A.L.S. ....£300 to £400
Assist. do., W. J. Bean .....£80 to £250

Herbarium and Library.

Keeper, Dr. O. Stapf., F.R.S. .....£500 to £600
Assistant Keepers, G. Massee, F.L.S.; C. H. Wright; N. E. Brown .....£300 to £400

Museums.

Keeper, J. M. Hillier .....£300 to £400

Jodrell Laboratory.

Assistant, L. A. Boodle, F.L.S. .....£300 to £400

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col. S. C. N. Grant, C.M.G., R.E.
Executive Officer, Bt.-Col. A. D. Meeres, R.E.
Assist. to Executive Officer, Capt. J. E. E. Craster, R.E.
Publication Branch, Major W. C. Hedley, R.E.; Major F. M. Close, R.E.
Engraving Branch, Capt. E. M. Jack, R.E.
Trigonometrical Branch, Capt. E. O. Henrici, R.E.
Stores and Buildings Branch, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. H. Cripps, R.E.

Survey Divisions.

Division Officers (Gt. Britain), Capt. H. H. Henderson, R.E., *Carlisle*; Capt. L. J. N. Neville, R.E., *Rechill*; Capt. W. H. Kelly, R.E., *Redland, Bristol*; Capt. C. E. Reid, R.E., *Shrewsbury*; Capt. E. N. Mozley, R.E., *York*; Capt. C. J. Heath, R.E., *Edinburgh*.
Division Officers (Ireland), Lt.-Col. C. C. J. Pery, R.E., Capt. A. J. Woodroffe, R.E., Lieut. F. B. Legh, R.E., *Dublin*; Capt. J. P. Galbraith, R.E., *Belfast*; Capt. G. A. F. Brown, R.E., *Cork*; Capt. G. S. C. Cooke, R.E., *Ennis*.

ARMS, COLLEGE OF, or HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Fulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, Knt., C.V.O., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, George Edward Cokayne, M.A., F.S.A.
Norroy, William Henry Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.

Chester, Henry Murray Lane.
Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.
Somerset, Henry Farnham Burke, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Richmond, Charles Harold Athill, F.S.A.
Windsor, Wm. Alex. Lindsay, K.C., M.A., F.S.A.
York, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Rouge Dragon, Everard Green, F.S.A.
Portcullis, Thomas Morgan Joseph-Watkin.
Rouge Croix, Arthur William Stuart Cochrane.
Blue mantle, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Earl Marshal's Sec., William H. Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Registrar, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., F.S.A.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,
Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were substantially transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, Charles Archer Cook £1,500
Private Sec., A. E. McLaren £100
Commissioners, Arthur Francis Leach, £1,200; and C. P. Allen, M.P. .....*unp.*
Secretary, Henry W. T. Bowyear.....£1,000
Assistant Commissioners and Principal Clerks, F. T. C. Henry; H. P. Morris; J. F. Mills; G. C. Bower; C. G. Drinan; H. Hodgkin; G. W. Wallace; A. C. Kay .....£650 to £950
Assist. Commr. (temp. employ.), G. G. Phillimore £500
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., E. Gilbert .....£550 to £700
Assist. do., C. T. Radcliffe .....£200 to £450
1st Class Clerks, G. B. Bone; A. K. Kennedy-Purvis; C. F. Ritchie; E. Macpherson .....£450 to £600
2nd Class Clerks, W. Endersby; G. B. Rooke; H. D. S. Leake; A. E. McLaren; R. E. Ford; C. Hope-Wallace; F. B. Jackson.....£250 to £400
Libn. and Clk. to Secs., J. J. B. Petherbridge.
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, F. F. Davy.
Staff Clerks, C. Cooper; F. H. Lewis; G. Thomas; S. E. Turner .....£300 to £400
2nd Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), J. Ford; A. L. Guest; J. W. Joyce; A. Boutwood; C. N. Francis; A. S. Hanbury; H. P. Brown; A. E. Large; H. B. Denham; S. Hart.....£250 to £350

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Burlington Gardens, W.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service.

1st Commissioner, Stanley M. Leathes £2,500
Commissioner, Herbert W. Paul £1,200
Sec. and Registrar, J. L. Le B. Hammond £800 to £900
Assist. Sec., S. Cassan Paul £750
Senior Clerks, W. D. Dade and L. C. H. Weekes .....£500 to £700
Senior Examiner, D. B. Mair .....£700 to £900
Staff Officer, J. C. Henwood, I.S.O.....£500

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Colonies, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £58,300 for 1910-1911.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. £5,000
Priv. Sec., Lionel Earle, C.M.G. £300
Assist. do., A. J. Harding, £150; F. W. S. Maclaren, M.P.; J. C. C. Davidson .....*unp.*

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, W. C. Bottomley £150
Parliamentary, Col. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, R. V. Vernon.....£150
Asst. Secs., G. C. N. Nicholson and G. P. Collins, M.P. .....*unp.*
Assist. Und.-Sec., Sir C. Prestwood Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,500
Do. do. (*Legal*) Hugh Bertram Cox, C.B. £1,200
Do. do. Hartmann Wolfgang Just, C.B., C.M.G. £1,200
Do. do. George V. Fiddes, C.B., C.M.G. £1,200
Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael & St. George, The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Chas. Alex. Harris, C.B., C.M.G. £1,150
Principal Clerks, Geo. Wm. Johnson, C.M.G.; H. J. Read, C.M.G.; Charles Strachey; H. C. M. Lambert, C.B.; A. E. Collins; W. D. Ellis; G. E. A. Grindle £850 to £1,000
Legal Assistant, John Shuckburgh Risley £750
1st Class Clerks, J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten; E. H. Marsh, C.M.G.; C. T. Davis; F. G. A. Butler; W. A. M. Hobinson; A. Middleton; E. R. Darnley; R. Geikie; R. E. Stubbs *(acting)*.....£600 to £800
2nd Class Clerks, R. V. Vernon; W. C. Bottomley; A. J. Harding; H. R. Cowell; R. H. Griffin; E. J. Harding; A. B. Keith; H. F. Batterbee; J. R. W. Robinson; J. Anderson; D. L. H. Baynes; A. Gray; A. C. C. Parkinson; J. E. W. Flood ....£200 to £500
Accountant, A. H. H. Engelbach, I.S.O....£600 to £700
Assist. Accountant, W. H. Eggett .....£300 to £450
Librarian, C. Atchley, I.S.O. .....£500 to £600
Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook .....£300 to £500
Dep. to do., M. J. Drayson .....£340 to £400
Supt. of Printing, E. D. Rockett .....£300 to £450
Asst. to do., A. H. Bridgman .....£200 to £300
Clerk for Legal Instruments, C. H. Niblett £375 to £500
2nd Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), W. Scott; T. Wilson; W. E. Hobson; J. A. Smith; E. E. Wilkinson £250 to £350
Medical Adviser, Sir Patrick Manson, M.D., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.

Emigrants' Information Office.—£1,700.
31 Broadway, S.W.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)

Pres., Committee of Management, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Chairman, do., F. G. A. Butler.
Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones.
Editor of Publications, Walter B. Paton, M.A.

Imperial Institute.
South Kensington, S.W.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (see page 402), and by the Imperial Institute Transfer Act of 1902 is under the management of the Colonial Office, assisted by a Managing Committee on which the Colonial Office, Indian Office, and Board of Trade are represented.

Committee of Management, C. Alexander Harris, C.B., C.M.G.; Sir A. E. Bateman, K.C.M.G.; Col. Duncan G. Pitcher.
Director, Wyndham R. Dunstan, LL.D., F.R.S.
Secretary to Director, Major E. J. Lugard, D.S.O.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Supt. of Laboratories, T. A. Henry, D.Sc.
Technical Supt., H. Brown.

Principal Assistant, E. Goulding, D.SC.
Special Assistants, H. H. Robinson, M.A.; J. W. Evans, D.SC.; B. E. Long, B.A.
Senior Assistants, T. Crook, A.R.C.S.I.; A. E. Andrews; S. J. Johnstone; R. G. Felly, A.I.C.; S. J. M. Auld, PH.D., D.SC.; S. S. Pickles, D.SC.

EXHIBITION GALLERIES.

Technical Supts. of Indian and Colonial Collections, W. G. Freeman, B.SC.; S. E. Chandler, D.SC.; H. Spooner; A. B. Jackson.

Colonial Audit Department,

The Accounts of certain Crown Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, A. E. Stephenson.....£850 to £1,000
Assistant do., J. A. Barnes.....£600 to £800
2nd Class Clerks, F. B. Montague; H. D. Fisher; J. C. Fisher.....£300 to £500

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since been born Duke of Cornwall, the revenues of the Duchy accruing to the Duke. The internal government of the Duchy was amended by the Acts of 1863 and 1893, and certain peculiar juridical powers abolished. The accounts of the Duchy will be found on page 465.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, The Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Keeper of Privy Seal, The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, G.C.V.O.
Attorney-General, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C., M.P.
Receiver-General, The Lord Revelstoke.
Auditor, Sir Lesley Charles Probyn, K.C.V.O.
Sec. and Keeper of Records, Walter Peacock.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

Whitehall Gardens, S.W. (Stock Transfer Office, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.).

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 453).

Crown Agents, R. L. Antrobus, C.B., £1,800; Maj. M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., late R.E., £1,500 to £1,800; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.....£1,300 to £1,500
Secretary, P. H. Ezechiel.....£600 to £1,000
Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. G. Antrobus.....£700 to £950
Assistant Accountant, N. E. O. Willis.....£600
Registrar for Inscribed Stocks, C. F. R. H. Urquhart.....£550 to £700
Chief Cashier, L. Adams.....£550 to £700
Head of Engineering and Works Dept., Maj. J. F. Carmichael, late R.E.....£700 to £1,000
Head of Engineering Inspection Dept., A. M. Heath, A.M.I.C.E.....£700 to £1,000
Head of General Stores Dept., H. F. Smith.....£550 to £700
Head of Shipping Dept., W. E. James.....£550 to £700
Head of Appointments Dept., H. Martin £550 to £700

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, BOARD OF, E.C.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. In 1830 the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909.

Chairman, Sir Laurence N. Guillemard, K.C.B.....£2,000
Private Sec., H. H. Ryder.
Dep. Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B.....£1,500
Commissioners, Richard F. Crawford, £1,200; William G. Lewis, I.S.O., £1,200; James B. Meers, C.B. £1,400
Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, Edward J. E. Craven.

SECRETARIES' OFFICE.

Secretaries, James P. Byrne, I.S.O.; E. C. Cunningham £1,200
Private Sec. to Secretaries, Arthur J. Dedman.

Assist. Secs., Jeffrey Browning; A. J. Dyke; W. H. Pascoe.....£850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, C. J. T. B. Grylls; E. Johnson; A. S. Lupton; E. T. A. Kennedy; J. L. Mackie; H. W. Trotter; W. Young.....£700 to £800
Assistant Committee Clerks, C. Atkinson; W. Christian; J. Cook; E. M. Craven; A. E. Greene; E. H. Hodgson; R. A. Johnson; A. Saker; T. W. H. Wilson.....£500 to £650
Junior Clerks, E. G. Bearn; J. Byrne; E. B. Carpenter; A. J. Dedman; O. Mundy; H. H. Ryder; O. A. Sherrard.....£150 to £500
Clerks, 1st Class, W. B. Amery; E. S. Birt; E. J. E. Craven; H. M. Howgrave-Graham; A. R. Potts; J. W. Train.....£320 to £400
Minor Staff Officers, A. E. Montague, £550; P. M. Duddy; A. Turk, £420 to £500; H. E. Cotsell; J. Gilbert; J. S. Sutton, £320 to £400; E. J. Denney; W. E. Mylam; A. E. Walker; C. M. Woodford £200 to £300
Clerks, 2nd Class (Upper Section), S. M. Capon; R. H. Davis; C. J. Flynn; J. B. Hardie; A. Redman £200 to £300

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer, Thomas H. Dickson, M.B.....£800

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor, Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore.....£2,000
Assistant Solicitors, George H. Denniss, £800 to £1,000; Benjamin Hawkins.....£600 to £750

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Inspector, Sir Arthur J. Tedder.....£1,200
Assistant Chief Inspector, W. Gallagher, I.S.O. £950 to £1,000
Surveyors-General, A. Richardson, £900; A. Galloway; E. A. Harris.....£800
Superintending Inspectors, J. S. Cox; H. E. Clifford; H. F. D. West; H. Pochin; J. Orchard; J. N. Stickland, £800; W. H. Cogman.....£750
Inspectors, 1st Class, C. H. Madin; D. McSweeny; E. Wates; T. Loughlin; D. Lehane; J. T. Samuel; T. King; J. Langan; R. S. Tulloch; T. Good; W. K. Andrews; P. O'Brien; R. Crowe; W. M. Wilson; E. E. Brennan.....£550 to £700
Inspecting Surveyors, J. J. Foley; H. M. Tosh; E. Ambrose, £600; J. Ritchie; E. Marrable.....£470
Inspectors, 2nd Class, W. G. Mathews; W. R. Hamblin; J. W. Emmett; W. Mooney; H. A. McQueen; J. J. Cooke; P. Meehan; J. W. Malcolm; J. McM. Riordan; J. O'Connor.....£450
Preventive Inspector, A. W. Cope.....£450

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, Frederick W. A. Clarke.....£1,000
Assistant do., G. H. E. Wright.....£700 to £800
Accountants, J. A. Hewson; W. H. Clark; E. Adams (allowance to senior, £40) £550 to £700
Principal Clerks, E. C. Bray; H. G. Pratt; H. R. Poole; R. Ehrick; J. H. Avison.....£420 to £500
Clerks, 1st Class, J. P. Renowden; J. H. Paterson; C. E. Sleight; H. McClare; J. H. Profit; W. J. T. Bartlett; P. McIntyre; J. W. Dobie; W. Henderson £320 to £400
Minor Staff Officers, T. Pound; A. H. Mathews; F. T. Clarke.....£320 to £400

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Principal, Herbert V. Reade.....£800 to £1,000
Deputy Principal, S. Bozman.....£650 to £750
Senior Clerks, J. B. Boyle; A. Hamilton; P. Lynch; J. F. A. Salin; E. C. Simmons; C. L. Jones; J. E. Hagger; A. Barker (allowance to 2 £50) £420 to £500
Junior Clerks (*Upper Section*), J. C. O'Reilly; E. Marshall; R. F. Whittle; W. Wotton; T. P. Saunders; E. G. Dampier; T. G. F. Clancy; W. E. Parsons.....£320 to £400

LONG ROOM.

Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping, Lewis S. Blomfield.....£1,100
Asst. Collector, A. H. Le Chêne.....£600 to £700
Senior Principal Clerks, L. H. Snow, £470 to £600; R. E. B. Saunders.....£470 to £550
Principal Clerks, J. T. Stevens; W. Harman; A. W. Brookes; F. Franklin.....£420 to £500

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Office Inspector, Harry Mann (and allowance £100) £600 to £65
Inspectors, Captain J. I. Graham, R.N.; T. Pearce; C. J. Hassell; R. King; J. Phelan.....£600 to £65

Assistant Inspector, J. A. Hawkins (and allowance £50) ..... £440 to £550
Surveyors, 1st Class, A. B. Chaloner; J. T. Shenton; C. T. Sage; L. Lewis; W. Hogg; J. J. Keane; J. H. Kiddle; C. E. Tankard; J. M. Ennis... £490 to £550
2nd Class, W. T. Swanson; J. Finlay; J. Maguire; P. J. Farrell; W. Medcalf; A. W. Tucker; T. R. Thomas; J. McKenna; W. A. Monk; J. O G. Quin; D. Doyle; J. T. Moore; C. Evans; T. P. McClare; H. J. Moore; W. Urion; J. McClatchey ..... £430 to £480
3rd Class, P. Monaghan; J. Halligan; H. E. Bramwell; H. Richards; H. P. Knight; M. Devereux; J. P. Toukin; G. W. Jackson; P. J. Duffy; F. K. Booth; J. E. Kennedy; E. H. Flecker; W. Nugent; E. H. Goodman; J. Miller; H. W. Sobey; J. C. Quinn ..... £350 to £420

Laboratory.

See Government Laboratories.

DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until arrogated by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Temporal Chancellor, John Scott Fox, K.C.
Attorney-General, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Solicitor-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmote, Hon. Mr. Manley.
Deputy do. and Clerk, G. Young Wall.
Mining Surveyor, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bt.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1860. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c

Ecclesiastical Commissrs., The 2 Archbishops, the 34 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Home Secretary; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; 2 Judges of the Admiralty Division; Earls Brownlow and Cawdor, Earl of Portsmouth; Viscount Halifax; Viscount St. Aldwyn; Lord Burghclere; Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., and Hy. Hobhouse; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L., C. N. Nicholson, M.P., and Arthur Henry Aylmer Morton.

Church Estates Commissrs. and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L., C.N. Nicholson, M.P., and Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P.

Auditor, Francis Phillips, C.B.

Secretary, S. E. Downing.

Financial Adviser and Actuary, J. A. Archer.

Assistant Secretary, J. F. Pelham.

Accountant, G. Dickins.

Principal Clerks, C. Hogg; G. H Wheeler.

Assistant Accountant, R. F. Measor.

1st Class Clerks, Senior Div., G. A. Andrews; H. A. Gregg; S. Brister; J. H. Wisdom; J. Kersaw; R. W. Fowell.

Head of Registry and Establishment Clerk, E. J. Davies.

1st Class Clerks, Junior Div., A. E. Palmer; W. Telfer; S. Mills; A. N. Allan; W. H. Mouncey; J. W. Lintott.

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Whitehall, S.W.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Grants towards Elementary Education in 1909-1910 were estimated at £21,182,405; towards Secondary Education, £791,800; other aided schools and classes, £537,505; Training of Teachers, £555,000; cost of administration, £204,693; and of Inspection and Examination, £244,180.

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The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £63,400 in 1910-11.

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(Office hours 11 to 6.)

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Asst. do., Viscount Cranley; Charles Henry Lyell, M.P.; Hon. A. C. Murray, M.P. ..... *unp.*
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Senior Clerks, Sir Chauncy Cartwright, K.C.M.G.; Richard P. Maxwell, C.B.; Algernon Law, C.B.; Eyre A. Crowe, C.B.; William Geo. Tyrrell, C.B.; Bellby F. Alston; Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; J. A. C. Tilley ..... each £900 to £1,000
Assist. Clerks, Harry B. Brooke; Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O.; Gerald S. Spicer; G. R. Clerk, C.M.G.; R. A. C. Sperling; E. G. Lister; R. H. Greg; C. H. Montgomery; Hon. J. E. Drummond ..... each £700 to £800
Junior Clerks (*1st Class*), G. S. H. Pearson; Hon. C. H. Tufton; Viscount Errington, M.V.O.; Alwyn Parker; J. D. Gregory; E. H. J. Leslie; G. H. Villiers; M. W. Lampson, M.V.O.; J. M. Addison; W. A. Stewart; L. Oliphant; G. R. Warner; E. F. Gye; W. H. M. Selby; C. J. F. Dormer; O. G. Sargent; G. H. Locock; Earl of Drogheda; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell; H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen; H. J. Seymour; C. W. Orde; E. A. Keeling; E. F. Boothby; F. E. F. Adam ..... each £200 to £500
Chief Clerk, Financial Dept., Sir Chauncy Cartwright, K.C.M.G. ..... £900 to £1,000
Assist. Financial Dept., Hanson Werry Fraser, I.S.O. ..... £550 to £750
Clerk in Financial Dept., Frederick E. Ellis ..... £500 to £550
Staff Officers, Walter R. Wallis; Harry L. Sherwood, O. V. Blake ..... £300 to £500
Librarian, &c., R. W. Brant ..... £700 to £1,000
Assist. Librarian's Dept., G. J. de Bernhardt ..... £550 to £650
Staff Officers, Nicholas A. Ball; G. E. P. Hertslet, each £300 to £500; G. Badrick; Edward Parkes ..... each £300 to £450
Treaty Dept. Supt., W. R. D. Maycock, C.M.G. ..... £800 to £1,000
Assist. in do., E. G. Wetherall ..... £550 to £750
Staff Officer, Hugh Ritchie ..... £300 to £450
Registry: Registrar, W. L. Berrow ..... £350 to £450
Staff Officers, John Gritton; H. A. Slade; D. A. Leak ..... each £300 to £400
Deputy Marshal of the Ceremonies, R. Follett Synge, C.M.G. £350
Oriental Translator, Prof. Charles Wells.
2nd Division Clerks, Frank Gritton; J. H. Mears; H. W. McQueen (*Higher Grade*), £250 to £350; W. H. Robinson; P. C. Rice; W. E. Fuller; C. S. Nicoll; H. O. Baker; H. S. Martin (*Minor Staff Officer*); Leslie G. Brown; W. Weighell; J. W. Field; R. C. Dickie; H. H. Quarmby; R. Bloore; F. H. Comfort; W. L. M. Dunlop; E. W. Light; J. F. French; G. Shaw; E. G. Adams; L. A. H. Parish; J. W. Stafford; A. E. Airey; S. Springer; O. Monk; F. J. Vance; F. K. Milsom; W. J. Worth; O. J. Hubbert; R. C. Thomson; W. T. Harrower; L. R. Sherwood; T. B. Ross; V. A. Greener; J. L. Butler; J. S. Grant; A. H. Self ..... each £70 to £300
King's Foreign Service Messengers, F. E. Raikes, £400; Guy Ewen; Hon. Fredk. G. Curzon; Brian Molloy; H. G. Watkins; Major P. W. North; Capt. A. F. Custance ..... each £250
Home Service Messengers, Murdoch Mackenzie, £225; Edmund W. Newberry; E. G. Pearson; A. E. Morbey; J. C. Veasey; John Wright; Jervis Wright; M. E. Ling ..... each £130 to £200

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY,

Central Office, 28 Abingdon Street, S.W.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the central office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. The administrative expenses of the Registry were estimated at £9,439 in 1910–1911.

Chief Registrar, J. D. Stuart Sim £1,500
Assist. Registrar, T. Hall Hall £800
Do., G. Dudley Barlow £700
Chief Clerk, G. Brown, I.S.O. £500
Statistical Clerk, W. H. Tozer £400
Actuarial Clerk, A. M. Loveaux £400
2nd Divn. Clerks (*Higher Grade*), G. T. Knecht; E. Bennett; T. Jordan ..... £250 to £350

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

Somerset House, W.C.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the Statutes concerning such registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1838, his work being enormously increased by the above Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The expenses of the Office were estimated at £56,822 in 1910–1911 (including £2,996 for the Census Office).

Registrar-General, Bernard Mallet £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. C. Waters, I.S.O. £900
Sup. of Statistics, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D. ..... £800 to £900
Do. Accounts and Stores, A. J. Mundy ..... £700 to £800
Do. of Records, A. R. Bellingham ..... £700 to £800
Assist. Superintendents, Archer Bellingham; W. J. Ingoldby; T. T. S. de Jastrzebski ..... £500 to £600
Inspectors of Registration, G. Micklewood; J. H. Shoveller; F. Page; F. Bendle ..... £400 to £600
Staff Clerks, F. Finch; C. W. Danby; W. J. McDonnell ..... £350 to £450

Census Office, Millbank, S.W.

Secretary, Archer Bellingham.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C., and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.

Principal, Professor James Johnston Dobbie, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Principal (Inland Revenue Branch), H. Wilson Davis, F.I.C. ..... £700 to £800
Superintendent Analysts, E. Grant Hooper, V.P.I.C.; Charles Proctor, F.I.C.; *J. Connah, B.Sc. ..... £600 to £650
1st Class Analysts, James Woodward, B.Sc.; E. Jones, B.Sc.; J. H. Robbins, B.Sc.; *T. J. Cheater, B.Sc.; G. Stubbs, F.C.S.; C. Simmonds, B.Sc.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C. ..... £400 to £550

* At the Customs Branch.

and Class do.,*J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; W. Williamson, F.C.S.; J. Holmes, F.C.S.; A. E. Middleton, F.C.S.; R. Rodger, F.C.S.; J. Fox, B.SC.; A. More, A.R.C.S.; *T. H. Bowles; *G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.C.S.; P. J. Sageman; A. G. Francis, B.SC. ...£160 to £350

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. The administrative expenses of the Home Office were estimated at £224,078 in 1910-11.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., E. H. Marsh, C.M.G., £350; S. W. Harris, £100; A. F. Whyte, M.P. .....*unp.*

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., A. L. Dixon £150
Parliamentary, C. F. G. Masterman, M.P. £1,500
Private Secs., A. Maxwell, £150; J. H. Whitehouse, M.P. .....*unp.*
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Hy. Hardinge S. Cunynghame, K.C.B. (*Legal*) £1,500
Ernley Robertson Hay Blackwell £1,000
William P. Byrne, C.B. £1,200
Registrar of the Baronetage, W. P. Byrne, C.B.
Principal Clerks, Harry B. Simpson, C.B.; Malcolm Delevingne; J. Pedder; G. A. Aitken £900 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, A. J. Eagleston; F. L. D. Elliott; R. R. Bannatyne; S. W. Harris .....£700 to £800
Junior Clerks, Robert F. Reynard, B.A. (*Assistant Registrar of the Baronetage*), £900; T. E. Bettany (also in receipt of allowance), £100 for acting as Senior Clerk); A. L. Dixon; A. Maxwell; J. F. Henderson; J. F. Moylan; G. W. Chrystal; W. T. Kennedy; H. B. Butler; Hon. H. R. C. Balfour; C. G. Markbreiter; M. Heseltine .....£200 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, S. M. Grunwald, B.SC. £520 to £650
Assistant do., W. C. Platt .....£365 to £450
Clerk for Statis. Returns, W. J. Farrant .....£515 to £550
Supt. of Registry, E. E. B. Boehmer £550
Assist. do., A. Bradford £350
Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas £300 to £450
Clerk for Mining Statistics, W. W. Ware £350
Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade), A. H. Eggett; P. S. Bradley; A. Williams .....£250 to £350
Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W. Peacock .....£250 to £350
Second Asst. Supt. of the Registry, A. Locke £250 to £350
Junior Staff Clerks, W. E. J. Cardy, £250 to £350; E. Stringer .....£150 to £250
Official Analysts, William Henry Willcox, M.D.; F. G. Hopkins, M.B., D.SC.

Factory Department, Home Office.

H.M. Chief Inspector, B. Arthur Whitelegge, C.B., M.D. £1,500
Dep. Chief Inspectors, *Whitehall*, S. H. Knyvett, I.S.O., £800 to £900; H. M. Robinson £750 to £850
H.M. Superintending Inspectors, A. P. Vaughan, *Home Office*; A. Lewis, *Bristol*; J. H. Walmsley, *Birmingham*; J. A. Hine, *Leeds*; G. Bellhouse, *Manchester*; R. E. Graves, *Glasgow*...£600 to £750
Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, M.D., £800; E. L. Collis, M.B. .....£500 to £700
Electrical Inspector, G. S. Ram, M.I.C.E. £600 to £700
Inspector for Dangerous Trades, W. S. Smith .....£500 to £700
H.M. Inspectors (Class Ia), W. Williams,† *Home Office*; J. T. Birtwistle (*Inspector of Textile Particulars*), *Blackburn*; J. E. Ashworth,† *Manchester*; J. H. Rogers,* *Birmingham*; O. A. Shinner,* *Bristol*; C. F. Wright,* *Leeds*; J. Jackson, *Liverpool*; D. Walmsley, *Manchester*; H. J. Wilson,* *Glasgow*; K. H. Garvie, *Wolverhampton*; W. H. Seal, *Home Office*; J. E. Harston, *Home Office*; G. A. Taylor, *Bradford*; S. Shuter, *Stoke-on-Trent*; J. M. Arbuckle, *Sheffield*; A. Newlands, *Dundee*; E. F. May, *Dublin*; S. Eraut, *Belfast*; T. O. Edwards, *Cardiff*; Joseph Law, *Blackburn*; F. J. Farkes, *Home Office*. (*Class Ib*), G. Sedgwick, *Leicester*; C. R. Pendock, *Derby*; J. H. Crabtree, *Oldham*; J. Hilditch, *Swansea*; T. C. Butler, *Huddersfield*; John Law, *Blackburn*; H. Verney, *Rochdale*; J. H. Nicholl, *Lincoln*; W. Buchan, *Edinburgh*; E. V. Clark, *Bolton*; J. Kellett, *Northampton*; A. Wolfe, *Southampton*; W. J. B. Davis, *Home Office*; H. J. Peacock, *Wolverhampton*; W. J. Neely, *Inverness*; W. B. Lauder, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; T. C. Taylor, *Norwich*; A. F. J. Dunolly, *Stockton-on-Tees*; W. D. Kirkwood, *Aberdeen*; L. P. Evans, *Plymouth*; T. Brown, *Kilmarnock*; W. H. Beverley, *Worcester*; J. Owner, *Hull*; H. E. Brothers, *Londonderry*; D. F. Young, *Glasgow*; R. Eatock, *Nottingham*; J. H. Warren, *Manchester*; J. L. Edwards, *Wrexham*; C. F. R. Johnston, *Bristol*; F. E. Boggis-Rolfe, *Ipswich*; E. A. R. Werner, *Birmingham*; E. L. Allhusen, *Cork*; H. W. Younger, *Halifax*; W. F. E. Seymour, *Preston*; L. Ward, *Home Office*; G. S. Taylor, *Leeds*; W. F. Ireland, *Stockport*; S. R. Bennett, *Sheffield* .....£300 to £450; 20 to £550
55 *Inspectors (Class II.)*.....£200 to £300
Assistant Inspectors of Textile Particulars, H. Taylor; E. J. Holmes; J. T. Ashton; T. McC. Birtwistle.....£150 to £250
H.M. Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, *Home Office* .....£400 to £550
H.M. Senior Lady Inspectors, Miss M. M. Paterson (with allowance of £50), *Home Office*; Miss R. E. Squire, *Manchester*; Miss A. Tracey, *Home Office*; Miss E. Sadler, *Birmingham*; Miss Martindale, *Belfast*; Miss M. M. Vines, *Glasgow* .....£300 to £400
H.M. Lady Inspectors, Miss E. J. Silcock, *Home Office*; Miss I. Whitworth, *Home Office*; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, *Birmingham*; Miss F. N. F. Lovibond, *Manchester*; Miss A. J. Perry, *Home Office*; Miss H. C. Escrect, *Manchester*; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, *Manchester*; Miss F. I. Taylor, *Home Office*; Miss A. M. Ahrons, *Home Office*; Miss A. M. Young, *Glasgow*; Miss A. M. Whitlock, *Home Office* .....£200 to £300
51 *Inspectors' Assistants* .....£120 to £150; 24 to £200

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key .....£850 to £1,000
Inspectors, Capt. A. P. H. Desborough, R.A. £700 to £800; Major T. H. Crozier; Maj. H. Coningham .....£500 to £800
Chemical Advisers, Messrs. P. V. and F. H. Dupré.

Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Chief Inspector, R. A. S. Redmayne, M.SC., *Home Office* £1,400
Divisional Inspectors, W. N. Atkinson, *Bridgend, Glamorgan*; W. H. Pickering, *Doncaster*; H. Johnstone, 3 *Priory Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham*; W. Walker, *Tyne Lodge, Grange Loan, Edinburgh* .....£750 to £1,000
Inspectors in charge of Districts (old Classification), J. D. Atkinson, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; J. Gerrard, *Worsley, Manchester*; T. H. Mottram, 1 *Marmion Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool*.....£600 to £800
Senior Inspectors, F. A. Gray; R. McLaren, *Drumclair, Airdrie, near Glasgow*; W. Saint, *Rosemeath, Stafford*; J. D. Lowis, *Glan Rhydd, Shatty Road, Nuneaton*; D. H. F. Mathews, *Hoole, Chester*; F. N. White, 30 *Stow Park Avenue, Newport (Mon.)*; L. Robinson, *Castleblair Lane, Dumbrain*; A. D. Nicholson, *Red Hill, Durham*; F. J. Trump, *Penarth, Cardiff*; H. Walker, *Widcombe Hill, Bath*; J. R. R. Wilson .....£500 to £700
Electrical Insp., R. Nelson, *Home Office* £500 to £700
Junior Inspectors, W. H. Hepplewhite, *Tamworth*; J. Mellors, *Wakefield*; H. R. Hewitt, 3 *Claremont Gardens, Nottingham*; A. Pearson, *Bridgend, Glam.*; G. B. Harrison, *Swinton, Manchester*; R. G. M. Prichard, *Dunfermline*; H. A. Abbott, *West Jes-*

* At the Customs Branch.
† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

* Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

mond, Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. H. Wynne, *Newcastle, Staffs*; J. M. Carey, *Malpas, Newport (Mon.)*; J. Masterton, 11 *Greenbank Terrace, Edinburgh*; T. G. Davies, *Whitchurch, Cardiff*; J. C. Roscamp, *Prestwich, near Manchester*; J. R. Felton, 298 *Pershore Road, Birmingham*; G. Poole, *Doncaster*; G. Y. Tickle, 307 *Fulwood Road, Sheffield*; A. H. Steele, 551 *Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow*; W. J. Charlton, *Durham*; L. Clive, *Newcastle-on-Tyne* .....£300 to £450

Senior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, G. J. Williams, *Coed Menai, Bangor* .....£500 to £700

Junior Inspectors for Metalliferous Mines, O. R. Jones, *Chester*; W. Leck, *Cleator Moor, Cumberland* .....£300 to £450

Under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D., D.P.H.....£700

Under the Aliens Act.

W. Haldane Porter £600

Under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspector, Geo. D. Thane, junr., F.R.C.S.....£525

Assistant do., Sir J. A. Russell, LL.D. £367

Of Anatomy, Home Office, S.W.

Metropolis, Sir Wm. H. Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. £100

Provinces, Thomas Pickering Pick, F.R.C.S. £100

Edinburgh, Sir Jas. Alexander Russell, LL.D. £100

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Capt. H. D. Terry; Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden £1,000

Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Home Office, Charles Street, S.W.

Chief Inspector, T. D. M. T. Robertson, I.S.O. .....£800 to £1,000

Inspector, J. C. Pearson .....£470 to £600

Assistant Inspectors, J. H. Melville; E. W. Taunton, £350 to £450; W. H. Bulley (*Technical*) £250 to £400

Lady Assistant Inspector, Mrs. H. E. A. Harrison .....£200 to £300

Chief Clerk, T. B. Hildesley.....£400 to 500

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W.

Chairman, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B.....£1,800

Private Secretary, W. Scott Westland.....£200

Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, F. J. Dryhurst; Capt. C. F. de L. Eardley-Wilmot; and M. L. Waller £1,000

Director of Convict Prisons (unpaid) and Medical Adviser to the Prison Commissioners, H. B. Donkin, M.D. £200

Sec. & Insp., Basil Home Thomson .....£700 to £800

Inspectors, B. H. Thomson; Major E. W. Briscoe; J. R. Farewell; N. G. Mitchell-Innes, £700 to £800; Herbert Smalley, M.D. (*Medical Inspector*), £900; Rev. C. B. Simpson, M.A. (*Chaplain Inspector*), £600 to £700; Miss Mary L. Gordon (*Lady Inspector*) .....£300 to £400

Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, J. Juleff, I.S.O. .....£650 to £800

Assist. do., E. Brine .....£500 to £600

Assist. Sec., A. J. Wall .....£500 to £600

Surveyor, Major H. S. Rogers, R.E. .....£700 to £900

Assist. do., Lieut.-Col. J. Winn, R.E. £400

1st Class Clerks, W. Scott Westland; A. T. Turpin; F. J. Price .....£350 to £500

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose president was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Earl of Crewe, K.G. £5,000

Private Sec., F. H. Lucas £300

Assist. Private Sec. and Précis Writer, H. Peel £150

Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. £800

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Richmond Thackeray Ritchie, K.C.B. £2,000

Private Sec., F. S. Stewart £150

Parliamentary, Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., E. A. Gowers £350

Assist. Under-Sec., Colin G. Campbell, C.B. £1,200

COUNCIL.

Vice-President, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E. *Members*, Sir James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir D. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Gen. Sir Chas. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O., each £1,200; Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.; Krishna Gobinda Gupta, C.S.I.; Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I.; Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.; Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Mirza Ali Abbas Baig ...each £1,000

Clerk of the Council, Colin George Campbell, C.B.

Reading Clerk to Council, C. E. Baines.....£50

Res. Clerks, J. C. Walton and G. E. Young ...each £50

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES.

Financial, Lionel Abrahams, C.B. £1,200

Assistant do., Francis W. Newmarch £800 to £1,000

Military, Lt.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E. £1,200

Assistant do., James H. Seabrooke £1,100

Revenue and Statistics, Sir Thomas W. Holderness, K.C.S.I. £1,200

Assistant do., Francis C. Drake.....£800 to £1,000

Political and Secret, F. A. Hirtzel, C.B. £1,200

Assistant do., John E. Ferard .....£800 to £1,000

Public Works, Fredk. C. Thompson £1,200

Assistant do., Hermann A. Haines ...£800 to £1,000

Judicial and Public, Sir H. H. Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. £1,200

Assistant do., M. C. C. Seton .....£800 to £1,000

Senior Clerks, W. Robinson; W. Stantiall; E. J. Turner; J. E. Shuckburgh; F. H. Lucas; W. H. Swain; L. D. Waltely; P. H. Dumbell £600 to £800

Junior Clerks, C. E. Baines; S. F. Stewart; H. J. Tozer; E. A. Gowers; H. Peel; C. H. Kisch; J. C. Walton, F. W. H. Smith; S. K. Brown; H. W. Garrett.....£200 to £600

Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department, H. A. Kirk, C.I.E. £1,100

Clerk, C. E. J. Twisaday .....£320 to £700

Staff Clerks, E. S. Hopkins; G. Ashton £350 to £500

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General and Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India, Walter Badock £1,200

Deputy do., R. G. Jaquet .....£800 to £1,000

Assist. do., I. H. Humphrys £850

Senior Clerks, W. S. Durrant; F. Perrott; A. W. Housley; J. Johnson; S. G. Smith; J. H. F. Reed .....£500 to £700

Junior Clerks, G. H. Stoker; R. Mowbray; A. J. Pattle; T. R. Ellenor; S. Turner; W. Kelley .....£150 to £500

Staff Clerks, E. Owen; J. J. Wootton; H. R. White; H. McD. Ellercamp; A. C. Wallace; F. G. Hill; H. J. Riley.....£350 to £500

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, William G. Butler £1,200

Deputy do., Henry J. W. Fry .....£800 to £1,000

Senior Clerks, George H. Collier; R. R. Howlett; F. T. Eades .....£500 to £700

Junior Clerks, J. P. Forsyth; A. C. McDowall; W. F. West; P. J. Hume .....£150 to £500

Staff Clerks, G. J. B. Fox; A. J. Petty ...£350 to £500

Surveyor of Shipping, Capt. T. G. Segrave.

BRANCH AT STORE DEPOT, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

Superintendent, Capt. G. T. Wingfield, R.N. .....£800 to £1,000

Deputy do., William E. Phelps .....£600 to £800

Assistant to Superintendent, B. H. G. Street £550

Supervisors, 1st Grade, J. Byatt; W. M. Biden; H. B. Walker; W. A. Wickham.....£400 to £500

Inspector of Machinery, J. Hitchcock ...£400 to £500

Insp. of Scientific Supplies, F. E. Benest £300 to £500

Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. D. Elcum, M.D., M.R.C.S. £100

Examiner, Medical Stores, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reid, I.M.S. (retd.), M.B., C.M. £300

REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster £1,000

Assistant, H. Mitchell .....£550 to £700

Staff Clerks, M. S. Hall; E. C. Winchester; T. C. Fenton; C. T. Thompson; T. Callaghan £350 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, A. Brereton, C.S.I. £1,000
Deputy do., William James Maitland, C.I.E. £700
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, PH.D. £600
Assist. do., A. G. Ellis, M.A. £400
Educational Adviser to Indian Students, T. W. Arnold £600
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Major-Gen. Sir John Steevens, K.C.B. £500
Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden ..... £250 to £450

MEDICAL BOARD, for the Examination of Officers. (Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.)

President, Surg.-Gen. A. M. Branfoot, C.I.E., I.M.S. (retd.) £800
Member, Lieut.-Col. Sir R. H. Charles, K.C.V.O., M.D., I.M.S. (retd.) £500
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, S. G. Sale £1,200
Assist. Solicitor, W. H. Treasure ..... £600 to £800
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £300 to £400
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Col. R. C. O. Stuart, R.A. £1,000
Consulting Engineer, Sir Alex. M. Rendel, K.C.I.E.

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor, H. W. Harding £1,200
Assistant to Auditor, S. H. Everett ..... £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, H. D. Poulton; H. A. Cooper ..... £500 to £700
Junior Clerks, W. A. Sturdy; E. L. Ball: A. Jackson ..... £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, A. H. J. Neatham, £350 to £500: C. S. Body; A. F. T. Campbell ..... £200 to £400
[The business of the Troopship Service is conducted by Vice-Admiral R. L. Groome, C.V.O., R.N., Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.]

INLAND REVENUE,
Somerset House, W.C.

"Inland Revenue" is derived from Death Duties, Stamps, and Taxes, and is partly collected by the Post Office. The principal share, however, is collected by the Board of Inland Revenue, established in 1849, and consisting of a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and two Commissioners, with Joint Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, and a staff of officials. The estimated cost of the Department in 1910-11 was £1,324,000 (the establishment charges of the Chief Office being £339,545).

Chairman, Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, G. B. Canny £100
Deputy Chairman, E. E. Nott Bower, C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, W. R. H. Merriman £50
Commissioners, J. P. Crowly; H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O. ..... each £1,200

Special Commissioners of Income Tax.
49 Wellington Street (corner of Russell Street), Strand, W.C.

Presiding Special Commissioner, Walter Gyles, £1,200; *Commissioners*, H. W. Page-Phillips; R. J. Martin (*also Solicitor at Dublin*); A. Grasemann; G. F. Howe; C. H. Rickman; J. B. Atlay; M. B. R. Sturgis ..... £850 to £1,000

Secretaries' Department.

Joint Secretaries, F. Atterbury, C.B.; J. E. Chapman £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, P. Williamson; P. Thompson; J. Jacob; W. J. Braithwaite ..... £850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, H. A. A. Cruso; B. P. Moore; F. A. Barrett; R. V. N. Hopkins; W. H. Moonan; N. F. W. Fisher; E. R. Harrison; E. H. Lambert; S. Minnis; S. P. Vivian; M. W. Watson; A. G. Hodgson; E. O. H. Fossey; J. W. Scott; H. M. Saunders ..... £500 to £800
First Division Clerks, E. E. Turnley; H. Thorp; W. R. H. Merriman; J. G. Phillimore; L. E. Jones; G. B. Canny; F. A. Slee; W. H. Williams; W. V. Bradford; E. V. Hall; P. M. Osmond; L. Browett; J. Snellgrove; O. G. R. Williams; J. Hutton; R. P. M. Gower; T. A. Mangan ..... £150 to £500
Chief Examiner of Assessments, J. Mullineux £550
Inspector of Foreign Dividends, W. J. Back £550
Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims, G. Wells; H. V. Osmond; J. T. Sargent ..... each £550
Deputy Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims and Minor Staff Officers, W. H. Wright; H. Davis; J. A. Thompson; M. J. Cahill; R. H. Lindam; E. C. Dodwell; T. E. Swain; W. A. Collins; M. O'Connor; F. Minter; W. A. Jennery; A. Hall; J. Stansfeld, £400 to £500; W. B. Johnston; W. N. Kennedy; J. J. Clunan; A. Russen; J. Dillon; A. R. Reeves; H. O. Goater; A. J. Strahan; W. S. Stroud; B. A. Henderson; C. W. J. Morgan; W. T. Dickinson; W. A. Gunner; G. R. Clark; G. H. Whytehow; A. A. Oliver; A. Culley; A. Featherstonhaugh; W. Watson; H. de P. Gauvain; B. Marden; H. W. Crapp; A. C. Jarvis; F. Murphy; J. Lintott; F. C. Oldridge; W. H. Chick ..... £300 to £400

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Department.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., Alfred Stair £1,200
Deputy Accountant, H. C. Strutt ..... £725 to £800
Accountants and Cashier, W. C. Honershaw; E. S. Chapman; J. E. Howe (*Cashier*) ..... £550 to £700
Senior Clerks, J. Talbot; E. J. Henry; A. Brown; V. de M. Alexandre; H. T. Watson; H. W. Maw; F. G. Mann; G. T. Nicholls ..... £420 to £550
Minor Staff Officers, W. P. Reynolds ..... £300 to £450; J. Radforde; B. Bramble; F. W. Hunt; J. Tinkler; G. D. Lees; G. H. Bennell; W. Haynes; J. Somerville; J. H. Gedge ..... £300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Department—Taxes.

Chief Inspector, E. H. Bowers ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspectors, T. Collins; J. W. Stanley ..... £850 to £1,000
Superintending Inspectors, A. A. Stephens; B. Corke; E. Elwood; E. S. London; J. A. McQuade; C. A. Armfield; F. Brisley; W. Williams; A. Binns; J. W. Sowrey ..... £800, rising after 3 years to £850
Inspectors, Surveyors attached to Chief Office, W. J. Kirkpatrick; J. Stevens; A. J. Lothian (*Edinburgh*); E. R. Tompson; A. B. Shaw; C. H. Ross; C. E. Bennett; C. J. H. Revell (*Edinburgh*); J. C. Brice; E. Clark; P. O. Hillman; E. Sumner; W. Sharland; J. Southwell; T. MacMahon; W. Webb; J. J. Farrell (*Ireland*); C. G. Spry; H. A. Stevens; F. L. Mace; R. W. Harris; E. J. Strohmenger; W. S. Best; J. W. Mitchell; R. W. Osler; H. G. Butler; F. Hole; H. D. C. Boyce; W. P. Osborne; J. C. Stamp; D. Dunham; R. B. Wilson; W. E. Cox; D. H. R. Adamson; G. L. Henderson; E. P. Poole; E. M. Miller; W. K. G. Cooper; G. W. Gordin; W. E. Diggines; J. A. Hill; S. W. Bensted; W. A. H. Fisher.

Estate Duty Office.

Secretary, Alfred W. Soward £1,200
Assist. Secs., A. W. Norman, I.S.O.; L. S. Lloyd; G. E. Dreaper ..... £850 to £1,000
Legal Assistant, G. B. Rosher £1,000
Principal Clerks, A. W. Smyth; G. H. Heath; E. Heard; J. W. Jackson; F. H. Duffield; A. J. Bird; E. Rosenfeld; F. H. Mainwaring; T. Robinson; H. Catling; E. C. Saunders; R. D. Etheridge; J. C. Correll; C. E. Fletcher; H. H. Clare; C. H. Lyon; L. W. Browne; G. D. Callender; J. C. Desmond (*Actuary*); J. H. Taylor; J. W. Brown; E. Gaskill; A. Hewitt ..... £600 to £800
Assist. Principal Clerks, J. R. Redhead; H. Dearden; J. H. P. Gilbertson; J. F. D. Latham; J. H. Gunyon; H. L. Brainall; C. R. Elliott; T. McIver; H. J. R. Herford; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Prest; H. D. Scott; W. E. Lockwood; H. P. Dunning; W. V. Palmer; J. Dales; A. E. Hodgson; E. H. L. Jones; E. McGowan; T. W. G. Wratislaw; P. J. Roper; T. Mimpriss; W. L. Gane £550
First Class Clerks, J. P. Reay; W. D. Fisher; W. J. Podhmtner; H. W. Osborn; °A. E. Durrant; °H. P. C. Skingley; °F. E. Jeram; °C. J. H. Hutchins; L. H. C. Watson; J. F. Rhodes; °A. J. Doyle; G. H. Barnes; E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; H. P. Brown; F. H. Gorle; T. C. S. Smith; T. A. England; °A. W. Cooper; °J. W. Lumb; °H. G. Bell; °J. Buckley; L. Stack; H. J. Wolfe; G. S. White; R. R. Ricketts; °J. H. Eley; °E. Whitaker; °A. Veasey; °W. E. Willis; °C. D. Knox; °A. H. Troughton; °F. C. Lambert; °F. P. Clark; °A. H. Parez; °A. Robinson; °R. Dymond; °J. B. Birch; °H. L. White; °H. Mellquham; °W. Addison; °C. Beatty; °G. L.

Price; °J. F. Tarrant; °H. C. Sword; °C. W. L. Tytheridge; °P. T. Brown; °J. H. Robinson; °J. W. Ruddy; °M. H. T. Macturk; °J. J. Wolfe; °E. L. Cope; °P. Mordle; °A. Hardwick; °H. J. Harrison; °E. W. Duxbury; °A. P. Beet; °H. B. D. Sword; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg.

*Marked thus * are on Service Scale, rising to £500, others with personal salaries.*

Second Class Clerks, °E. V. Cole; °R. M. Miller; °W. C. Royle; °C. O. Vernède; °C. H. Smith; °E. T. Hopkins; °J. B. Isherwood; °G. E. Eaton; °J. McK. Hendrie; °W. G. Birt; °H. S. Hunter; °S. T. Lock; °J. J. Tinsley; °J. R. Burchall; °A. E. Sansom; °E. L. Holland; °A. J. H. Green; °L. F. Tours; °H. P. Bassil; °D. B. Kent; °C. S. Thompson; °G. K. Brunner; °I. E. Biss; °J. A. G. Owen; °E. Collins; °P. H. G. O'Flynn; °K. J. Milne; °H. R. Bussell; °H. Priest; °G. D. Florendine; °H. Nell; °W. K. Freeth; °G. F. Broughton; °E. C. Burley, °G. H. Moore; °E. G. Moir; °S. A. Sydney-Turner; °C. E. Coward; °H. P. Hamilton; °W. J. Duggan; °H. Greer; °J. W. Fox; °J. Canter; °A. S. Jamouneau; °J. Connery; W. Neylan; W. S. Durrant; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; R. S. Kemp; H. J. B. Smythe; E. T. Dixie; F. T. Eve; E. L. Green; E. A. Graty; C. R. Taffs; H. F. Studds; J. O'Connell; O. I. Thurston; F. Cruttenden; F. J. Phillips; G. G. E. Gosling; C. A. Birtchnell; H. J. Oliver; F. J. Bennett; A. W. Ramsey; H. Porteous; H. F. Parkes; C. Jones; F. H. Peake; T. S. Travers; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; J. Ratcliff; H. F. Williams; J. H. Burgess; P. J. Bennett; R. E. Coleman; I. Lawton; G. H. Richmond; J. Stratton; G. W. Ashby; J. P. F. Macintosh; H. B. Thomas; S. Wheater; D. F. Belchamber; J. T. Webb; F. Noxon; R. H. Carter; W. C. Fenwick; C. V. Tapp; O. M. Smith; H. R. Ould; G. Peake; E. Genochio; W. T. Matthison; C. W. Hall; L. Green; E. H. Cross; S. H. Wisdom; B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; T. M. Dale; E. F. Saxton; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave; J. W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; A. J. Stanton; G. W. Carter; E. H. Roe; C. A. Baker; J. B. Widdup; F. Overy; F. Rees; J. O. Voysey; E. R. Pickett; G. H. Bumby £100 to £350

Marked thus ° are on Service Scale, £150 to £300, £300 to £500.

Minor Staff Officers, A. H. Locke; T. F. Callum, £400 to £500; G. A. Allin .....£300 to £400

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section.

Dublin Branch Office.

See Irish Section.

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar, F. Atterbury, C.B.

Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, H. Birtles £850 to £1,000

Assistant Controller, W. Brown.....£700 to £800

Assistant Registrar, G. J. Sargent .....£700 to £800

Principal Clerks, G. W. Cornelius; A. P. Theobald; J. F. Oakeshott; D. H. Blyth; S. Johnson; A. E. Taylor; L. H. Clark .....£540 to £660

Senior Clerks, W. Battersby; D. W. B. Swain; C. S. Villiers; W. Lee; E. B. Bishop; H. W. Longley; H. J. Gardham; J. D. Rowe .....£420 to £520

1st Class Clerks, T. W. Beckwith; G. Martin; C. H. Bokenham .....£320 to £400

Minor Staff Officers, H. H. Swain; J. Pittman; H. F. Chittock; A. J. Gayford; H. E. Hawker; E. Chapman; H. A. Hodge; A. E. Hole; F. N. Whittle; T. Green; J. P. Howatson; F. G. Hinks; E. L. Tottenham.....£300 to £400

Stamping Department.

Inspector, S. J. Bonnett, I.S.O. .....£750 to £850

Assistant Inspector, G. W. Stonestreet....£500 to £650

Chief Superintendent, J. S. Sworder .....£375 to £475

Superintendents, 1st Class, C. Laker; G. Shipway; W. T. Gray; F. Tapscott.....£260 to £350

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Sir Francis Charles Gore £2,000

Assistant Solicitors, J. Edwin Piper; John Allen Slater; Frederick W. W. Kingdon.....each £1,000

Chief Clerk and Clerks performing the duties of Chief Clerk, A. Holt Freeth; T. C. Bates; J. J. Howe; P. M. Smyth (*at various personal salaries*).

Valuation Department.

Chief Valuer, Sir Robert J. Thompson, F.S.I. £1,500

Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), J. Crawter, F.S.I.; R. A. Dash, F.S.I.; D. T. Davies, F.S.I.; C. G. Eve, F.S.I.; T. G. Fisher, F.S.I.; J. W. Fyfe, F.S.I.; C. H. Gott, F.S.I.; J. W. Marsden, F.S.I.; S. Martin, F.S.I.; C. W. H. Mason, F.S.I.; C. J. H. Thomas, F.S.I.; F. W. Thompson, F.S.I.; W. Townend, F.S.I.; J. E. Tory, F.S.I. £800, after 3 years £850

Medical Officer.

G. A. Hamerton, M.D., F.R.C.S.....£400

LANCASTER. DUCHY OF.

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

Lancaster was erected into a "Palatine" Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 merged into the Crown through the accession of Henry IV. Its revenues have always been kept separate, though vested in the Sovereign and his heirs. The Judicature Act has left only the Chancery Court of the Duchy, but while the Chancellor is a Political Officer of the Government, and may or may not be learned in the law, a lawyer is appointed Vice-Chancellor. The accounts of the Duchy for the year 1908-9 will be found on p. 465.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, M.P.....£2,000

Private Secs., L. F. Fergusson; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bart., M.P.

Vice-Chancellor, O. L. Leigh-Clare.

Attorney-Gen., Robert Alfred McCall, K.C.

Receiver-Gen., Rt. Hon. Sir William Carington, C.V.O., C.B.

Auditor, Henry Sydney Seymour.

Clerk of Council & Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith.

Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun.

Assistant Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.

Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., J. Leonard Bolden.

Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.

Chief Clerk, H. E. Mitchell.

Registrar, Preston Dist., Alexander Pearce.

Do. Liverpool Dist., F. Willis Taylor.

Do. Manchester Dist., Hubert Winstanley.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, K.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General, Sir John Allsebrook Simon, K.C., M.P.

Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs.

Second do., L. C. Bowker.

Third do., W. E. Macklin.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Whitehall, S.W.

The Local Government Board was created by the Local Government Board Act, 1871, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Political President. The functions of the Board and of various Local Bodies were dealt with on p. 341 of the 1905 issue. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £271,849 in 1910-11.

President, Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, H. J. Comyns £300

Assist. Private Sec., F. L. Turner.....£100

Parliamentary Sec., J. H. Lewis, M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., A. E. Barnes £250

Permanent Sec., H. C. Monro, C.B.....£2,000

Private Sec., E. R. Forber.....£250

Legal Adviser, J. Lithiby, C.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Secs., T. Pitts, C.B.; N. T. Kershaw, C.B. (£1,500); J. S. Davy, C.B. (*and Chief General Inspector*); W. T. Jerred; F. J. Willis.....£1,000 to £1,200

Principal Clerks, H. C. H. H. Houndle, I.S.O.; D. Dolton, I.S.O.; G. P. Beckley; G. E. Wainwright (£950); E. A. Browne; H. Pullen; A. J. A. Ball; C. Knight; A. Chapman; A. E. Wood; H. O. Stutchbury £700 to £900

1st Class Clerks, W. W. Armstrong; W. H. Dumsday; P. Handford; E. T. Owen; A. B. Maclachlan; F.

Taylor; H. A. Leggett; E. H. Rhodes; A. V. Symonds; C. B. R. Ellis; R. J. Simpson; W. R. Frazer; C. F. A. Hore; C. E. Roods ...£550 to £650
and Class Clerks, W. H. Green; C. R. Hicks; W. R. Woolven; G. Biddell; H. J. Comyns; W. A. Ross; A.E. Barnes; E. R. Forber; R. H. H. Keenlyside; I. G. Gibbon; F. L. Turner; F. Slator; W. Sutherland; H. W. S. Francis; F. H. Schofield; E. H. Phillips; J. N. Beckett; E. J. G. Titterington; G. M. Hodgson; F. J. Welch; R. B. Cross; A. N. C. Shelley; W. G. Allen; E. A. Faunch; P. Baxter; E. F. C. Mosse; F. R. Lovett; G. N. Pell; J. N. Dark ...£300 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, J. W. Colton ...£400 to £600
Supt. of Deposit Depart., A. J. Mason, L.S.O. ...£400 to £500
Supt. Index Depart., R. W. Dingle ...£400 to £500
Supt. of Registry, J. W. Coles...£400 to £500
Statistical Assistant, G. W. B. McLeod...£400 to £500
Staff Clerks, A. A. Kent; T. Lawrance; T. R. Johnson; J. W. Davidson; F. H. O. Jerram; A.O. Hobbs; J. W. Trickey; F. C. Allworth; L. J. Harding; W. E. Cope; M. Wicks; A. Newton; W. E. Ivey; J. W. Graves ...£300 to £400
Other Staff Clerks, Clerks of Higher Grade and Div., H. J. Andrews; J. B. Avery; C. J. Bayley; L. F. Bradford; T. E. Cartwright; A. J. Eves; W. G. Finch; A. G. R. Giller; E. F. Gits; W. G. W. Goodworth; J. Hepworth; G. H. Kennedy; E. S. Knowles; E. Laws; A. W. Lloyd; S. S. Lockhart; T. R. Luke; T. Malley; F. Mayes; A. A. Mulloy; T. F. Noakes; T. Philpot; B. E. Pinder; L. W. Shubrook; W. J. Sutton; W. Wilkins; W. M. Wilson; J. Young ...£350 to £350
Second Division Clerks [121] ...£70 to £300
Assistant Clerks [62], £55 to £150; *Typists* [30] ...£52 to £130
Architect, B. T. Kitchin ...£800 to £1,000
Assistant Architect, H. J. Pearson ...£350 to £450
Do., A. H. Worsley; E. H. Terry...£250 to £350
Parliamentary Agent and Legal Assistant, Herbert E. Bowen...£900
Legal Assistant, J. W. Baines...£500 to £650
General Inspectors, P. H. Bagenal (£1,000); C. Wethered; J. Herbert; G. F. Hervey; E. D. Court; Hon. G. Walsh; A. B. Lowry; H. R. Williams; J. S. Oxley; J. W. Thompson; W. P. Elias; C. F. Roundell; R. H. A. G. Duff; W. D. Bushell ...£600 to £900
Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes, Sir A. H. Downes, M.D., £900; A. Fuller ...£800
Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, &c., R. C. Maxwell...£600 to £800
Insp. under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn ...£600
Assist. Gen. Inspectors, H. K. Nisbet; W. J. T. Turton; G. R. Snowden ...£500
Superintendent Lady Inspector, Miss I. Stansfeld ...£400 to £450
Lady Inspectors, Miss B. W. Evans; Miss M. O. Power; Miss H. Todd; Miss M. K. Lea; Mrs. M. Andrews; Miss E. M. Jones ...£250 to £350
Inspector of Audits, E. P. Bard...£900 to £1,000
District Auditors (Metropolis), T. Bodkin; H. D. Gordon; A. C. Roberts ...£700 to £850
Do. (County Council Districts), A. W. Dolby; W. D. Easterby; S. D. Jerrold; H. W. Oliver; J. O'Neill; L. H. Wraith ...£700 to £850
Do. (Provincial Districts), F. M. Adams; A. F. P. Barton; J. A. B. B. Bruce; H. F. Buckland; A. W. Chamberlin; J. A. Cole; A. H. D. Cunynghame; M. W. Dixon; E. G. Easton; R. M. Estcourt; H. B. Farquhar; G. L. Gibson; W. Griffith; N. M. Griffiths; H. C. Hamilton; C. St. A. Hibbert; E. W. Hicks; C. A. Howell; W. M. Hunt; J. E. Pughe-Jones; C. F. Jordison; J. A. Landor; H. Locke; H. Lyon; E. S. Mills; J. Orchard; R. T. L. Parr; M. D. Propert; H. McC. Rich; H. D. Roberts; H. V. C. Roe; D. H. Boggis Rolfe; N. C. Simner; E. Stevens; F. L. Stevens; A. Q. Twiss; H. H. Walrond; E. H. V. Weigall; F. M. Wheatley; H. C. M. White; W. S. Wilkinson; H. D. Wraith; W. Young ...£500 to £850
Assistant Auditors, J. E. Aldridge; W. L. Brett; J. F. S. Croggon; J. W. Crowe; W. W. Dolby; J. H. Easton; A. E. Ellis; H. R. S. Godfrey; H. W. Grain; J. E. Hughes; J. Keogh; C. V. W. Lucas; H. S. Millett; F. H. Mowatt; B. O'Gorman; C. W. Paddon; W. Robbs; B. Snow; R. G. Woodyatt ...£300 to £450
Chief Engineering Inspector, G. W. Willcocks, M.I.C.E. ...£1,200
Deputy do., H. H. Law, M.I.C.E. ...£900 to £1,000
and do., H. P. Boulnois, M.I.C.E. ...£900
Engineering Inspectors, F. H. Tulloch, M.I.C.E.; R. H. Bicknell, M.I.C.E.; W. O. E. Meade King, M.I.C.E.; E. A. S. Fawcett, M.I.C.E.; M. K. North, M.I.C.E.; A. A. G. Malet, M.I.C.E.; Maj. C. E. Norton, R.E.; Maj. J. Stewart, R.F.; H. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E.; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E.; E. Dudley, F.S.I.; H. S. Bidwell, M.I.C.E.; A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E., D.SC.; A. G. Drury, M.I.C.E.; H. A. Reed, M.I.C.E.; R. G. Hetherington, A.M.I.C.E. ...£600 to £800
Med. Officer, A. Newsholme, F.R.C.P. ...£1,200 to £1,500
Assist do. & Medical Inspector for Gen. Sanitary Purposes, H. Franklin Parsons, M.D. ...£1,000 to £1,100
and Assist. Med. Officer, Robt. Bruce Low, M.D. ...£900
Medical Inspectors, R. D. R. Sweeting, M.D.; T. Thomson, C.M.G., M.D.; S. A. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S.; W. W. E. Fletcher, M.B.; H. T. Bulstrode, M.D.; R. J. Reece, M.D.; G. S. Buchanan, M.D.; S. W. Wheaton, M.D.; F. St. George Mivart, M.D.; L. W. Darra Mair, M.D.; R. W. Johnstone, M.D.; E. P. Manby, M.D.; R. A. Farrar, M.D.; A. Eastwood, M.D.; T. Carnwath, M.B. ...£500 to £800
Assist. Inspector (non-professional), C. J. Huddart ...£400 to £600
Inspectors of Foods, A. W. J. MacFadden, M.B. (*acting chief*); F. J. H. Coutts, M.D.; J. M. Hamill, M.D.; J. S. Low, M.D. (*temporary*) ...£500 to £800
Assistant Inspectors of Foods, (*i. C.* Hancock, M.R.C.S.; G. W. Monier-Williams PH.D., F.I.C. ...£400
Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. ...£500 to £800
Assistant Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin, L.R.C.P. ...£300 to £450
Chief Insp. Alkali, &c., Works, W. S. Curphey ...£800
Inspectors, E. G. Ballard; E. Jackson; A. C. Fryer, PH.D.; F. N. Sutton; E. M. Fletcher ...£420 to £600
Resident Inspector, H. Porter...£500 to £600
Sub-Inspectors, T. L. Bailey; R. D. Littlefield; H. J. Bailey ...£300 to £400
Comptroller of Housing and Town Planning, J. A. E. Dickinson...£850 to £1,000
Town Planning Assistant, T. Adams...£600 to £800
Housing Inspectors, W. H. Collin; E. Leonard; C. T. Clifton, M.I.C.E. ...£400 to £600

METROPOLIS WATER ACTS.

Water Examiner, C. Perrin, M.INST.C.E. ...£850

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
Royal Courts, House of Lords, S.W.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Earl Carrington, K.G., G.C.M.G.

Secretary, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. ...£200
Clerk, W. B. Paley ...£100
Resident Supt. House of Lords, J. K. Williams ...£300

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
South Kensington, S.W.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and the control is now vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The work of the office includes the collection and discussion of meteorological observations from all oceans, the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which forecasts and storm warnings are based, and other work incidental thereto. The Kew Observatory at Richmond and the Observatory at Eskdalemuir formerly in connexion with the National Physical Laboratory are now administered by this Office. The administrative expenses are met by a Government grant, which amounts to £16,850 annually.

Director and Chairman of Committee, W. N. Shaw, LL.D., SC.D., F.R.S.

Marine Superintendent, Comm. M. W. Campbell Hepworth, C.B., R.D., R.N.R.

Supt. of Forecast Division, R. G. K. Lempfert, M.A.

Supt. of Statistics, Ernest Gold, M.A.

Supt. of Instruments, R. H. Curtis.

Chief Clerk, John A. Curtis.

Clerk of Publications, R. Corless, M.A.
1st Class Clerks, W. Allingham; T. D. Bell; F. J. Brodie; J. E. Cullum (*Valencia Observatory*); C. Harding; H. Harries.

MINT, THE ROYAL, Tower Hill, E.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £350,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I., and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814–23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £169,438 for 1910–1911.

Master and Worker, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Rt. Hon. William Grey Ellison-Macartney £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. L. D. Matthews ..... £500 to £700
Sen. Clerk & Reg., D. J. Scourfield ..... £300 to £400
Staff Clerk, C. T. Folkerd ..... £300 to £400
Superintendent, Operative Department, Edward Rigg, I.S.O., M.A. ..... £700 to £900
Assistant do., T. R. Sacheverell; W. J. Hocking ..... £360 to £500
Chemist and Assayer, T. K. Rose, D.Sc. ... £700 to £900
Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, B.Sc.; J. Phelps, M.A. ..... £350 to £550

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.
Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim £1,100
Superintendent, D. J. K. Colley ..... £550 to £750

Melbourne, Victoria.
Deputy Master, E. S. Wardell £1,100
Superintendent, M. L. Baggs ..... £800 to £900

Perth, Western Australia.
Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £1,100
Superintendent, A. Ventris ..... £700 to £800

Ottawa, Canada.
Deputy Master, J. Bonar, LL.D. ..... £900 to £1,100
Superintendent, A. H. W. Cleave ..... £650 to £900

MUSEUM, THE BRITISH, Bloomsbury, W.C.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1857, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Act of 1842, which secures a copy of every publication for the Library. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £175,895 (including Natural History Museum) in 1910–11, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art." Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

Director and Principal Librarian, Frederic George Kenyon, F.B.A., D.Litt. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, A. R. Dryhurst ..... £600 to £700
Assistant, 1st Class, E. B. Nicholson, B.A. £300 to £500
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. P. Cooke £400 to £500
Minor Staff Officers, J. Knowles; J. F. Isaac ..... £300 to £400
Keeper of Printed Books, George K. Fortescue, LL.D. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keepers, Arthur W. Kaye Miller, M.A.; George F. Barwick, B.A.; A. W. Pollard, M.A. ..... £520 to £650
Superintendent of Reading Room, G. F. Barwick, B.A.
Assistants, 1st Class, Cyril J. Davenport, V.D., F.S.A.; W. Barclay Squire, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; J. A. J. de Villiers; L. H. E. Taylor; Robert F. Sharp, B.A.; R. A. Streatfeild, B.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A.; H. Symons, B.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, P. Wilson, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; W. A. Marsden, B.A.; H. Thomas, D.Litt.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. W. Jekyll, B.A.; A. Forbes Johnson, B.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A.; H. Mattingly, M.A.; I. A. K. Burnett, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, B.A.; E. W. B. Lynam, B.A. ... £150 to £300
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, G. F. Warner, F.B.A., D.Litt. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keepers of MSS., I. H. Jeayes; J. P. Gilson, M.A. ..... £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, Henry John Ellis; John A. Herbert, B.A.; A. Hughes-Hughes; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, H. Idris Bell, M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A.; A. C. Stewart, M.A.; G. T. Hales, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, Rev. G. Margoliouth, M.A.; Lionel Giles, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, Edward Edwards, M.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Sidney Colvin, D.Litt. ..... £700 to £800
Assist. do., R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, Campbell Dodgson, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, A. Mayger Hind, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Ernest A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D. ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, L. W. King, M.A., F.S.A.; H. R. H. Hall, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, P. D. Scott-Moncrieff, M.A.; F. S. P. Handcock, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant, 1st Class, H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, F. H. Marshall, M.A.; E. J. Forsdyke, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography, C. H. Read, LL.D., P.S.A. £700 to £800
Assistant do., O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.S.A. £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, R. L. Hobson, B.A.; R. A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, T. A. Joyce, M.A. ... £150 to £300
Keeper of Coins and Medals, H. A. Grueber, F.S.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assist. Keeper, W. W. Wroth ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, G. F. Hill, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, John Allan, M.A.; G. C. Brooke, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 99 Gt. Russell Street.

MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY, Cromwell Road, S.W.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington in 1881, the new museum being opened in the same year. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £57,202 (*plus* £8,200 under Class I.—Office of Works) in 1910–11.

Director, L. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistant Secretary, Charles E. Fagan £700
Assistant, 1st Class, Basil H. Soulsby, B.A., F.S.A. ..... £300 to £500
Clerks, W. H. R. Holl; W. J. Anderson ... £95 to £350
Assistant, 1st Class (Library), B. B. Woodward... £500
Keeper of Zoology, Dr. Sidney F. Harmer, M.A., F.R.S. £800
Assistant Keeper, Edgar A. Smith, I.S.O. £650
Assistants, 1st Class, George A. Boulenger, F.R.S.; Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; Fras. Jeffrey Bell, M.A.; W. R. Ogilvie Grant; Sir George Francis Hampson, Bart.; Charles J. Gahan, M.A.; Randolph Kirkpatrick; Francis A. Heron, B.A.; Dr. W. T. Calman; Ernest E. Austen; C. T. Regan, M.A.; J. H. Durrant ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, G. J. Arrow; A. S. Hirst; J. G. Dollman, B.A.; W. P. Pycraft; G. Meade-Waldo, B.A.; F. W. Edwards, B.A.; K. G. Blair, B.Sc.; G. C. Robson, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Geology, Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S. ...£800
Assistant do., Dr. F. A. Bather, F.R.S. £650
Assistants, 1st Class, R. B. Newton; Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S.; G. C. Crick ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, W. D. Lang, B.A. ...£150 to £300
Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr. George T. Prior, M.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, L. J. Spencer, M.A.; Dr. G. F. H. Smith, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, W. Campbell Smith, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Botany, Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S. £800

Assistants, 1st Class, A. Gepp, M.A. ; E. G. Baker
.....£300 to £500
Assistants, and Class, H. F. Wernham, B.A. ; J. Ramsbottom, B.A. ; A. J. Wilmott, B.A. .....£150 to £300

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,
19 Old Jewry, E.C.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38 Vic., c. 45), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £14,092 in 1910-11.

Comptroller-General, Sir George Hervey, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, J. J. Bree £100
Assistant Comptroller, W. G. Turpin .....£800 to £1,000
Actuary, James Blakey, I.S.O. £250
Chief Clerk, A. T. King, I.S.O. £800
Principal Clerks, J. Blakey ; F. M. Ashley ; C. von Berg ; H. Manwaring .....£600 to £700
Assistant do., T. Gowland, £400 to £500 ; G. F. Ansell ; E. R. Kennedy ; H. Weatherill ; W. F. Doust .....£350 to £450
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, S.W.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £37,000 in 1824 for the purchase of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876 and 1887.

Director, Sir Charles Holroyd £1,000
Keeper and Secretary, Hawes Turner £750

NATIONAL GALLERY, BRITISH ART
(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection.

Director, Sir Charles Holroyd .....*(see above)*
Keeper, D. S. MacColl .....£350 to £500

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY,
Teddington, Middlesex.

The National Physical Laboratory, founded in 1899 for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials and for the determination of physical constants, is controlled by a Board representing the Royal Society and the great Technical Societies. In addition to capital sums, an annual grant of £8,000 is contributed by H. M. Treasury ; and subscriptions from the Technical Societies and other sources amount to about £1,000 a year. The Laboratory comprises departments of Physics, Engineering and Metallurgy. The Physics Department comprises Thermometric, Electrical, Metrological, and Optical Divisions. At Teddington is the National Experimental Tank for experiments on ship models, recently constructed. A special division has also been formed in the Engineering Department for research in Aeronautics.

Chairman, The President of the Royal Society.
Do. of Executive Committee, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.
Director, R. T. Glazebrook, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Supt. Observatory Dept., Richmond, Charles Chree, LL.D., F.R.S.
Chief Assist. Observatory Dept., T. W. Baker, F.R.Met.Soc.
Supt. Engineering Dept., T. E. Stanton, D.Sc.
Supt. Metallurgical Dept., W. Rosenhain, D.Sc.
Senior Asst., Physics Dept., J. A. Harker, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Supt. National Experimental Tank, G. S. Baker.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1857 ; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, C. J. Holmes
.....£500 to £600
Clerk and Actg. Asst. Keeper, J. D. Milner.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published in 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £3,764 in 1910-11.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.Sc., F.R.S. £650
Chief Assistant, P. L. Davis, F.R.A.S. .....£400 to £500
Assistants, W. H. Walmsley, B.Sc., F.R.A.S. ; B. F. Bawtree ; J. A. Sprigge ; W. F. Deak, M.A., F.R.A.S. ; T. C. Hudson, B.A., F.R.A.S. .....£100 to £400

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory were estimated at £10,739 in 1910-11.

Astronomer Royal, F. W. Dyson, F.R.S., F.R.A.S. £1,000
Chief Assistants, A. S. Eddington, M.Sc., F.R.A.S. (and a vacancy) .....£500 to £600
Assistants, Edward W. Maunder, F.R.A.S. ; Thomas Lewis, F.R.A.S. ; William G. Thackeray, F.R.A.S. ; H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S. ; Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.Sc., F.R.A.S. ; W. M. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. *(Magnetic and Meteorological)* .....£320 to £450
Clerical Assistant, H. Outhwaite.....£250 to £350

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.—£9,438.

Astronomer, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. ....£900 to £1,000
Chief Assist., J. K. E. Halm, Ph.D., F.R.A.S.
.....£700 to £800
Assistants, W. H. Cox ; J. Lunt, D.Sc. ; R. T. Pett ; J. Power.....£350 to £500
Clerical Assistant, Arnold Pilling.....£350 to £450

PATENT OFFICE,
25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £134,251 in 1910-11.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks.....£1,500
Private Secretary, A. J. Martin.....£100
Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks, R. Griffin
.....£1,100
Chief Examiner, H. Hatfield, I.S.O. £1,200
Chief Clerk, W. G. L. Webb £1,000
Supervising Examiners, A. Cliff* ; W. Martin ; A. R. Wright ; W. H. D. Clark .....£700 to £800
Principals, F. W. Hodges, £650 to £850 ; R. P. Chope ; A. Neeves.....£650 to £800
Librarian, E. W. Hulme £650
Examiners, H. J. Adams ; F. Ogden ; P. H. Cathcart ; W. Groves ; J. E. Needham ; A. S. A. Ormsby ; F. M. Sexton ; J. Gray ; A. Sutton ; A. F. Ravenshear ; P. Gossling ; G. Rutherford* ; H. Lewis ; H. O. Mintz* ; T. E. Lones ; H. Newton ; W. A. Stiven ; R. Jenkins ; L. Bolton ; A. Whitwell ; J. H. Tomlinson ; R. Sandon ; W. Martin ; C. H. Powell ; T. H. Muras ; J. Reeves ; J. Layzell ; F. J. Cheshire ; T. H. Denning .....£550 to £700
Deputy Examiners, G. Gibbens ; C. C. Starling ; J. T. Walls ; A. E. Chipperfield ; W. Sackfield ; A. G. Page ; R. Adams ; W. S. Barratt ; H. J. Haycraft ; G. F. Hambly ; R. W. Simmonds ; F. Fisher ; F. W. Dunn ; W. A. Taylor ; E. A. Gero ; S. A. Willmott ; T. T. Bedford ; A. Nicholls ; R. J. Sowter ; F. Charlesworth ; A. S. Cox ; D. Robinson ; R. T. G. French ; J. W. Barker ; F. P. Johns ; M. F. Levey ; A. J. Wilson ; D. Walton ; A. Wilson ; F. G. Smith ; V. Lough ; F. Ackroyd .....£400 to £550
Assistant Examiners, J. J. Lee ; H. J. Wickham ; V. G. Alexander ; B. Moss ; H. W. Heath ;

* Receives an allowance of £100 for special duty

J. A. Parker; A. E. Dodridge; L. Pheasey; C. J. Stewart; R. C. Wale; F. G. Woodford; A. G. Bell; F. E. Glover; S. Andrews; A. Jones; F. W. Charlton; E. Little; J. H. Binder; A. J. Carrier; C. Cook; H. W. Monroe; F. Dewhurst; W. H. Stephens; G. H. Green; S. A. S. Bird; J. J. Holloway; J. J. Foster; A. L. Gray; W. A. Ogden; G. H. Childs; R. F. Whitehead; M. W. Stevens; R. T. Lavender; G. W. Wildman; W. J. Marlow; E. K. Maxwell; T. Knowles; W. J. A. Parish; E. A. Matzinger; F. E. Grant; A. J. Cook; H. Harding; A. Ward; T. F. Ronca; J. Powrie; A. A. Gomme; H. Freak; J. W. Birkby; H. F. C. Walsworth; C. I. Sutton; A. J. Cousin; A. Blok; J. J. Honan; S. Read; R. W. Ainsworth; L. N. Barker; R. B. Foster; E. T. Webb; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; A. H. Bright; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; E. S. Andrews; J. H. Oates; R. J. Trump; H. W. Chapman; W. C. Scott; R. G. Kirkby; D. W. H. Bell; H. W. Wiswould; F. A. Hughes; E. B. P. Wood; C. Paice; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; J. Hoggarth; C. S. Boreham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; G. W. Bird; T. Beacall; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf; W. Feast; E. L. Pickles; G. H. Makey; A. Taylor; A. P. Thurston; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampal; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles; P. C. Franklin; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander; W. R. Spencer; W. J. Pryce; H. Silk; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter; T. Turner; P. C. Whitteridge; H. W. Hilliar; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford; E. J. C. Solis; H. E. Hodgson; E. F. Cliff; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; A. Bell; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; E. M. Vigers; C. Grant; W. H. Evans; A. R. Thrower; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Bausch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Dommett; W. H. L. Patterson; A. J. Edwards; W. W. Parfrey; H. H. Hanworth; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkcom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; H. Holmes; J. H. Beaumont; R. O'F. Oakley; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; L. A. Paish; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; D. G. Robertson; A. E. Humbar; G. James; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; C. R. Woods; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin; D. F. Blyther; C. E. G. House; S. H. Webb; S. W. Hood; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. A. Gardiner; F. Fielden; W. Palmer; G. F. Hemens; E. H. Bliss; E. H. Pollett; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake.....£150 to £450

Upper Division Clerks, H. S. Freer; J. Stringer; E. H. Knights; J. K. Grebby; F. Newbery; J. M. Glen; A. J. Martin.....£150 to 500 (a rise to £600)

Deputy Principal, F. W. Neale.....£400 to £550

Staff Clerks, H. S. H. Pegler; A. Cook; J. Barratt; W. E. F. Walker; F. Usher; C. M. Sanderson .....£250 to £400, £450, or £500

Superintendent of Sale Branch, A. H. Lobban.....£500

Deputy Librarian, H. F. Hopwood.....£390

Clerk of Designs Register, J. B. McLean.....£400

Index Clerk, Trade Marks, S. W. Morrison.....£390

Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. Madders £595

Assistant Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn £340

2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, J. H. H. Peake; H. Lennane; T. F. Ordish; W. H. Davies; W. H. Crossley; J. J. Kaye; S. Sasserath; W. S. Snell; A. Holmes; A. H. Bennett; G. H. Norris; H. J. E. Easton; W. Crittenden .....£250 to £350

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Whitehall, S.W.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury, and authorised by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Paymaster-General, The Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, *unp.*

Assist. Paym.-Gen., C. L. Davies £1,100

Principal Clerks, H. Tomlinson, I.S.O.; H. E. Ward .....£700 to £800

1st Class Clerks, J. C. Aubourg; R. E. Brine; H. Kearns; H. W. Warburton .....£400 to £600

Senior Examiners, C. Smith; F. W. Bartlett; F. W. S. Gordon; W. M. P. Smith.....£400 to £550

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, 109 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Office for River Dept., Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 30 members—12 appointed and 18 elected.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds.

Chairman, The Lord Devonport (*appointed by the Board of Trade*).

APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Admiral A. M. Field, F.R.S.; (*Board of Trade*) S. E. Bates, J. G. Broodbank, H. Gosling; (*Corporation of London*) J. W. Domoney, Lord Ritchie of Dundee; (*Lond.C.C.*) J. Anderson, J. Duthie, Sir J. McDougall, W. H. Pannell; (*Trinity House*) Captain A. W. Clarke.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

The first elected members have been appointed by the Board of Trade. In future 17 are to be elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

I. H. Benn, M.P.; C. E. Brightman; C. Charleton; Sir E. Cornwall, M.P.; G. T. Crosfield; Lord Furness; C. F. Leach; L. A. Martin; H. T. Moore; Sir O. Philipps, K.C.M.G., M.P.; E. G. Saltmarsh; C. F. Torrey; Sir M. C. Turner; F. S. Watts; W. Weddel; R. White; W. Varco Williams.

General Manager & Secretary, Robert Philipson.

Chief Engineer, F. Palmer, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., &c.

Dock and Warehouse Manager, H. H. Watts.

Harbour Masters, (*Upper District*) Capt. R. S. Pasley, Temple Pier, E.C.; (*Lower District*) Capt. F. W. Kershaw, Gravesend.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and, while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows an annual profit of about £4,000,000, and also collects a large sum for the Inland Revenue Department. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1855, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1868, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The administrative expenses of the Post Office were estimated at £19,828,256 in 1910-11, viz.: Postal Services, £13,102,250; Packet Services, £760,224; Telegraph Services, £3,923,436; and Telephone Services, £2,042,246.

Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, M.P. £3,500

Private Secs., K. Kerr, £450; H. F. Sambrook, £150; Sir John N. Barran, Bart., M.P. .....*unp.*

Assistant Postmaster-General, Captain Cecil William Norton, M.P.....£1,200

Private Sec., H. D. Wakely.

Secretary to the Post Office, Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G. £3,000

Private Sec., C. W. Hurcomb £350

Second Secs., A. F. King, C.B.....£1,250 to £1,400

Assist. Secs., E. Crabb, C.B.; H. S. Carey; E. W. Farnall; A. M. J. Ogilvie; A. H. Norway; and W. G. Gates .....£1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principal Clerks, L. A. Marshall; A. B. Walkley; W. G. C. Kirkwood; A. G. Ferard; B. Hoskyns-Abrahall*; R. J. Mackay; I. Richards; L. T. Horne; A. G. Leonard; F. J. Brown .....£700 to £900
Clerks (1st Class), G. S. Edwards; P. G. Burrell; E. Udny; V. H. Stephens; P. Z. Round; H. F. McClintock; E. Raven; H. L. Kingsford; F. H. Williamson; J. Y. Bell; R. M. Stewart; A. R. Kidner*; W. T. Leech; W. Price, C.M.G.; E. A. Francis; F. G. Milne; J. I. de Wardt .....£550 to £650
Clerks (2nd Class), H. W. Cardew; W. E. Parsons; L. Simon; K. Kerr; H. D. Wakely; F. R. S. Grant; C. W. Hurcomb; L. K. Peel; G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; H. G. Hanrott; F. W. Phillips; A. C. Belgrave; H. F. Sambrook; G. G. Barnes; F. C. G. Twinn; L. W. A. Atkin-Berry .....£150 to £500

Supplementary Establishment.

Staff Officers, W. Nops, I.S.O., £700; W. T. White; A. K. Langridge; H. F. Smart; B. Masters .....£500 to £600
Deputy Staff Officers, W. Hainworth; H. W. Charlton; S. J. Ching; F. E. James; W. H. Sharland.....£450
Clerks (1st Class), J. T. Monk; T. Beer; W. J. F. Apted; J. Duff; C. J. Prout; M. L. Gardiner; H. Cockerell; J. Hall; H. Darby; G. S. Stow; S. Granville; J. D. Mackay; J. B. S. Engall; R. E. Thornley; J. W. Wissenden; H. J. Howard; A. Hogg; W. H. A. Toomer; J. E. Pettiford; C. R. Leak; F. J. Barker; A. Overbury; J. Curran; A. E. Watson; E. P. Hewkin; De G. Gavey; R. W. Hatswell; A. T. Taylor; W. S. Austin; S. J. M. Smith; W. H. Houston; W. Henderson; T. P. Sayer .....£350 to £450 and £320 to £400

Investigation Branch.

Director, B. Hoskyns-Abrahall .....£700 to £900
Assistant-Director, A. R. Kidner.....£550 to £650
Clerks (1st Class), F. W. Mann; J. Settle; F. O. Wood; W. T. Edwards; T. E. Tutton; J. P. Leckenby; J. H. Shinner.....£400 to £500
Do. (2nd Class), W. Murray; J. Compton; J. G. Stevens; J. A. B. Drummond; F. Whitehurst; P. P. Pyle; F. J. W. A. Wint; A. J. Watts; J. Duncan; E. W. Bruce; C. F. Wavish; F. M. Hill; H. E. Austen; W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; E. J. Stratford; E. H. Bourne.....£150 to £350
Architectural Assistant to the Secretary, F. C. R. Palmer, F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E.....£550 to £750

Packet Services.

Nautical Adviser, Commander E. L. Ashley Foakes, R.N. .....£260 to £380

Postal.

Traffic Managers, C. H. Cooke; W. Pugh.....£450

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Captain F. G. Loring, R.N. £550
Traffic Managers, J. W. Plackett; W. T. Smith .....£500 to £600
Traffic Managers, Class II., J. S. Jones; J. Lee .....£350 to £450
Superintendent Telegraph Business at Race Meetings, &c., A. Walker .....£400 to £500
Manager of the Telephone Canvassing Staff, W. Walker £400

Registry Branch.

Registrar, F. H. D. Bushnell .....£400 to £500
Deputy Registrar, Josiah Walker .....£340 to £400

Accountant General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant General, C. A. King, C.B. £1,000 to £1,300, personal to present holder.
Deputy Accountant General, F. T. Swayne, £1,000 to £1,100, personal to present holder.
Assistant Accountants General, F. W. Home; L. W. B. Maclean .....£800 to £900
Chief Examiner, W. Bradfield .....£700 to £800
Principal Book-keeper and Registrar of Bonds, A. G. Bowie .....£700 to £800
Cashier, E. W. Chetwynd .....£650 to £750
Accountants, L. Incledon; L. G. King; L. Burnes; E. H. J. Frost; A. Farmer, £550 to £700; E. G. Richardson; E. J. Harrington; C. T. M. Martin; J. Bunce; F. J. Pearson; H. D. Lewis £550 to £650
Assistant Accountants, H. Duesbury; R. M. Rogers; J. Ennis; J. T. Jones; F. Rendell; H. H. Batten; Ernest Williams; W. F. Mitchell; A. G. Gapes; T. Barratt; E. W. A. Clauson-Thue; B. M. Wylie; R. Hill; F. C. Cook.....£440 to £540
Examiners, W. A. Collard; C. R. Wickins; H. A. L. Chetwynd; W. A. Shepherd; J. Matthews; T. E. Horton; A. E. Westell; A. E. Modlen; T. H. Cochrane; G. W. Nye; W. Goddard; H. Kemp; J. R. Armstrong; J. O. Bradfield; A. L. Tyler; A. L. Wilson; A. W. Cross; G. Slater; W. G. Hunter; C. D. Upham; F. Cook; J. Potbury; J. P. Cackett; C. G. Burn; R. Lane; W. A. Barton; W. A. Mattinson; A. Matthews; G. T. Plowman; W. F. Lawrence; F. R. Hudson; H. Kerby; A. C. Bryant; C. S. Manning; A. Carwithen; J. Treharne; W. Soothill; B. J. H. G. C. P. Price; J. Best; H. Townshend; D. Renton .....£360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss A. Sadler.....£280 to £400
Assist. Supts., Miss K. E. Barrett; Miss J. N. Nind; Miss L. M. W. Webster (*allowance of £30 to senior*) .....£210 to £260

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Newlands, C.I.E.....£800 to £1,000
Deputy Controller, J. Willshire .....£700 to £800
Assist. Controllers, F. P. Didden; A. S. Coates; and R. Donaldson .....£525 to £600 (one to receive an allowance of £50)

Controller's Office.

Principal Clerks, A. W. Edwards; T. Mackenzie .....£400 to £500
Clerks (1st Class), L. E. B. Halcrow; M. W. Irvine; T. G. Donno; F. T. Wadley .....£320 to £400
Superintendents, †G. S. Faunch; †V. M. Dunford; *A. L. Steel; *F. Preston; J. V. Gane; A. Morgan; J. W. Francis; W. J. Warmington; H. R. Testar; C. Hilton; O. Bathurst; J. W. Parish; and A. A. Samson .....£350 to £425

* Rise to £450. † Rise to £500.

Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), W. H. Hyett; A. Tapley .....£350 to £425
Chief Supervisor (Female Staff), S. S. Dowdey .....£180 to £300

Intelligence Department.

Superintendent, J. H. Couldrey.....£320 to £450

Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj. W. A. J. O'Meara, C.M.G., R.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assist Engineers-in-Chief, J. W. Woods; A. J. Stubbs, M.I.C.E. .....£700 to £900
Electrician, H. R. Kempe, M.I.C.E. .....£575 to £750
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton £550 to £750
Staff Engineers (1st Class), T. H. Stockwell; H. Hartnell; W. Brown; A. W. Martin; J. E. Taylor; T. F. Purves; E. J. Eldridge; J. M. G. Trezise .....£420 to £550
Consulting Engineer, Sir John Gavey, C.B. £1,000
Staff Engineers (2nd Class), W. F. Murray; A. C. Booth; M. Ramsay; W. H. Powell; F. L. Henley; R. Waring; J. Martin; E. Turner; E. J. Ivison; D. H. Kennedy; E. W. Rees; C. C. Vyle; H. Wilson; E. Lack; W. J. Bailey; W. M. Batchelor; R. A. Weaver; W. H. Winny; J. R. Matthews; A. B. Hart; J. G. Hill; L. B. Turner .....£200 to £400
Accountant, Edwin Williams .....£550 to £650
Principal Clerks, J. G. Dalladay; W. S. Mountain .....£420 to £500
Clerks (1st Class), H. G. Fisher; W. H. Kerr; H. J. Hoggarth; M. F. G. Boddington.....£320 to £400
Submarine Superintendent, (Woolwich) W. R. Culley, I.S.O., £500 to £700; (Dover) F. Pollard £400 to £500
Assistant do., (Woolwich) J. Bourdeaux £320 to £450; *Superintending Engineers*, D. M. Stewart; W. Slingo; F. Tremain; A. Moir; E. Gatley; W. Groves; W. Noble; R. H. Clough; J. McL. Robb; R. McIlroy; J. F. Lamb; A. L. de Lattre £450 to £700
Assistant do., W. McNair; T. Jenkyns; A. Longden; J. H. Fossett; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; J. Sinnott; S. A. Pollock; T. E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; E. H. Shaughnessy; E. Gomersall; C. Crompton; W. M. Evans; A. T. Kinsey; R. G. Masaroon; J. W. Sullivan; J. H. Stanhope; P. Mulligan; H. Vaughton Cornish.....£330 to £400

* See Investigation Branch.

Factories.

Controller of Factories, W. G. Hinton ....£650 to £800
Superintendents, W. Milner; G. F. Mansbridge .....£470 to £550
Asst. Superintendents, J. J. Clementson; H. Moore; C. W. Wheeler .....£350 to £450
1st Class Clerks, W. B. Watkins; A. Dell; H. J. Langton .....£310 to £400

London Postal Service Department.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Controller, Robert Bruce, C.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Vice-Controller, A. E. Adeney .....£800 to £900
Assist. Controllers, J. W. Crawfurd; F. Bray; J. Gear, C.M.G.; W. Howson .....£700 to £800
Chief Supts., °H. Filmer; *A. H. Reddrop; *H. C. Somers; H. Norris; H. F. Foster; W. T. B. Young; A. L. Couratin; J. A. Walker; C. A. Wheeler £500 to £600
° On scale £500 to £650.
Principal Clerks, W. V. Inman; C. J. Bumby; W. C. Waller; J. Elder; F. L. Nicholson; J. G. Turner; G. F. Dancaster; E. F. Bolton; H. L. Jones .....£400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, J. R. Edsall; J. Thomas; E. A. B. Browne; D. Scott; D. E. Ayling; C. E. Hanner; J. W. Campion; W. Winter; F. W. D'Evelyn; H. Mould; T. A. Varley; M. W. Beattie; F. James; F. A. E. Williams; E. A. Rowe; J. H. Greenwood; A. Davey .....£310 to £400
Superintendent (Telegraphs), W. F. West £350 to £415

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents, F. G. Whitaker; W. W. Robinson; E. Cane; C. Still; J. A. Hyde; E. T. Woolley; H. W. Pym; G. Hine; J. G. Elford; C. S. Rogers .....£450 to £550
Assistant Superintendents (1st Class), °J. S. D. Ford; °W. E. Gould; *S. W. Lloyd; °J. Gould; °C. Dashfield; °J. J. Fox; °P. Hale; *R. Griffin; °J. H. Hayes; °R. G. Dickinson; *W. T. Kemp; °H. A. Cockshott; *J. F. William; °J. W. Blackwell; W. D. Smith; C. A. Woodbridge; W. Kay; W. Brewer; C. J. Tearnan; H. W. Marchant; S. J. Sandy; P. Warren; W. Powell .....£300 to £405
° On old scale, £300 to £450.

Metropolitan District Offices.

West Central, New Oxford Street.

Postmaster, C. A. Comber £600
Assist. Postmaster, A. G. Atterbury .....£400 to £500
Assist. Superintendents (1st Class), H. Johnson; C. H. Turner; A. E. Osler .....£300 to £405

Western, 3 Vere Street.

Postmaster, W. D. Wheldon £600
Assist. Postmaster, A. H. Mann .....£400 to £500
Assist. Superintendents (1st Class), S. J. Collis; S. H. Sweetman .....£300 to £405

Paddington, 19 London Street.

Postmaster, E. F. Page £650
Assist. Postmaster, C. Exley .....£400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, F. A. Martin .....£310 to £400
Assistant Superintendents (1st Class), A. T. Jones; J. A. Roberts; W. Camp .....£300 to £405

Eastern, 195 Whitechapel Road.

Postmaster, H. E. Anderson £650
Assist. Postmaster, H. Turrell .....£400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. W. F. Relph .....£310 to £400
Assist. Superintendents (1st Class), I. T. Mitchell; G. J. Saltrick .....£300 to £405

South-Western, Howick Place, Victoria Street.

Postmaster, J. E. T. O'M. Carew £700
Assist. Postmaster, A. R. Broad .....£400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, H. G. Carter .....£310 to £400
Assist. Superintendents (1st Class), J. Foster; W. B. D. Poulton; E. J. Morton; A. W. Matthews; J. R. Wilby .....£300 to £405
P.M. House of Commons, J. Lincoln .....£300 to £405

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.

Assist. Postmaster, H. T. Woods .....£400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, F. Harding .....£310 to £400

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street.

Postmaster, H. Naylor £650
Assist. Postmaster, F. Hudson .....£400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. Pryer .....£310 to £400
Assistant Superintendents (1st Class), J. Clark; P. Chamberlain; C. B. Brooks .....£300 to £405

Norwood, 35 Westow Street.

Assist. Postmaster, J. W. Aston .....£400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, L. T. Churley .....£310 to £400

Northern, Upper Street.

Postmaster, W. T. Wheeler £600
Assist. Postmaster, B. S. Hurman .....£400 to £500
Assist. Superintendent (1st Class), H. A. Tann .....£300 to £405

North-Western, 28 Eversholt Street.

Postmaster, P. Pascall £600
Assist. Postmaster, R. H. W. Bailey .....£400 to £500
Assistant Superintendent (1st Class), J. Baily .....£300 to £405

London Telephone Service.

General Manager, G. F. Preston .....£800 to £1,000
Principal Clerk, A. L. E. Berlyn .....£400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, P. W. Coleman; J. McMillan; C. W. Muirhead; E. A. Pounds; H. G. Trayfoot .....£310 to £400
Assist. Superintendent (Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddiard .....£210 to £260
Female Superintendent (Operating Staff), Miss A. A. Heap .....£200 to £300

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Arthur Huelin Wilson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. .....£1,000 to £1,200
2nd do., John Sinclair, M.D. .....£450 to £650
Female do., Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B. £350 to £500
Assist. do., Miss C. A. King, M.B. .....£200 to £300
1st Assistant, G. C. W. Wright, M.D. .....£300 to £400
2nd Assistants, H. E. Hewitt, M.D.; H. H. Bashford, M.D. .....£200 to £300

Money Order Department.

Controller, F. Wickham .....£800 to £1,000
Assist. do., H. Pearson .....£600 to £700
Principal Clerks, J. A. Griffin; W. J. Parker .....£500 to £550
Assist. Principal Clerks, F. J. White; F. R. Frost .....£410 to £490
1st Class Clerks, C. H. Browne; A. W. Cheffins; E. J. McCormick; E. R. King; A. Bond .....£310 to £400
Female Staff.
Superintendent, Miss R. Loch .....£350 to £450
Deputy Supt., Miss S. A. M. Hawkins .....£270 to £330
Assistant Superintendents.
(*Old Money Order Branch Establishment.*)
Misses M. H. Renwick; M. M. Billing £210 to £260
(*Old Postal Order Branch Establishment.*)
Miss A. Lacey .....£210 to £260
(*Combined Establishment.*)
Misses B. M. Golden; J. A. Duncan .....£210 to £260

Returned Letter Office.

Controller, John R. Burr .....£550 to £700
Principal Clerks, H. F. McConnell; H. J. Draper .....£440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, S. R. Hart; R. E. Brooks; W. G. Green; A. K. Chalk; N. L. Hubert; R. W. Crawford; P. B. Tanner .....£310 to £400

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, Henry Davies, I.S.O. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Controllers, J. H. R. West, I.S.O.; H. E. Charlton; C. C. Sutch; G. A. F. Rogers (one to £900) £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, W. G. Trinder; Wm. Johnson; F. E. Walker; E. H. J. Walliker; C. F. Nash; G. L. Brooks; H. T. J. A. Rickcord; E. MacDonald; A. G. Duffield; H. W. Page; J. Pelham; F. Remington; A. G. Gurr; W. J. Undrell; A. L. Fieldson; H. S. Compton; C. R. Undrell; T. S. Hutchings; A. Henstock; W. S. Bond .....£450 to £550, ten to £600
Superintendents, M. Wheeler; F. J. Venables; W. A. Millington; R. H. A. B. Edwards; J. P. Lee; A. H. Bowie; J. P. Sutton; L. A. Raimbach; C. J. Donaldson; T. Lyon; W. C. Bellamy; W. L. Moran, £440 to £490; H. Whittingham; A. Emmett; T. W. Williams; H. Rand; C. H. Drake; W. T. Newman; J. R. Smith; H. Weeden; C. G. Hawkes; L. L. N. C. Ramsey; P. T. Cavanagh; E. Bennett; J. Johnson; W. J. Orams; B. L. Gardiner; H. K. Bennett; C. E. Bate; A. Horn; C. E. Banks; W. S. Barrett; A. W. Stoneham; G. E. Hulse; C. R. Boyle; H. L. Drew; H. Ganson; W. Flinn; J. W. Askew; H. A. Grene; F. Middleton; H. Joy; F. W. Nunneley; F. J. Brett; F. V. Turpin; E. Moore; A. H. Taylor; T. M. Plucknett; J. M. Linsdell; C. F. Constant; C. W. M. Paterson; H. F. Cornwell; J. Adderley; F. Attwell; R. J. Entwisle;

J. W. Tasker; D. H. McCabe; T. E. Olver; C. James; G. J. Huard; J. Oakesmith; C. H. Foster; G. A. Willis; A. C. Edwards; F. K. Hirst; W. F. Shannon ..... £315 to £450

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss M. C. Smith, I.S.O.... £350 to £500 (Personal allowance of £100)

Deputy Supts., Misses R. K. Corbould; F. Jaques; E. G. Edkins; J. E. Hume ..... £270 to £330, one to £550

Assist. do., Misses A. E. Sharrock (at maximum of late class of Senior Asst. Supts., viz., £300); A. M. Haynes; M. M. J. Latham; M. E. Haynes; K. Eyre; H. G. Young; E. E. Wyndham; K. A. Bumpus; L. A. Sweet; F. S. MacRae; M. Phelan; A. R. Paterson; J. Buchanan ..... £210 to £260

Solicitor's Department.

The Solicitor, Sir Robert Hunter, C.B. £1,500 to £2,000
Assist. do., Robert Noyes ..... £600 to £500
Principal Clerk (solicitor), Edward Arnold ..... £500 to £600
Prof. Assists. (solicitors), H. Opie Smith; J. Okell; D. Aikenhead Stroud; H. E. Gallaher; S. Johnson; A. W. Odgers.
Other Assistants to Solicitor, W. McIntyre; E. J. Armstrong; W. C. E. Brignall; P. W. McIntyre; E. Edwards; H. Beagley; H. Hellwig; J. Burch.

Stores Department.

Controller, G. Morgan..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant do., H. Ogden; W. H. Allen (with allowance of £50 to senior) £600 to £700
Staff Officers, J. F. Aldridge; G. W. F. Foord; W. J. Etheredge; W. Curtis; A. Garner ..... £500 to £600
Deputy Staff Officers, A. C. Day; F. W. Fugeman; H. Sparkes; T. E. Rowland; A. A. Parsons; H. A. Chcel..... £400 to £475
1st Class Clerks, C. Ward; M. Dalton; J. H. G. Taylor; R. J. Fewings; C. J. Gates; E. Bunwell; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; L. W. Wright; C. Wheeler; J. H. Reeves; G. M. Hewson; T. Weve'l; F. Smith' London, £310 to £400; Provincial, £280 to £370

Surveyors' Establishment (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, W. S. Rushton, I.S.O.; P. P. V. Turner; R. O'C. N. Deane; W. A. D. Evanson; T. P. Barnard; D. W. O. Harkness; A. Mellersh; G. A. Whiteman; F. E. Adams; J. L. McDonald; W. Castell; H. S. Wooster; W. Dickinson; H. W. Austin; F. Pullen; W. Brown; T. Kelly ..... £600 to £900
Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, J. J. Thompson; T. R. Ling; J. S. Harvey; D. A. Macphee; G. L. Harding; F. J. W. Oakley; G. E. M. Forrest; F. W. Le Fevre; W. M. Simpson; A. S. Ayton; E. W. Wedlake; F. C. Luke; G. N. Merrefield; J. G. Mellersh; G. Wallace; J. G. Maddan; and F. Makepeace ..... £425 to £525
Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, J. G. Chichester; Daniel J. Moore; E. F. A. Burckhardt; G. P. B. Hallowes; C. White; R. M. Longland; R. Ramsay; E. L. Freeling; R. F. Bradford; H. Orr; E. Irish; W. S. Harrison; D. Dunlop; E. J. Gayes; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; T. J. Hubbard; H. E. J. Fay; J. G. Laithwaite; G. P. Cooper; H. H. Mears; C. H. C. Baillie; J. S. Meals; A. J. Wallace; W. E. Ord; T. P. Hobbins; N. S. Harvey; J. T. Foxell; F. N. Westbury; J. C. Johnston; A. O. Spafford; V. C. Hall; H. C. A. White; T. R. Gardiner; R. J. R. Measham; C. A. Jackson; T. W. McConnell; D. K. Hopkyns; J. D. Deans; E. F. Munns; H. Kempe; J. W. Jay; L. A. Jones; A. H. Barry; D. J. Lidbury; S. H. G. Dainton; W. R. Storr; E. T. Crutchley; J. D. E. Richards; O. C. Chapman ..... £150 to £400

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now combined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 128. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet

Lord President of the Council, The Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M. £2,000
Private Sec., G. Cunningham £300
Clerk of the Council, Sir Almeric W. FitzRoy, K.C.V.O. £1,500
Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, J. C. Ledlie, B.C.L. ..... £800 to £900
Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay..... £600 to £800
Staff Clerk, H. E. Moon, I.S.O. ..... £300 to £400

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,
Old Jewry, E.C.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. The total amount thus borrowed in 1909-10 amounted to £3,493,021.

Chairman, E. Norman ..... *unp.*
Deputy-Chairman, Hon. Herbert C. Gibbs ..... *unp.*
Secretary, R. Philpot, C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk, G. A. Calder ..... £600 to £800
Solicitor, C. L. Nicholson ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Chief Clerk to do., H. G. H. Barnes ..... £400 to £700
Principal Clerk (in charge of accounts), F. W. B. Godrich..... £500 to £600

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignitaries, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants to meet benefactions awarded to benefices not exceeding £300 in net annual value. The total amount distributed in 1909 was about £24,876. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, and in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu.
Chief Clerk, Wm. Lipscomb.
First Class Clerks (Senior Division), George Simpson; Henry Groves; John F. Sapsford; V. Gonville Bromhead; R. G. Rowland.
Do. (Junior Division), E. Jump; M. Rogers; W. Russell; D. Smeaton; W. Holford.
Junior Clerks (Upper Division), W. J. P. Smith; A. G. Spencer; T. D. Knight.
Solicitor, F. G. Hughes
Asst. Solicitor, W. G. Hannah.
Architect, William Alfred Hughes.
Auditor, H. C. Garland, 33 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC,
Chancery Lane, W.C.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £26,095 in 1909-10. (For hours see p. 404.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400
Assistant Keeper and Secretary, S. R. Scargill-Bird, £800
Assistant Keepers, John E. E. Sharp; G. F. Handcock; R. A. Roberts; R. F. Isaacson; G. J. Morris; H. Rodney..... £520 to £700
Clerks, E. G. Atkinson; E. Salisbury; R. H. Brodie; H. Hall; J. G. Black; C. G. Crump; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C. Fowler; J. V. Lyle; M. S.

Giuseppi; C. Johnson; A. E. Stamp; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff; A. E. Bland; M. C. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson; J. J. O'Reilly .....£150 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD,
Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, Thomas Hudson (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft.
Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

SCOTTISH OFFICE.
(*See* SCOTTISH SECTION.)

STATIONERY OFFICE.
Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1782, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c., contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The administrative expenses were estimated at £38,796 for 1910-11.

Controller, Rowland Bailey, M.V.O. £1,500
Private Sec., W. R. Codling.
Asst. Controller, W. G. Newton.....£700 to £900
Superintendent of Demands, R. Barton ...£600 to £750
Accountant, W. F. Gorin .....£500 to £650
Supt. of Paper, W. G. Wightman.....£500 to £650
Clerk of Publications, A. J. Ellis .....£450 to £600
Supt. of Stores, L. A. H. Watson .....£450 to £600
Clerk in Charge, Dublin, H. E. Pitman ...£450 to £600
Do., Edinburgh, J. H. Balmain .....£350 to £450
Assistants to Heads of Branches, W. Hill (Dublin); G. McIsaac; A. L. Screech; G. H. Thwaites; H. M. Welch; *G. H. Wright.....£300 to £400
Clerk (Old Estab.), J. Lofts .....£300 to £400
Minor Staff Officers, E. W. E. Liddington; ‡W. R. Codling; E. H. Chapman, £250 to £350; J. Boyd; A. Hammond; H. A. White .....£200 to £250
Technical Assts. to Supt. of Paper, †G. F. Whiles, £200 to £425; E. J. Stallybrass; A. E. Dawo .....£200 to £350
Supt. of Printing, T. D. Dutton .....£500 to £650
Deputy do., W. G. Bishop .....£350 to £440
Technical Assts. to Supt. of Demands, C. W. Howard, £430; J. C. Cowden.....£330
Examiners of Printers' Accounts, †E. G. Bateman; A. J. Biggs; G. W. Riley.....£375 to £375
Asst. to Supt. of Printing, J. Paterson ...£200 to £300
Asst. Examiner of Printing and Binding, J. E. H. Wilson (Dublin) .....£200 to £300
Supt. of Binding, F. J. Williamson .....£450 to £600
Assist. do., †J. B. Crane £300
Exam. of Binders' Accts., G. D. Rose £300

THAMES CONSERVANCY,
2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.

Chairman, Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.
Secretary, F. W. Geary

TRADE, BOARD OF,
Whitehall Gardens and Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II. in 1660, and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1786. The duties of this Committee (which, unlike the other Council Committees, has a president of its own) are to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures, the non-legal machinery of Bankruptcy, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Railway, Tramway, Water and Gas Companies, Electric Lighting, Harbours and Lighthouses, and Merchant Shipping, acting under the latter heading as Auditor of the Trinity House accounts. The administrative expenses were £319,700 in 1909-10.

President, Rt. Hon. Sydney C. Buxton, M.P. ...£5,000
Private Secs., J. A. Webster and C. S. Buxton, £400; Hon. R. D. Denman, M.P. (*unpaid*).
Permanent Sec., Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secs., E. R. Eddison and W. W. Marsh.
Parliamentary Sec., H. J. Tennant, M.P. £1,500
Private Secs., E. W. Rowntree, £100; Hon. G. Howard, M.P. (*unpaid*).
Five Assistant Secretaries {£1,000 to £1,200 and £1,200 to £1,500).
Harbour Department, Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B.
Marine Department, Sir Walter J. Howell, K.C.B.
Labour Department, G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C. (*Comptroller-General*).
Commercial Department, G. J. Stanley, C.M.G.
Railway Department, W. F. Marwood.
Superintendent of London Traffic Branch, Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G. £1,200
Comptroller of Companies Department, G. S. Barnes, C.B. £1,400
Accountant-General, G. S. Fry .....£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Marine Dept.), R. C. Heron-Maxwell £950
Principal Clerks, Garnham Roper; E. G. Moggridge; H. Fountain; C. Hipwood; H. F. Carlill; O. Jones; H. Booth .....£700 to £900
Clerks, G. E. Baker, £550 to £650; D. Todd; E. W. Rowntree; J. G. Bell; J. J. Wills; J. A. Webster; C. H. Grimshaw; G. C. L. Maunder; R. W. Matthew; T. Lodge; W. Carter; E. J. Elliot; T. W. Phillips; E. R. Eddison; U. Wolff; A. R. Thomson; C. Boyd; S. G. Tallents; R. Brinsley-Richards; R. C. Woodhead; and J. A. Pearce-Edgcumbe .....£200 to £500
Director of Statistics in Labour Dept., F. H. McLeod .....£700 to £900
Accountants, A. Barnes; E. C. Stoneham £650 to £800
Chief Clerk (Companies), ...£500 to £700
Superintendent for Wrecks and Loss of Life at Sea, C. J. O. Sanders .....£500 to £650
Chief Staff Officers, F. Barley (*Commercial Intelligence*) and R. Leach.....£500 to £600
Senior Staff Officers, I. H. Mitchell, £400 to £600; A. A. Wotzel; F. Hooper; P. L. Ashley; W. H. Dawson.....£400 to £500
Staff Clerks, W. P. Scogings, R. J. Sheldon, £450 to £550; H. C. Honey, C. Wright, £400 to £500; G. E. Norman, £300 to £450; J. L. Bendall; H. G. A. Mayhew; G. B. Shepherd; A. C. W. Gay; A. S. Lake; J. Keeling; G. W. Irons; W. W. Coombs; and W. J. Smith .....£300 to £400
2nd Class Staff Officers, F. W. Perrett; R. Henshall; A. W. Basham; S. W. Clark; T. G. Gibson .....£300 to £400
Assistant Staff Officers, G. W. Betts; W. G. Wickham; H. Kershaw; F. H. Taylor; R. F. Taylor; R. F. Price .....£200 to £350
Chief Labour Correspondent, C. J. Drummond ...£500
Investigators and Labour Correspondents, Miss Clara W. Collet, J. J. Dent, £450; D. C. Cummings .....£300 to £400
Staff Clerk for Light Railway Orders, P. H. Thomas, I.S.O. .....£350 to £500
Librarian, R. J. Lister, I.S.O. .....£350 to £600
Translator, W. J. Glenny £400
Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work, S. G. Spencer .....£300 to £450
Supt. of Registry, H. W. Dalmon £400
Clerk of Stationery, E. Andrews.....£400
Clerk in Charge of Electric Lighting Acts, M. J. Collins .....£300 to £400
Staff Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans, T. Lofthouse .....£250 to £350
Minor Staff Officers, H. J. Wilson; H. R. Corner, £250 to £350; Miss M. I. M. Pye .....£100 to £250
Assistant Investigator for Women's Industries, Miss E. G. Woodgate .....£120 to £200
Clerk in Charge of Life-Saving Apparatus Work, J. B. Harrold .....£200 to £300
Assistant Clerks (1st Class), A. Hill, I.S.O., £450; J.

° Extra £50. † Extra £25. ‡ Extra £125.

Quick; T. Thorpe; F. A. Fahy; P. J. Descours; J. G. Hargreaves; W. Greig ..... £300 to £400
Second Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), ; L. Goldie; C. Thornton; H. Yates; W. Stanley; E. J. Dos Santos; R. C. Baigent; M. H. Truelove; H. R. Bamford; A. D. Samuel; W. H. Thomas; H. Cook; T. W. Hodges; J. Nicholls; B. C. Page; R. F. G. Heatly; A. C. Mackay; C. Jones; W. F. Stone; P. L. Ellercamp; W. Smith; E. Burton; F. P. Holmes; H. Townsend; F. W. Emler; C. A. Carter; W. E. Wilson; J. U. Smith; J. T. Pratten; A. E. Tyler, £250 to £350; and 90 *Second Div. Clerks.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, 73 Basinghall St.

Director of Commercial Intelligence, T. Worthington ..... £700 to £900

EXHIBITIONS BRANCH, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

Director, U. F. Wintour.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION, 68 Victoria Street, S.W.

Director,
Assistant Director, H. W. Macrosty ..... £500 to £600
Supt. of Staff, J. W. Verdier ..... £400 to £500

LABOUR EXCHANGES, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

Director, W. H. Beveridge.
General Manager, C. F. Rey.
Assistant General Manager, S. W. Scott.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP), 33 Carey Street, W.C.

Senior Official Receiver, H. de Vaux Brougham £1,200
Senior Asst. do., Henry Edward Burgess £700 to £800
Asst. do., W. J. Warley; H. M. Winearls ...each £700

LEGAL BRANCH.—£22,150.

Solicitor, Sir R. Ellis Cunliffe £1,800
Assistant Solicitor, Edmund Potter £1,000
Principal Clerks, Edwin Gillet; G. C. Vaux.
Clerk in Charge of Bankruptcy Sub-Dept., W. T. Kaye.

PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Professional Member of Marine Dept. (7 Whitehall Gardens), Capt. A. J. G. Chalmers ...£800 to £1,000
Harbour Department, Captain C. E. Monro, R.N. £1,000
Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus, Commander William Francis Edgar Freeland, R.N. £600
Assistant, Captain J. D. Daintree, R.N. ...£350 to £400

Office of Inspectors of Railways, 8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

Chief Inspecting Officer, Lieut.-Col. Horatio Arthur Yorke, C.B., R.E. £1,400
Inspecting Officers, Lieut.-Col. P. G. Von Donop, R.E.; Major J. W. Pringle, R.E.; Lt.-Col. E. Druitt, R.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant do., J. P. Scott Main; J. H. Armytage ..... £500 to £700
Electric Adviser, A. P. Trotter ..... £800 to £1,000
Electrician and Assistant to do., J. Rennie £300 to £450

Bankruptcy Department, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.

Insp.-Gen. in Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis £1,000 to £1,200
Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane £700 to £900
Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. A. Clarke ..... £700 to £800
Chief Auditor, J. K. J. Johnston ..... £600 to £700
Auditor, J. F. Bird ..... £500 to £600
Junior Inspector, A. P. Taylor ..... £500 to £600
Examiners, W. C. Taylor; A. Mills; H. V. Bate; H. C. Watson ..... £400 to £500
Junior do., W. G. Knight; W. A. Clark; C. C. Stonhouse; W. J. Walker; T. S. Hutchinson, £310 to £400; A. H. S. Miller ..... £300 to £350
Minor Staff Officers, F. W. Pote; D. Orr; E. Carwithen ..... £250 to £350
2nd Division Clerks (Higher Grade), H. I. R. Audain; H. Bennell; F. L. Bamford; J. Lennox; N. Stanger; D. Hughes; T. J. Dale; A. Rowley ..... £250 to £350

RECEIVERS.

Birmingham, &c., A. S. Cully £1,100
Bradford and Halifax, W. Durrance .... £800 to £900
Brighton, &c., E. W. J. Savill £800
Bristol, Charles H. King ..... £800 to £1,000
Cambridge, W. H. Cox £500
Carmarthen, H. W. Thomas £500
Dewsbury and Huddersfield, C. Wollett ..£450 to £500
Hanley, &c., F. T. Halcomb £500
Hull, &c., G. H. Acheson £500
Ipswich, F. Messent £500
Liverpool, E. D. Symond ..... £800 to £1,000
London and N. Suburban, C. Mercer £1,000
Asst., F. T. Garton £400
London and S. Suburban, H. Llewellyn Howell... £900
Asst., J. B. Knight £400
Manchester, J. G. Gibson ..... £800 to £1,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne, T. Gourlay ..... £600 to £700
Northampton, A. Ewen £600
North Glamorganshire, Ellis Owen ..... £500 to £600
Nottingham, E. W. Humphreys ..... £800 to £1,000
Shrewsbury, F. Cariss £425
Southampton, T. Easton ..... £500 to £600
Swansea, H. Rees ..... £400 to £600

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, E. £12,239.

Registrar-General, Henry Noel de Merindol Malan ..... £700 to £900
Staff Clerks, C. H. Jones (*Assist. Registrar-General*); G. A. Hooke ..... £400 to £600
Clerks, J. R. Gaunt; S. Kett; H. Nicole £85 to £400
2nd Division Clerks (Higher Grade), A. R. Thayer; W. Avery; W. H. Lee ..... £250 to £350
Staff Clerks, C. L. Compton; T. Crone; J. C. Randall ..... £250 to £350
Minor Staff Clerk, E. H. Atkins £250

Officers appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.

Referees, Augustus G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S.; C. V. Boys, F.R.S.; J. S. Haldane, F.R.S.
Chief Gas Examiner, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.
Auditor, Sir Alfred E. Bateman, K.C.M.G.

Standards Departments, 7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.

Deputy Warden of the Standards, Maj. P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S. £800
Superintending Clerk, G. W. Sellar ..... £415 to £450
Staff Clerk, H. B. C. Darling ..... £300 to £400

Marine Consultative Branch, 54 Victoria Street, S.W.

Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector Chain Cables and Anchor Proving Establishments, A. Boyle ..... £600 to £800
Assistants to do., T. Carlton; C. W. Roberts; H. G. Dixon; H. J. Vose.
Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. D. Archer ..... £600 to £700
Assistants to do., A. B. Daniel; A. E. Lavers; F. W. Parlett, T. Walton.
Princ. Surveyor Tonnage, ... £520 to £600
Assistants to do., E. W. Colvill; C. R. Godfree; U. Pauls; J. Smith.

Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, S.W.

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, J. M. Harvey ..... £520 to £600
Nautical Assistant, D. Fulton ..... £200 to £300

Marine Survey Staff, 79 Mark Lane, E.C.

Principal Officer for London District, J. B. Park £650
Chief Examiner of Engineers, W. T. Seaton ..... £520 to £600

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is, *ex officio*, Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Patronage Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers on which he lays before Parliament the Budget, a Budget, which the Chancellor expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C., M.P. (*Prime Minister*) £5,000
Private Secs. to Prime Minister, V. Nash, C.B. £500; R. S. Meiklejohn, £300; M. Bonham-Carter, £200; and Hon. G. Howard, M.P. ..... unp.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., R. G. Hawtrey, £300; John Rowland, £250; and E. Crawshay-Williams, M.P. ..... *unp.*

JUNIOR LORDS—
J. W. Gulland, M.P. £1,000
O. Partington, M.P. £1,000
W. W. Beun, M.P. £1,000
E. J. Soares, M.P. ..... *unp.*
P. H. Illingworth M.P. ..... *unp.*

JOINT SECRETARIES—
Financial, Rt. Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P. ... £2,000
Private Secs., B. P. Blackett, £150; F. B. V. Norris; C. A. Greufell, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Patronage, The Master of Elibank, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., R. H. Davies, £300; F. R. L. Renbold £100
Permanent Secretary and Auditor of the Civil List, Rt. Hon. Sir George Herbert Murray, G.C.B., I.S.O. £2,500
Private Sec., C. L. Stocks £150
Assistant Secretary, Sir T. L. Heath, K.C.B. £1,500
Principal Clerks, J. W. Cawston; E. G. Harman; J. S. Bradbury, C.B.; R. F. Wilkins; M. G. Ramsay, C.B.; G. L. Barstow ..... each £1,000 to £1,200
1st Class Clerks, M. F. Headlam; H. Higgs, C.B.; R. S. Meiklejohn; S. Armitage-Smith; L. C. Bromley; N. E. Behrens; E. W. H. Millar; G. C. Upcott £700 to £900
2nd Class Clerks, R. G. Hawtrey; B. P. Blackett; C. L. Stocks; O. E. Niemeyer; A. W. Hurst; F. Phillips; J. H. McC. Craig; R. A. Cross; F. W. Leith Ross; S. D. Schloss; A. McFadyean; S. H. Wright £200 to £500
Parliamentary Clerk, M. F. Headlam.
Assistant, E. Tigar, I.S.O. £450
Treasury Officers of Accounts, J. S. Bradbury, C.B., *unp.*; and H. N. Bunbury ..... £850 to £1,000
Accountant, George H. Hunt, I.S.O. ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Accountant, H. T. Holmes ..... £400 to £600
Auditors of Sheriffs' Accounts: B. J. Bridgeman, *unp.*; and G. W. Couch ..... £200 to £400
Superintendent of Registry, A. J. Hiscock £500
Asst. Supt. do., R. J. Luff £400
Chief Bookkeeper, C. Waters £500
Statistical Clerk, J. Fry £400

Department of Solicitor to the Treasury and King's Proctor.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

Treasury Solicitor, J. P. Mellor, C.B. £2,000
Assistant Solicitors, A. H. Dennis, £1,500; H. E. F. Comyn £1,200
Assistants, W. Brown, £1,000; W. de G. Lamotte £800 to £900
Chief Clerks and 1st Class Clerk, H. M. Warne; C. H. E. Fletcher; R. H. Gardiner; C. Owen ... £550 to £750
Staff Clerk, W. F. Addey, I.S.O. ..... £300 to £400
Assistant Chief Clerks, H. A. Weeks; G. C. Crispin; and J. H. Crawley ..... £350 to £500
Professional Clerks, A. E. Wade; A. F. Gilchrist; A. W. Brown; C. M. Leese; J. C. P. Kinsman; and W. L. Morton.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Burnet.
Deputy do., C. H. Hunt.
Clerks, W. J. Hagon; W. J. Smith.

Law Courts Branch.

Principal, A. T. Hare £1,200
Assistant for Chancery and Charity Business, J. Rye £400 to £700
Assistant for Common Law and Admiralty Business, R. M. Greenwood ..... £400 to £700
Professional Clerks, E. M. Reid; H. C. Talbot; H. G. de Hamel.

King's Proctor's Office.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.

King's Proctor, J. P. Mellor, C.B.
Assistant King's Proctor, W. Brown.
Principal Clerk, C. E. Stredwick.
Clerks, W. G. Chapman (Professional); E. S. Osborne.

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir Arthur T. Thring, K.C.B. £2,500
Second do., F. F. Liddell ..... £1,800 to £2,000
Clerks, Frederick Wm. Gardiner, I.S.O.; Albert Prince Bishop; Edward Gardiner ..... £100 to £400

Rating of Government Property.—Office, £2,223.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F. J. Bacon £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant, F. C. Ruddle ..... £600 to £800
Clerk, W. T. Chard ..... £200 to £400
2nd Div. Clerk, Upper Grade, W. A. Walker £350

Fines and Penalties, 30 Abingdon Street, S.W.

Receiver, Thomas Edward Kebbel, M.A.

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to this Corporation. Until 1854 all light dues were collected by Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren. The present duties of the Elder Brethren have reference to Pilotage, Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons, &c., and attendance at the Admiralty Court to act as assessors, also to advise the Board of Trade in nautical matters. There are ten Acting Elder Brethren, of whom one is a retired officer of the Royal Navy and one retired Commanders in the Mercantile Marine; there are also two Elder Brethren who have retired from the Acting List and eleven Honorary Elder Brethren. The income of the Corporation derived from light dues levied on shipping entering and leaving British ports amounts to £300,000 per annum, which is expended in the maintenance of the Lighthouse and coast-marking system of England and Wales, under the financial control of the Board of Trade. The Corporation also administers certain charitable trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of decayed master mariners and their widows, the accounts in respect of which are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

ELDER BRETHREN.

H.M. The King; Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G. (*Master*); Capt. H. Acton Blake (*Deputy Master*); Capt. Sir G. R. Vyvyan, K.C.M.G. (*retired*); Capt. E. Barlow (*retired*); Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; Rear-Adm. H. B. Stewart; The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell; Capt. A. S. Thompson, C.B.; Capt. A. W. Clarke; Capt. R. Hoare; Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Capt. L. H. Crawford, C.B.; Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; The Earl of Selborne, K.G.; Vice-Adm. H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B.; Capt. O. P. Marshall; Capt. T. Golding; Capt. J. G. H. Flint; Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; Capt. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.

Secretary, Arthur Owen.
Principals, H. G. Willett; H. A. Measor.
Senior Clerks, E. G. Weller; W. K. Bowen; M. K. Smith; W. L. Veitch.
Engineer-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Matthews, M.INST.C.E.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, A. T. H. Scott.
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE, 9 Serle Street, W.C.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1816, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in 1909 to £55,025,009 (cash and stock) held on behalf of 1,804,805 depositors—an increase during the year of 19,093 depositors and £549,307 in funds.

Chairman, Sir Albert K. Rollit, D.C.L.
Vice-Chairman, Thomas A. Welton, F.C.A.
Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

WALLACE COLLECTION.

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897 and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £7,191 in 1910-11.

Keeper & Secretary, Claude Phillips ..... £500 to £600
Inspector of Armouries, Guy F. Laking, M.V.O., F.S.A. *hon.*
Clerk, S. J. Camp ..... £100 to £300

WAR OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

A Secretary of State for War was first appointed in 1794, the control of the Land Forces of the Crown having been previously exercised by a Secretary at War, who was responsible to Parliament through the Home Secretary. In 1801 the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for that purpose. In 1904 an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army Annual Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. c. 3).

For **Army Council and Departments and Staffs of the War Office,** *see* pp. 224–6.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

Temporary Office, 83 Pall Mall, S.W.

The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom, now under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, have been collected on the public account since 1760, when King George III. surrendered them and received in return an addition to his Civil List.

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington, K.C., G.C.M.G., *vmp.*; Sir Edward Stafford Howard, K.C.B.; George Granville Leveson Gower.....each £1,200

Principal Clerks, Frederick Hellard, £700 to £1,000; Charles E. Howlett.....£700 to £900

Senior Clerks, Morton Evans; W. Dawson Ainger £450 to £600

1st Class Clerks, D. R. Crawfurth Smith; J. R. Maple, £350 to £450; W. Fidler; H. C. Eyles; E. Blanford; J. Whyte.....£350 to £430

Receiver-General, J. Murray Duncan, I.S.O.....£900

Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth Forster Brown. £600 to £700

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Stuart Futcher £450 to £600

OFFICE IN DUBLIN.

Superintendent, J. Harper Scaife, LL.B. ...£420 to £650

1st Class Clerk, G. H. Burnett.....£350 to £430

LEGAL BRANCH.

First Legal Assistant, D.W. Westmacott £600 to £850

Second do., F. J. Kent .....£300 to £500

Clerks, W. C. Martin; E. W. Welley; J. Lovett.

Solicitor, Scotland, Thomas Carmichael, S.S.C.

Do. Ireland, Hallowes & Hamilton, Dublin.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

New Forest, Alice Holt, Bere, Parkhurst & Woolmer—*Deputy Surveyor*, Hon. Gerald William Lascelles.

Dean—*Gaveller*, Sir Edward Stafford Howard, K.C.B.

Do. Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown.

Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver, V. F. Leese.

Windsor—*Ranger*, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.

Do. Deputy do., Captain Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.V.O.

Do. Bailiff, S. Collard.

Do. Deputy Surveyor, Arthur J. Forrest.

NEW FOREST.

Official Verderer, Sir Robert H. Hobart, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Elective Verderers, The Earl of Normanton; G. E. Brisco Eyre; J. Jeffreys; H. F. Compton; K. Pulteney; Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests.

First Commissioner, The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. £2,000

Private Sec., H. Bird.

Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B., C.V.O. £2,500

Private Sec., J. Eggar.

Secretariat.

Assistant Sec., W. J. Downer, I.S.O. .....£800 to £2,000

Principal Clerks, W. R. Kerr; E. H. Bright. £700 to £900

1st Class Clerks, W. Torpy; H. J. Hapgood, C.B. £550 to £650

2nd Class Clerks, J. Eggar; A. I. Prichard; H. Bird; W. F. Scholfield; E. M. Mair; A. H. S. White £150 to £500

Supt. of Registry, E. W. Horton .....£350 to £500

Staff Clerks, A. R. Arnot; B. R. Seagrave.£300 to £400

Inspector of Ancient Monuments, C. R. Peers.....£400

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, H. Wordley.....£600 to £800

Deputy do., J. A. W. Buchanan.....£470 to £600

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Locke ...£420 to £550

Senior Clerk, H. E. Steed.....£420 to £550

Senior Examiner of Technical Accounts, A. L. Edwards .....£500 to £700

Staff Clerks, J. W. Alcock; A. C. E. Hughes; E. T. Blakey; W. L. Wharin .....£300 to £400

Architects and Surveyors' Division.

Principal Architects and Surveyors, Sir Henry Tanner, I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., £1,600; W. T. Oldrieve, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., F.S.A. (Scot.) (*Edinburgh*) £1,000

Architects and Surveyors, H. N. Hawks, I.S.O.; J. Rutherford; W. Foit, A.R.I.B.A.; H. A. Collins, A.R.I.B.A.; C. J. W. Simpson (*China and Japan*); E. Cropper; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A. £550 to £750, £800 to £900

Clerk, 1st Class (*Old Estab.*), W. H. David £400

Engineering Division.

Chief Engineer, H. A. McFerran .....£800 to £1,000

Supplies Division.

Controller of Supplies, A. I. Durrant, M.V.O. £700 to £900

Deputy do., J. W. Curry .....£420 to £550

Staff Clerk, S. M. Fane .....£300 to £400

Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Major W.C.Hussey, late R.E. £650 to £800

Assist. Bailiff, Maj. E. D. Haggitt, late R.E. £300 to £400

Osborne.

House Committee, Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B., C.V.O. (*Chairman*); The Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty; Rowland Bailey, M.V.O.; The Right Hon. Sir G. H. Murray, G.C.B.; Sir James Reid, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir F. Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.; Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B.

Consulting Staff, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D. (*Chairman*); Director-General Medical Department of the Navy; Deputy Director-General Medical Department of the Navy; Director-General Army Medical Service; Deputy Director-General Army Medical Service; Prof. Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., LL.D.; Arthur E. J. Barker, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.; Sir William H. Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.; Lt.-Col. Sir R. Havelock Charles, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., C.B., F.R.C.S., LL.D.; David Ferrier, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., LL.D.; James F. Goodhart, M.D., F.R.C.P., LL.D.; Sir A. Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Edgar Hoffmeister, M.B., M.R.C.S.

Sec., A. I. Durrant, M.V.O.

Lady Visitors, The Marchioness of Londonderry; Mrs. Lewis Harcourt; Miss Ethel McCaul, R.R.C.

House Governor and Medical Superintenent, Surgeon Lt.-Col. C. R. Kilkelly, C.M.G., M.V.O., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Matron, Miss G. P. Haines.

Chaplain, Rev. Canon Clement Smith, M.V.O.

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. F. S. Webster (Rector of All Souls).

Treasurer, W. J. Downer, I.S.O.

King Edward VII. Sanatorium, Midhurst.

Executive Committee, William James, C.V.O. (*Chairman*); Sir Frodk. Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Dep. Chairman*); The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; The Hon. Sydney Peel; Sir Francis Laking, Bart., G.C.V.O.; Colonel Lascelles, M.V.O.; Rowland Bailey, M.V.O.; and P. Horton-Smith Hartley, M.V.O., M.D. (*Hon. Sec.*).

Lady Visitors, Mrs. William James and The Lady Gifford.

Medical Superintendent of Sanatorium, Dr. Noel Dean Bardswell.

GREAT LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Lord High Chancellor, Right Hon. Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1846 (1905) £10,000
Private Secretary, A. G. C. Liddell, C.B. £500
Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1860 (1910) ..... £7,000 *and fees* (in 1904-5 £5,904)
Solicitor-General, Sir John Allsebrook Simon, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1873 (1910) ..... £6,000 *and fees* (in 1904-5 £3,749)

Scotland (*see* p. 480). Ireland (*see* p. 488).

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Robert Threshie, Baron Loreburn, G.C.M.G. £10,000

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1911.
Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten, G.C.M.G.	1887	80
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1905	66
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1907	60
Rt. Hon. Lord Robson	1910	58

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

The Committee is composed of Members of the Privy Council qualified under 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 41; 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 86; 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 59; 50 & 51 Vict. cap. 70; 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 44 and 8 Edw. 7 cap. 51. The members usually attending are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (Macnaghten, Atkinson, Shaw, Robson); and such other members of the Privy Council as have held high judicial office.

Registrar, Charles H. L. Neish £1,200
Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace £650
2nd Clerk, J. H. Houghton £450
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys.
Reader, G. Maggiolini.
Registrar in Ecclesiastical and Maritime Causes, The Registrar of the Privy Council.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

Master of the Rolls (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, *b.* 1838, *appted.* 1907.

Lord Justices (each £5,000).

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1911.
Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan Williams	1897	72
Rt. Hon. Sir John Fletcher Moulton	1906	65
Rt. Hon. Sir George Farwell	1906	65
Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. B. Buckley	1906	65
Rt. Hon. Sir W. Rann Kennedy	1907	64

Officers of the Master of the Rolls.—£1,125.

Secretary, W. H. Cozens-Hardy £500
Principal Clerk, William P. Mara £400

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Justices (each £5,000)—

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1911.
The Lord High Chancellor.	1905	64
Hon. Sir Matthew I. Joyce	1900	71
Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady	1901	59
Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington	1904	59
Hon. Sir Ralph Neville	1906	62
Hon. Sir Robert John Parker	1906	53
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1908	54

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1842, *appted.* 1900) £8,000
Secretary, P. S. Greene £500
Clerk, D. H. Ockenden £400

Justices (each £5,000)—

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1911.
Hon. Sir William Grantham	1886	75
Hon. Sir John Compton Lawrance	1890	78
Hon. Sir Edward Ridley	1897	67
Hon. Sir Charles John Darling	1897	61
Hon. Sir A. Moseley Channell	1897	72
Hon. Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart.	1897	65
Hon. Sir Thomas T. Bucknill	1899	65
Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray	1904	68
Hon. Sir Alfred T. Lawrence	1904	65
Hon. Sir William Pickford	1907	62
Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge	1907	59
Hon. Sir John A. Hamilton	1909	51
Hon. Sir Thomas E. Scrutton	1910	53
Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes	1910	57
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1910	60
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	54
Hon. Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	58

Bankruptcy.

Justice, Hon. Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore.

Companies Winding-Up.

Justices, The Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady and The Hon. Sir Ralph Neville.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, *b.* 1859, *appted.* 1910 ..... £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Bargrave Deane, *b.* 1846, *appted.* 1905 ..... £5,000

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

Judges, Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

COURT OF ARCHES.

Judge, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L., *b.* 1852, *appted.* 1903.

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords.—£850.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir K. A. M. Mackenzie, K.C.B., K.C.
Chief Clerk, Adolphus Geo. Chas. Liddell, C.B. £600

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Kenneth A. Muir Mackenzie, K.C.B., K.C. £1,800
Private Sec. and Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Adolphus George C. Liddell, C.B.
Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, A. H. M. Butler £400
Clerk of the Chamber, Pursebearer and Sealer, Edward Preston £350
Sergeant-at-Arms, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley de A. C Clarke, G.C.V.O.
Deputy do., Ronald Muir Mackenzie.
Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman ... £35

Chancery Courts.—£37,400.

Mr. Justice Joyce and Mr. Justice Eve.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to *D* H. Templer Prior; *E* to *K*, Wm. O. Hewlett; *L* to *R*, Edwd. L. A. Clarke; *S* to *Z*, Richard J. Villiers ..... each £1,50

Mr. Justice Warrington and Mr. Justice Parker.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to *L* R. T. Watkin Williams; *E* to *K*, Charles Hulbert *L* to *R*, Richd. White; *S* to *Z*, Thos. A. Romer ..... each £1,50

Mr. Justice Eady and Mr. Justice Neville.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to *I* J. H. P. Chitty; *E* to *K*, H. D. Hughes-Onslow *L* to *R*, Saml. A. M. Satow; *S* to *Z*, John Chas. Fo ..... each £1,5

First Class Clerks, W. Whiteley; G. A. Hyem; C. Cocks; E. Byers; F. B. Etheridge; C. Toye; Freeman; W. J. McVeagh; H. G. James; W. Bovill; F. T. Smith; J. J. Curtis; E. J. Harve F. V. Green; L. Pritchard; R. G. Baird; H. W Darwall; H. Y. Hare; F. E. W. Nichols; A. Paget H. R. Hopkins; W. T. Roberts; J. J. Keane; Gammon ..... each £6

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£24,625.

Registrars, Charles Beal (*Senior*), £2,000; C. E. Farmer; W. E. Church, £1,800 to £2,000; R. F. K. Greswell; Walter F. Leach; A. G. Theed; W. O. Goldschmidt; A. H. Borrer; F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge £1,250 to £1,600

Principal Clerks, H. S. Jolly; E. Hicks Beach; C. C. Forster Dickson; W. W. Melville; J. F. More; H. G. Garrett; W. T. D. Ritchie; R. N. R. Blaker; W. U. Timmis ..... £250 to £800

Assistant Clerks, J. H. Welbank; J. W. Collyer; W. S. Smith; T. Milliken; J. S. Holland; J. E. Bartholomew; G. J. Plowman; R. H. French; H. H. Stone.

Appeal and Cause Clerks, W. Vere; H. B. Goddard.

Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, W. Hayes.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP),
Registrar's Chambers, Bankruptcy Buildings.

Judges, Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady and Hon. Sir Ralph Neville.

Registrar, Henry John Hood.

Principal Clerk, T. Barnes.§

Second Class Clerks, J. R. Bull; A. Tutte.

Third do., M. Johnson; R. Y. Marvin; P. H. George; J. R. Geddes; D. M. Walker.

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION.
S. P. Butler; Sir H. W. Elphinstone, Bt.; P. S. Gregory; Arthur Underhill; J. Dixon; E. Hume.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)
G. Murray; F. J. N. Pearson; A. J. Spencer; G. E. Morrison; A. Robinson; H. C. A. Bingley; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.—£5,100.
Henry Wm. Verey; Edward J. Pollock; M. J. Muir Mackenzie ..... each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.
Wm. Howard Winterbotham £1,100

Supreme Court Pay Office.—£23,441.

Assist.-Paym.-Gen., J. M. Paulton £1,200
Deputy do., J. A. Longley £900
Principal Clerks, J. Headland; H. N. Colville; R. J. Bloxam; R. Leach; S. Renard £800
Stockbroker, William Mortimer £700

Central Office of the Supreme Court.—£42,479.

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.
James R. Mellor (*a*) (*Senior Master of the Supreme Court, King's Remembrancer, and King's Coroner*); Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.; Edward Wilberforce; Wm. Fred. Alphonse Archibald; T. Willes Chitty; Samuel H. Day (*b*); G. A. Bonner ..... each £1,500
Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert J. D. Coleridge; Egerton C. Baring Lawford ..... each £800 to £1,000

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.[9]
Senior Chief Clerk, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75) .....‡
Chief Clerk, W. G. Chapman .....‡
Clerks, A to K, E. E. Jackinson; G. A. N. Kitson; R. Macgregor; F. R. P. Stringer; M. F. C. Willson; A. J. MacClymont; J. M. Borrer; R. L. Overbury; L to Z, H. P. Cottam; W. T. Cooke; G. G. Lacey; T. F. Atkinson; S. A. Lynn; E. C. Anstee; A. L. Woodcock; A. West; H. Macdonald .....‡

LETTERS OF REQUEST TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
F. R. P. Stringer and M. F. C. Willson (Room 70).

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.†
Chief Clerk, J. F. Townesend .....†

Clerks, W. H. Waugh; A. Brocklesby; P. A. Quin; P. J. Bowie; J. P. Lalor; W. T. Moore; B. Darwall; H. Hinton.

FILING, RECORD, AND ENROLMENT DEPARTMENT.[9]
(*Including Affidavits*) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.
Chief Clerk, J. E. Bentley .....‡
Affidavits and Enrolments.
Clerks, F. G. Woodall; F. Wortham; T. D. Salter; C. Clerk; G. Meyer; E. G. Jacobs.
General Filing.
Clerks, G. W. Harrison; C. J. Timms; A. Finch; A. T. Satterford; J. Martin.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.
Clerks, B. E. Hodgson; Philip Clark.
Election Petitions, B. E. Hodgson.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.[9]
King's Remembrancer, Master Mellor. £300
Clerks, Herbert A. Hance; J. Johnston.‡

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT DEPARTMENT.[9]
Chief Clerk, W. J. Weller .....‡
Clerks, S. Hall; C. H. Barnes; A. J. Penny; G. W. Townesend; W. Grant.
Book Shewer, C. Sloper.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.†
King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of Crown Office, James Robert Mellor.
Assistant Master, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge.
Chief Clerk, Frederick H. Short.
Clerks, E. H. D. Image; A. H. Gipps; F. Hullah; J. C. Watson; C. G. Moule .....‡
Associates' and Court Order Department of the Crown Office.†
Assistant Master of the Crown Office, Egerton C. B. Lawford.
Chief Clerk, Thomas W. Reed.
Clerks, L. Bolton; James Kenyon; Adolphus St. J. W. Wriford; H. M. W. Baynes; W. J. Field; A. O. Thomas; W. E. Davis; C. N. Monsell; J. O. Griffits; H. Morrill .....‡

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 75).
Assistant Superintendent, W. C. Keating.
Book-keepers, G. Button; E. I. Talbot.
(45 Writing Clerks.)

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.
Masters of the Supreme Court, Wm. Fred. Baker, £1,600 (*c*); Thos. Hy. Bolton; Hy. R. T. Alexander; Geo. A. Holme; Granville Smith; G. A. King; W. H. Macnamara.(*d*); F. F. Philpot; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; Spencer Whitehead ..... each £1,500
Clerks, C. W. Scott; J. R. Howes; W. J. Bannehr; E. G. Box; J. B. Dunning; H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; C. Atherton; J. Sworder; F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; W. R. Shaw; H. J. Howes; E. P. Roberts; A. F. Small; E. C. Moffrey; A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; F. G. Wortham; R. L. Alderson; A. W. Porter; R. G. Gurney.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Evans.
Secretary, Horace Evans £300
Clerk, A. Gough £400
Judge, Hon. Sir Henry Bargrave Deane £5,000
Registrar, W. Mallett £400
King's Proctor, John Paget Mellor, C.B. £2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.—£34,956.
Registrars, Robert Albion Pritchard, D.C.L. (Senior), £1,600; Alfred Musgrave; Walter A. Inderwick; Oswald H. Hardy, M.A., B.C.L. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Record Keeper, Rowland Hill £600

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.—£8,838.
Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,200
Marshal and Chief Clerk, R. Ineledon ....£700 to £800

(*a*) Mr. Mellor is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.
(*b*) Mr. Day is the prescribed officer under the Municipal Elections Petitions Act.
* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
† Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.
‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200. § Commissioner for Oaths.
(*c*) Mr. Baker is Taxing Master for Ecclesiastical fees: (*d*) Mr. Macnamara is Registrar of the Railway Commission and Registrar to the Court under the Benefices Act, 1898.
* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
† Office hours, 11 to 5: Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2.
‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £200 to £200.

Clerks, E. S. Davison; H. W. Lovell; F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham; F. S. Thomson; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; E. S. Roscoe ..... £100 to £600

Writer, A. Day.
Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.
Shipkeeper, W. J. Manning.
Messengers, H. Crease; E. Mott; D. Ruscoe.

Bankruptcy Department.
Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£15,613.

Judge, Hon. Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore £5,000
Clerk in attendance, J. W. Bradford.
Senior Registrar, Jas. Rigg Brougham £1,500
Registrars, Harry Stanley Giffard; John E. Linklater; Herbert James Hope; Henry J. Hood ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Chief Clerk (*Senior Registrar's Department*), Samuel R. Stockton £600
Taxing-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A. £1,500
Senior Official Receiver, E. Leadam Hough £1,200
Official Receivers, George Walter Chapman; Egerton S. Grey.
Assistant do., W. P. Bowyer; D. Williams; W. G. Williams; Hon. W. J. H. Boyle.

Criminal Court of Appeal—Registrar's Office.
(*Offices*—Room 164, Royal Courts of Justice.)

Registrar, James R. Mellor (Senior Master of the Supreme Court).
Assist. Registrar, L. W. Kershaw.
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.
Clerks, A. H. Short; W. T. Ivimey, M.A.; C. M. D. Pigott, M.A.; R. F. C. O'Brien, M.A.; W. E. Stone; E. G. H. Evans.

Ecclesiastical Courts.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874," and as such is also Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties.]

COURT OF ARCHES (REGISTRY, 1 The Sanctuary).
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Frederic Hugh Lee.
Clerk and Record Keeper, Kenneth Munro.

COURT OF FACULTIES (Registry and Office for Marriage Licences, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2).
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy do., H. E. Johnson.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, B. B. Bull.
Sealer, Edwin Pitt.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE for granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.
Vicar-General, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C.
Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee.
Deputy, F. H. Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, A. C. Cross.
Assistant, H. S. Allam.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, Sir J. W. B. Riddell, Bart.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S REGISTRY for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.
Judge, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee.
Apparitor-General, Frederick Thomas.
Record Keeper, H. E. Tayler.
Assistant, F. J. Shepherd.

Lunacy Commission.
66 Victoria Street, S.W.—£16,384.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave.
Commissioners (unpaid), Rt. Hon. Sir John E. Dorington, Bt.; Sir E. S. Hope, K.C.B.; H. D. Green, K.C.; C. H. Roberts, M.P.
Commissioners (paid): *Legal*, Lionel Lancelot Shadwell; Arthur Hill Trevor; Simon John Fraser Macleod. *Medical*, Fredk. Needham, M.D.; Edward Marriott Cooke, M.B.; Sidney Coupland, M.D. .....each £1,500
Secretary, Barnard T. Hodgson ..... £800 to £1000
Chief Clerk, A. S. Wild ..... £500 to £650

Masters in Lunacy and Visitors of Lunatics,
Royal Courts of Justice.—£18,608.

Masters, Thomas Halhed Fischer, K.C.; Henry Studdy Theobald, K.C. .....each £2,000
Chief Clerk, T. A. Southwell Keely £800
Visitors, Ralph Charlton Palmer (*Legal*); Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; David Nicolson, C.B., M.D. .....each £1,500
Secretary, O. E. Dickinson £300

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS,
Whitehall, S.W.

Director, Sir Charles W. Mathews..... £2,500
Assistant Director, Guy Stephenson £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Assistant, F. J. Sims ..... £800 to £900
Chief Clerks, F. J. Williamson, S. Pearce, and W. Lewis..... £550 to £750
1st Class Clerk, F. G. Frayling £500
Assistant Chief Clerks, A. F. Rowe, H. S. Pearce, and A. S. Cohen ..... £350 to £500
Professional Clerks, D. H. Prynne, C. R. V. Wallace, W. Rooke Ley, W. J. Day, and G. C. Peevor.

LAND REGISTRY,
Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 3; other business, 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 1.
Registrar, Charles Fortescue Brickdale ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assist. Registrars, Hugh Pollock; C. T. Musgrave ..... £700 to £1,000
Examiners of Titles, The Conveyancing Counsel to the Chancery Division (*see* p. 202); W. S. Eastwood; T. R. Colquhoun-Dill..... £500 to £600
Secretary, D'A. H. Little ..... £350 to £400

Registration of Title, Established 1862.

Chief Assistant, T. W. Whitmore-Jones £350 to £460
2nd Class Clerk, G. W. Falkner..... £250 to £400

London District.

1st Class Clerk, W. L. Spofforth..... £500 to £600
Chief Assistants, E. M. Slaughter; W. F. Burnett; A. R. G. Jennings ..... £350 to £460
2nd Class Clerks, G. I. Holt; R. J. M. Borough; J. S. Stewart-Wallace; G. A. H. Rendall; W. H. Williams; C. A. L. Lewis; S. Lowenthal; A. J. Sturton; C. W. Heneage..... £250 to £400

Middlesex Deeds Department.

Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell ..... £500 to £600
Chief Assistant, J. D. Dart ..... £250 to £300

Land Charges, Registration and Searches Department.

Senior Clerk, E. W. Eaton ..... £500 to £600

Survey and Map Department.

Chief Superintendents, James R. Burnage; R. F. Drury, A.M.I.C.E. ..... £400 to £600
Examiner, W. S. Tratman ..... £250 to £400
Superintendents, A. Fraser; T. N. Asterley; F. W. Whitton; J. W. Buttery; W. King; R. M. Jenner; E. Ainsworth; G. Thomas, F.A.S.I.; W. E. Allen.

Scrivenery Department.

Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes..... £300 to £400

Pay Department.

Clerk of Accounts, D'A. H. Little..... £350 to £460
Assistant do., H. Mortimer Rowland..... £250 to £300

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—G. A. Thompson.
West ,, *Wakefield*—T. B. Sugden.
North ,, *Northallerton*—C. E. L. Ringrose.

SHERIFFS' OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, SECONDARY'S OFFICE, AND OFFICE OF THE HIGH BAILIFF OF SOUTHWARK, Guildhall, E.C.

Sheriffs' Officers of the City of London, Heywood & Holland, 31 King Street, E.C.; Odell & Hibbard, 37 Coleman Street, E.C.
Secondary and Under-Sheriff of the City of London and High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, M.A.

SHERIFF OF COUNTY OF LONDON'S OFFICE, 24 Red Lion Square, W.C.

Deputy Under-Sheriff, Tufnell Burchell.
Under-Sheriff, F. K. Metcalfe, 92 Gt. Tower Street.
Officers, Nathan & Co., 27 Chancery Lane; Wright, Odell & Co., 52 Chancery Lane; Frieake & Co., 87 Chancery Lane; Johnson & Co., 16 Portugal St.; Mountjoy & Co., 61 Chancery Lane, W.C.

SHERIFF OF ESSEX' OFFICE.

London Agents, Gepp & Sons, 107 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

HAMPSHIRE'S OFFICE.

Agents,
SHERIFF OF HAMPSHIRE AND HERTS' OFFICE, 25 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Agents, Patersons, Snow, Kinder & Lawson.
SHERIFF OF KENT AND SUSSEX' OFFICE, 24 Bedford Row.
Deputy Sheriff of Kent and Under-Sheriff of Sussex, Walter Burtlett.

SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX' OFFICE,
Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
Under-Sheriff, William Ruston.

SHERIFF OF OXFORDSHIRE AND DURHAM,
48 Chancery Lane, W.C.
London Agents, Davenport, Cunliffes & Blake.

SHERIFF OF SURREY'S OFFICE,
Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
Under-Sheriff, Charles Wigan.

CITY COURTS.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen; Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., LL.B. (*Recorder*), £4,000; Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*) £3,000
Assistant Judge, Frank Stather Jackson £1,500
Registrar, David Harrison £950
Serjeant-at-Mace, Horace Fitch £400
Deputy do., Francis Sully £220
Chief Clerk, George William Powell £450

CITY OF LONDON COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, Lumley Smith, K.C. £2,500
James Alexander Rentoul, K.C. £2,000
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, James Anstey Wild, jun. £1,700
Assist. to do., Evelyn Brooksbank Tattershall £800
High Bailiff, J. Edward Sly £600

COUNTY COURTS.

Treasury County Court Department.—£9,140.

Treasury, Whitehall (11 to 5).

Superintendent, B. J. Bridgeman ..... £700 to £1,000
Clerk of Accounts, F. Arthy £450
Deputy do., F. W. J. Kemp ..... £250 to £450
Examiners of Accounts, W. Massey; J. F. Jones; G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; E. Hopkins; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; J. E. H. Burnet; A. W. Blyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Raymont; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; W. J. Elton; C. F. Dyson ..... £200 to £400

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.,
Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. (Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

Registrar, J. W. Cawston ..... *unp.*
Chief Clerk, E. A. Tilley.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,500).

[*All the County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*]

Allen, Wilfrid Baugh (18), Notts and Yorkshire.
Amphlett, Richd. Holinden, K.C. (45), Wandsworth, &c.
Atkinson, Hy. Tindal, K.C. (38), Edmonton, &c.
Austin, James Valentine (54), Bristol, Wells, &c.
Bacon, Francis Hy. (42), Bloomsbury, &c.
Baker, Sir George Sherston, Bt. (17), Lincolnshire, &c.
Benson, William D. (13), Sheffield, &c.
Beresford, Cecil H. W. (57), Devon and Somerset.
Bradbury, James Kinder (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Bray, Edward (21), Birmingham.
Brown, Reginald, K.C. (9), Crewe, Stockport, &c.
Dodd, Cyril, K.C. (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
Edge, James Broughton (41), Clerkenwell, &c.
Ellicott, Arthur Becher (53), Gloucester, &c.
Emden, Alfred (46), West Kent, &c.
Evans, William (28), Mid-Wales.
Gent, John (12), Halifax, &c.
Graham, John Cameron, K.C. (11), Bradford, &c.
Granger, Thomas Colpitts (59), Cornwall, &c.
Greenhow, Wm. T. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland.
Gye, Percy (51), Winchester, &c.
Hamilton, Henry B. H. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Harrington, Edward (21-3), Worcester, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, &c.
James, Gwynne (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Kelly, Stanley Hill (24), Cardiff, &c.
Lea, George Harris (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter (19), Derbyshire, &c.
Morgan, Lloyd, K.C. (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Moss, Samuel (29), Chester and North Wales.
Mulligan, James, K.C. (32), Cambs. and Norfolk.
O'Connor, Arthur, K.C. (3), Durham, &c.
Parry, Edward (8), Manchester.
Philbrick, F. A., K.C. (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Roberts, John Bryn (30), Glamorganshire.
Roberts, W. Howland (37), Uxbridge, &c.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Scully, James A. (50), Brighton, &c.
Selfe, Sir William Lucius (43), Marylebone, &c.
Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, &c.
Shortt, John (49), East Kent, Dover, &c.
Smith, P. Howard (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Smyly, Wm. Cecil, K.C. (40), Bow and Shoreditch.
Snagge, Sir Thomas William (36), Oxford, &c.
Stanger, Henry Yorke, K.C. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Steavenson, D. F. (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Templer, Fredk. Gordon (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Thomas, A. P. (6), Liverpool, &c.
Wheeler, Thomas W. (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Willis, William, K.C. (47), Greenwich and Woolwich.
Wilmot, Hugh E. Eardley (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Wilson, Herbt. Wm. Lush-, K.C. (58), Plymouth, Exeter.
Wood, Wm. Wightman (20), Leicestershire.
Woodfall, Robert (44), Westminster.

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

(42) BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W.
WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescot Street, E.

Judge, His Honour Judge Bacon £1,500
Bloomsbury.—*Registrar*, Edward Huelin, M.A.
,, *High Bailiff*, James Bacon.
Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, Matthew R. Webb, J.P.
,, *High Bailiff*, Frederic White.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.

Judge, His Honour Judge Emden £1,500
Bromley.—*Registrar*, E. Latter.
Dartford.—*Registrar*, John Camden Hayward.
Gravesend.—*Registrar*, Charles Edward Hatten.
Lambeth.—*Registrar*, William Burchell Pritchard.
Maidstone.—*Registrar*, F. W. Englefield.
Sevenoaks.—*Registrar*, W. W. Knocker.
Tonbridge.—*Registrar*, C. E. Warner.
Tunbridge Wells.—*Registrar*, Neville R. Stone.

(41) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.
Judge, His Honour Judge Edge.....£1,500
Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.
High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey.
WANDSWORTH, Garratt Lane.
Judge, His Honour Judge Harington £1,500
Croydon.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J. E. FOX.
Kingston.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. J. Bell.
WANDSWORTH.—*Judges*, His Hon. Judge Harington and His Hon. Judge Bray.
Registrar and High Bailiff, W. A. Willoughby.

(38) EDMONTON; WALTHAM ABBEY; ROMFORD AND ILFORD.
Judge, His Honour Judge Tindal Atkinson, K.C. £1,500
Edmonton.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Hubert Gough.
Waltham Abbey, Essex.—*Registrar*, W. J. Bruty.
" " *High Bailiff*, W. J. Bruty (*act.*).
Romford and Ilford, Essex.—*Registrar*, Wm. Comyns Clifton.
" " " *High Bailiff*, C. Godfrey.

(43) MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W.
BROMPTON, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, S.W.
Judge, His Honour Judge Sir William Lucius Selfe £1,500
Marylebone.—*Registrar*, James Curtis.
" *Assist. Registrar*, F. C. Sills.
" *High Bailiff*, J. Swinford Francis.
Brompton.—*Registrar*, E. Kemp Taylor.
" *High Bailiff*, S. W. Merry.

(40) Bow, Bow Rd., E. SHOREDITCH, 221 Old St., E.C.
Judges, His Honour Judge Smyly, K.C., and His Honour Judge Bray.....each £1,500
Shoreditch.—*Registrar*, E. E. Wickham.
" *High Bailiff*, Henry Grimsdall.
Bow.—*Registrars*, F. W. R. Hore, and H. A. Hore.
" *High Bailiff*, Charles J. R. Tijou.

(47) SOUTHWARK, Swan Street.
GREENWICH, Burney St. WOOLWICH, William St.
Judge, His Honour Judge Willis, K.C.....£1,500
Southwark.—*Registrar*, Thomas Kemmis Bros, M.A.
" *High Bailiff*, Geo. J. K. Richards, M.A.
Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Joint Registrars and High Bailiffs*, C. Pitt-Taylor and C. M. Treadwell.

(37) BRENTFORD; BARNET; UXBRIDGE; WATFORD.
Judge, His Honour Judge W. Howland Roberts.£1,500
Brentford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Wm. Ruston.
Barnet.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, William Osborn Boyes, LL.D.
Uxbridge.—*Registrars and High Bailiffs*, Charles Woodbridge, Thomas H. Riches Woodbridge.
Watford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Henry Morten Turner.

(44) WESTMINSTER, Portugal Street, W.C.
Judge, His Honour Judge Woodfall.....£1,500
Registrar, George Ogle Jacob, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
High Bailiff, Stanley L. Gifford.

CORONERS FOR THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

Western District, Clifford Luxmoore Drew.
Coroner's Office, 15 Pembridge Villas, W.
Central District, Walter Schroder.
Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, Manor Place, Paddington Green, W.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, John Troutbeck.
Coroner's Office, 21 Great Smith Street, S.W.
North-Eastern District, Wm. Wynn Westcott.
Coroner's Office, 396 Camden Road, N.
Eastern and Liberty of Tower District, Wynne E. Baxter.
Coroner's Office, 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.
South-Western District, John Troutbeck.
Coroner's Office, 21 Great Smith Street, S.W.
Southern District, George Perceval Wyatt.
Coroner's Office, 56 Tulse Hill, S.W.
South-Eastern District, Henry Robert Oswald, M.D.
Coroner's Office, 26 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,
New Scotland Yard, S.W.

Commissioner, Sir Edward Richard Henry, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I. £3,500
Private Secretary, G. H. Edwards £300
Assistant Commissioners, Sir Alexander Carmichael Bruce, £1,350; Major Edwin F. Wodehouse, C.B.; Sir Melville Leslie Macnaghten; F. S. Bullock, C.I.E. each £1,200
Chief Clerk, C. L. Bathurst £900
Senior Clerks, A. W. Hallward; W. H. Kendall, £650 to £700; G. H. Gardner; F. H. Underwood £500 to £600
Clerks, 1st Class, D. H. North, £500; G. H. Edwards; B. T. Earle; W. S. Mylius .....£350 to £450
Superintendent of Registry, H. Ravenscroft .....£300 to £400
Assistant Ditto, H. W. Staples .....£200 to £250
Clerks, 2nd Class, C. Annesley, £300 to £360; C. Macartney-Filgate; M. B. Frere; Maj. Hon. Eric R. Thesiger; F. C. Barchard; J. E. Simpson, £100 to £350; H. A. Tripp; G. J. Ball .....£90 to £300
Surgeon-in-Chief, Clinton T. Dent, F.R.C.S. £800
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.
Chief Constables, Major Edward H. T. Parsons; Col. A. H. M. Edwards, C.B., M.V.O.; Hon. F. T. Bigham; Maj. E. M. Lafone .....£600 to £800
Superintendent Executive and Statistical Branches, Thomas Moore.
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., Patrick Quinn, M.V.O., and Frank Froest
Superintendent Public Carriage Branch and Lost Property Office, Arthur Bassom.

Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITEHALL.—Creswell Wells.
" " Stephen F. Spencer (In attendance on H.M. The King).
B CHELSEA.—Albert Isaac.
C ST. JAMES'S.—Alexander Sutherland.
D MARYLEBONE.—Horace Bantick.
E HOLBORN.—James Cameron.
F PADDINGTON.—Duncan McIntyre.
G FINSBURY.—William French.
H WHITECHAPEL.—John Mulvany.
J HACKNEY.—Robert Mackay.
K BOW.—Alfred Boxhall.
L LAMBETH.—Harry Noviss.
M SOUTHWARK.—Donald Waters.
N ISLINGTON.—William H. Jenkins.
P CAMBERWELL.—Edward Glayzer.
R GREENWICH.—Onslow Wakeford.
S HAMPSTEAD.—Thomas Williams.
T HAMMERSMITH.—James Powell.
V WANDSWORTH.—William C. Robinson.
W CLAPHAM.—Edward West.
X KILBURN.—James W. Olive.
Y HIGHGATE.—John B. Kitch.
THAMES.—Joseph Mann.
WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—John Devine.
PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—James Last.
DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—George Dixson.
CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—William Tett.
PEMBROKE DOCK.—Thomas Evans (*Chief Insp.*).

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER
FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Receiver, George H. Tripp.....£1,200 to £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. A. Everest £850
Senior Clerk, M. H. Festing .....£500 to £700
Accountant, W. J. Wilby .....£500 to £700
Cashier, J. P. Mann £550
1st Class Clerks, G. H. Pryce; C. F. Gipps; E. Grant .....£350 to £500
2nd Class Clerks, G. H. Lufkin; A. Flower .....£300 to £360
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 10 Little College Street, S.W.
Surveyor, J. Dixon Butler, F.R.I.B.A.....£600 to £750
2nd do., F. King .....£360 to £500

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

Commissioner, Capt. J. W. Nott-Bower £1,250
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bremner... £750
Chief Clerk & Superintendent, John Stark..... £410
Surgeon, Fredk. Gordon Browne, M.R.C.S. £600

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrat, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas £1,150
Assistant Clerk, J. G. Trotter..... £650
Affidavit Clerk, Robt. Arthur Warren £350

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill £1,000
Assistant Clerk, Silvester Richards £650
Cashier, John Herbert Major £300
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £500
Assistant do., Charles Fitch..... £250

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

BOW STREET, Covent Garden.

Magistrates, Sir Albert de Rutzen..... £1,800
Robert H. B. Marsham £1,500
Henry Curtis Bennett £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton..... £700

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road.

Magistrates, James Reader White Bros £1,500
F. C. T. d'Eyncourt £1,500
Chief Clerk, Oliver Wheeler £650

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road.

Magistrate, Thomas Charles Hedderwick £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. G. Nott-Bower £650

LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

Magistrates, Arthur Antwis Hopkins £1,500
Cecil M. Chapman..... £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington £650

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500
George Lewis Denman £1,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill ..... £420 to £650

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, Alfred Chichele Plowden..... £1,500
G. Paul Taylor £1,500
Chief Clerk, Walter Crow ..... £420 to £650

OLD STREET, E.C.

Magistrates, Albert Rowland Cluer..... £1,500
Henry Chartres Biron £1,500
Chief Clerk, Ernest A. Carr..... £420 to £650

THAMES, Arbour Street East, Stepney.

Magistrates, John Dickinson £1,500
Chester Jones £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. H. Glanville..... £420 to £650

*TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street.

Magistrates, John Rose £1,500
Ernest Baggallay £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. Whitfield Coates..... £425 to £650

WESTMINSTER, Vincent Square.

Magistrates, Horace Smith £1,500
C. K. Francis £1,500
Chief Clerk, Francis E. Lowris, LL.B..... £650

WEST LONDON, Vernon Street, West Kensington.

Magistrates, Edward Snow Fordham £1,500
Edmund William Garrett £1,500
Chief Clerk, W. G. Hobbs ..... £420 to £650

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

Magistrates, Arthur Hill Hutton £1,500
Arthur Edmund Gill £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Nixon ..... £410 to £650

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Magistrate, Hon. John de Grey £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. Brienne Halle..... £420 to £650

* Juvenile Court, Tuesday, 2 p.m.

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford.

Magistrate, Robert Alexander Gillespie..... £1,000
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £900

INNS OF COURT.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

Master, Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D. (1904).
Reader, Rev. G. E. Newsom, M.A.
Organist, Dr. H. Walford Davies.
Custodian, A. F. Stone.

INNER TEMPLE.

Treasurer, Hon. Sir Reginald M. Bray.
Master of Library, R. A. Bayford, K.C.
Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wrangham.
Librarian, J. E. Latton Pickering.
Clerk, J. H. Milton.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Treasurer, Lord Justice Fletcher-Moulton.
Under-Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.
Librarian, C. E. A. Bedwell.
Sub-Librarian, H. A. C. Sturgess.

LINCOLN'S INN.

Treasurer, Sir H. A. Giffard, K.C.
Master of the Library, Rt. Hon. Sir Rowland Vaughan Williams, L.J.
Dean of the Chapel, Hon. Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce.
Preacher, Rev. Canon H. C. Beeching, M.A.
Chaplain, Rev. John Harrington, M.A.
Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.
Librarian, A. F. Etheridge.
Sub-Librarian, W. F. C. Suter.
Assistant Librarian, H. I. Whitaker.

GRAY'S INN.

Treasurer, Edward Clayton, K.C.
Master of Library, M. W. Mattinson, K.C.
Dean of the Chapel, Lewis Coward, K.C.
Preacher, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, D.D.
Reader, Rev. M. H. L. Williams, M.A.
Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.
Chief Clerk, Standley W. Bunning.
Librarian, M. D. Severn.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire and Glamorganshire, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

SOUTH-EASTERN.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 2) (Chesterton).
Suffolk (Ipswich or Bury St. Edmunds)—W., S. and A.
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Guildford)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Donman, 1 Hare Court, Temple £800
Clerk of Indictments, Henry Avory Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey..... £400
Associate, A. W. T. Channell, New Court Temple, E.C..... £220

MIDLAND.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, Arthur Duke Coleridge, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple £850
Associate, Spencer Langton Holland £300
Clerk of Indictments, William Edward Moorman.

NORTHERN.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston £1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston £500
Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, Reginald Harrison, Preston £300

NORTH-EASTERN.

Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Claude F. Wade, Library Chambers, Temple, E.C. £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns, York £400
Associate, T. Boston Bruce, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £300

OXFORD.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford.*
Clerk of Assize, Frederick W. Grantham £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp.....£400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W. Jones £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Wilts, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1911 *Devizes; Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1911 *Wells; Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A.; *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
Clerk of Assize, James Read, *Office*, 39 Temple £800
Associate, Alfred Read £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Christopher Rawlinson £300

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, LL.D., 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton .....£175 to £225
Associate, Arthur Andrew, Congleton ..£175 to £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 729, Royal Courts of Justice £500
Princ. Assist., C. H. Glascodine, 7 Abingdon Gardens, W. £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, G. J. Walter Rigley, Room 719, Royal Courts of Justice £150

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1911:—

1911.	10th January.	1911.	23rd May.
,,	7th February.	,,	27th June.
,,	28th February.	,,	17th July.
,,	28th March.	,,	5th September.
,,	25th April.	,,	10th October.

Clerk of the Court, Henry Kemp Avory.
Deputy, Herbert Austin.
Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1911.

London.		*Southwark.*	
4th Jan.	5th April.	6th Jan.	7th April.
28th June.	18th Oct.	30th June.	20th Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read. *Deputy*, Herbert Austin.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington, S.E.

Chairman, Robert Wallace, K.C.....£2,000
Deputy do., R. Loveland-Loveland, K.C., D.L. £1,500
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson.
Deputy do., J. Dix.

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, George Cave, K.C., M.P.
Deputy Chairmen, Sir William Vincent, Bart.; Sir Charles G. Walpole.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Weedding.
Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
Chairman, Montagu Sharpe.
Clerk of the Peace, Walter George Austin.
Deputy do. do., E. S. W. Hart.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BREWSTER SESSIONS are regulated by Sec. 14 (1) of the Licensing Act, 1902.

BANKRUPTCY STATISTICS.

(ENGLAND AND WALES.)

Year.	Bankruptcies.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1895	4,415	£6,547,700	£2,046,627
1900	4,410	6,479,315	2,603,238
1905	4,764	5,915,867	2,343,627
1906	4,436	5,762,199	1,886,621
1907	4,111	5,673,623	1,917,338
1908	4,306	5,509,949	2,103,498
1909	4,070	5,804,142	2,154,034

HIS MAJESTY'S PRISONS,

With name of Governor and salary; each Governor has house or allowance in lieu thereof. The figures in parentheses give the daily average number of prisoners.

AYLESBURY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON (119).
Gov. & Med. Off., W. H. Winder .....£500 to 650
BEDFORD (87).
Gov., T. Sewell .....£250 to £300
BIRMINGHAM (494).
Gov., Capt. Percy Green .....£500 to £650
BODMIN (60).
Gov., Henry Leonard Browett .....£250 to £300
BRECON (40).
Gov., T. Palk .....£250 to £300
BRISTOL (204).
Gov., R. Kemp .....£310 to £350
BRIXTON (618).
Gov., Major A. V. Briscoe .....£500 to £650
Dep. Gov., Maj. E. Goldie-Taubman...£250 to £300
CAMBRIDGE (95).
Gov., A. H. Hawke .....£250 to £300
CANTERBURY (166).
Gov., Major James Stuart Knox .....£310 to £350
CARDIFF (310).
Gov., John Finn .....£360 to £450
CARLISLE (104).
Gov., J. H. Briggenshaw .....£250 to £300
CARMARTHEN (56).
Gov., W. T. Blackie.....£250 to £300
CARNARVON (35).
Gov., James Frederick Farley .....£250 to £300
CHELMSFORD (270).
Gov., Major R. A. Marriott, D.S.O. ...£360 to £450
DARTMOOR (1169).
Gov., Capt. G. E. Temple £700
Dep.Gov.,Capt.F.G.C. Maunsel Morgan £250 to £300
DERBY (309).
Gov., J. Lindley Smith .....£360 to £450
DEVIZES (99).
Gov., H. J. Evans.....£250 to £300
DORCHESTER (120).
Gov., Ralph F. Locke .....£310 to £350
DURHAM (682).
Gov., E. L. F. Cavendish .....£500 to £650
EXETER (226).
Gov., Capt. W. L. Clements.....£360 to £450
GLOUCESTER (164).
Gov., Capt. H. M. A. Hales.....£310 to £350
HEREFORD (40).
Gov., H. T. Pearce .....£250 to £300
HOLLOWAY (686), for Female Prisoners awaiting trial, convicted Prisoners, Debtors, &c., for London and Middlesex.
Gov., James Scott, M.B. £700
Dep. Gov., W. C. Sullivan, M.D. .....£250 to £300
HULL (401).
Gov., G. A. Pritchard.....£360 to £450
IPSWICH (92).
Gov., S. Gorsuch .....£250 to £300
KNUTSFORD (542).
Gov., Major J. O. Nelson .....£500 to £650
LANCASTER (243).
Gov., George J. Arnold .....£310 to £350
LEEDS (570).
Gov., H. J. Hellier .....£360 to £450
LEICESTER (230).
Gov., J. T. N. Noon.....£310 to £350
LEWES (266).
Gov., F. W. H. Blake .....£360 to £450
LINCOLN (370).
Gov., Major E. R. Reade .....£360 to £450
LIVERPOOL (1,252).
Gov., John Dillon £700
Dep. Gov., Lieut. T. J. Hardinge, R.N. £250 to £300
MAIDSTONE (Local, 280; Convict, 252).
Gov., Capt. R. H. D'Aeth .....£360 to £450
MANCHESTER, Strangeways (1,070).
Gov., Capt. C. Haynes.....£700
Dep. Gov., Capt. A. C. Aglionby .....£250 to £300
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (321).
Gov., H. J. Hellier .....£360 to £450
NORTHALLERTON (187).
Gov., Walter J. Barnes .....£310 to £350
NORTHAMPTON (164).
Gov., Capt. C. E. F. Rich .....£310 to £350
NORWICH (128).
Gov., Major V. A. M. Fowler .....£310 to £350
NOTTINGHAM (203).
Gov., Walter Joseph Pelly .....£310 to £350
OXFORD (88).
Gov., W. J. Hine .....£250 to £300
PARKHURST (781).
Gov., Capt. H. J. Guyon £700
Dep. Gov., Capt. B. H. Boucher, D.S.O. £250 to £300
PENTONVILLE (1,077).
Gov., Major O. E. M. Davies £700
Dep. Gov., Lieut. R. M. Tabuteau, R.N. £250 to £300
PLYMOUTH (62).
Gov., James T. Bassett .....£250 to £300
PORTLAND (727).
Gov., Capt. E. E. S. Schuyler £700
Dep. Gov., H. G. Supple .....£250 to £300
PORTSMOUTH (120).
Gov., Ernest T. Hall .....£310 to £350
PRESTON (437).
Gov., William Edward Burkinshaw ...£360 to £450
READING (174).
Gov., Capt. T. F. M. Wisden .....£310 to £350
RUTHIN (53).
Gov., C. W. Hunt.....£250 to £300
ST. ALBANS (200).
Gov., A. Hughesdon .....£250 to £300
SHEPTON MALLET (.07).
Gov., W. Evans.....£250 to £300
SHREWSBURY (122).
Gov., M. H. M. Lamb.....£310 to £350
STAFFORD (598).
Gov., H. Bartle .....£500 to £650
SWANSEA (217).
Gov., F. W. Gibson .....£310 to £350
USK (124).
Gov., J. W. Thorp.....£310 to £350
WAKEFIELD (959).
Gov., Comm. L. F. W. Sanders, R.N.....£500 to £650
Dep. Gov., Capt. L. W. Johnson .....£250 to £300
WANDSWORTH (1,240).
Gov., Capt. C. W. Brett-Farrant.....£700
Dep. Gov., Capt. the Master of Falkland .....£250 to £300
WARWICK (249).
Gov., Maj. G. R. Elliot .....£360 to £450
WINCHESTER (333).
Gov., Capt. S. F. Judge, D.S.O. .....£360 to £450
WORCESTER (232).
Gov., Hon. Harold Edward FitzClarence .....£310 to £350
WORMWOOD SCRUBBS (1,372).
Gov., H. B. H. Lethbridge £700
Dep. Gov., Maj. Norman Burrows .....£250 to £300
FELTHAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Feltham (430).
Superintendent, T. B. Beuttler, M.A.....£488
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Crowthorne, Berks (797).
Med. Superintendent, John Baker, M.D. £1,200
FEMALE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.
Aylesbury (75), *Med. Off.*, G. B. Griffiths £300 to £390
MALE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.
Warwick (42), *Gov.*, E. L. F. Cavendish £50

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS.
(Borstal, Kent, Feltham, Middlesex, and Aylesbury (Girls)).
Gov. (*Borstal*), Capt. W. V. Eccles.

AN INCH OF RAIN.

THE statistics concerning rainfall are expressed in "inches," and are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The expression "an inch of rain" refers to the marks upon a standard rain gauge, the amount of rain equivalent to the distance between two such marks being represented by nearly 101 tons over an acre of land, as follows:—

An inch of rain on the surface of an imperial acre = 43,560 sq. feet = 3,630 cubic feet = 100 993 tons.

The Navy List.

THE KING.

Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King, Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.B.
First and Principal Aide-de-Camp to the King, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, G.C.B., O.M.
Naval Aides-de-Camp to the King, Commodore Norman C. Palmer, M.V.O. (*temp., whilst in command of H.M. Yachts*). Captains William De Salis, M.V.O., Bernard Currey, Ernest C. T. Troubridge, C.M.G., A. G. H. W. Moore, C.V.O., Charles E. Madden, C.V.O., Rosslyn E. Wemyss, M.V.O., Arthur H. Christian, M.V.O., Hon. Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, C.V.O., Herbert L. Heath, M.V.O., Montague E. Browning, M.V.O.
Marine Aides-de-Camp to the King, Colonels James H. Bor, C.M.G., R.M.A., A. E. Marchant, C.B., R.M.L.I.
Honorary Physicians to the King, Adam Brunton Messer, M.D., Duncan Hilston, C.B., M.D., Henry C. Woods, C.V.O., M.D. (*extra*), Sir Herbert Mackay Ellis, K.C.B., Arthur R. Bankart, M.V.O., M.B., Sir James Porter, K.C.B., M.D.
Honorary Surgeons to the King, Sir James Jenkins, K.C.B., M.D., Sir James N. Dick, K.C.B., William H. Lloyd, M.D., Alfred G. Delmege, M.V.O., M.D. (*extra*), Sir Henry F. Norbury, K.C.B., M.D.
Honorary Chaplains to the King, Rev. John C. Cox-Edwards, M.A., Rev. Edward A. Williams, M.A., Rev. John H. Berry, M.A., Rev. W. Stuart Harris, D.D.

THE ADMIRALTY (£388,800).

Naval Department—Whitehall. Hours, 10 to 5.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS (£15,750):—*First Lord*, The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P. ..... (*with house*) †£4,500
Private Secretaries to the First Lord, Captain E. C. T. Troubridge, C.M.G., M.V.O., A.D.C., R.N., £1,000; V. W. Baddeley, J. E. Masterton Smith, £1501; R. H. Nelson (*unpaid*); The Hon. G. G. Wilson, M.P. (*unpaid*).
First Sea Lord, Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Arthur K. Wilson, *V.C.*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. ..... (*with house*) *£1,500
Private Secretary, W. F. Nicholson £100
Second Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman Bridgeman, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. *£1,500
†*Private Secretaries*, J. S. Barnes, £100, and R. C. Richards £100
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Admiral Charles John Briggs *£1,750
†*Private Secretary*, E. Lee £100
Fourth Sea Lord, Captain Chas. E. Madden, C.V.O., A.D.C. R.N. *£1,500
Private Secretary, C. R. Brigstocke £100
Civil Lord, George Lambert, M.P. ... £1,000. †*Private Secretary*, M. Ll. Taylor £100
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., M.P. £2,000
†*Private Secretary*, L. G. Brock £250
Permanent Secretary, Sir C. Inigo Thomas, K.C.B. ... £2,000. †*Private Secretary*, H. Eastwood £100
Assistant Secretary, W. Graham Greene, C.B. £1,400
Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C. .....
Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord, Captain Henry F. Oliver, M.V.O., R.N. £950
Naval Assistant to Second Sea Lord, Captain Wm. O. Boothby, M.V.O., R.N. £950

Secretary's Department.—£25,258.

Principal Clerks, J. H. Brooks, C.B., W. J. Evans, J. W. S. Anderson, V. W. Baddeley, C. Walker ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, C. J. Adams, A. Flint, R. G. Hayes, J. E. Masterton Smith, W. F. Nicholson, S. H. Plummer, R. R. Scott, R. Skinner ..... £600 to £800
Clerks, J. S. Barnes, C. R. Brigstocke, L. G. Brock, E. C. Cleary, H. Eastwood, Norman MacLeod, P. E. Marrack, Cecil Perham, Sydney H. Phillips, R. C. Richards, A. H. M. Robertson, G. A. Steel, M. Ll. Taylor, R. A. Wiseman ..... £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, F. W. Danter, C. G. Madin, A. Main, J. Northam, W. A. T. Shorto, V. T. Simpson ..... £350 to £450 (2 to £500)
Clerks, 2nd Div. Higher Grade, F. K. Crossley, J. W. H. Sherrington ..... £250 to £350
Librarian, W. G. Perrin ..... £400 to £600
Deputy Librarian, J. F. Phillips ..... £300 to £400

Hydrographic Depart., Whitehall.—£15,156.

Hydrographer, Captain Herbert E. P. Cust, R.N. £1,500
Assist. ditto, Capt. F. S. Miller, R.N., and Capt. J. F. Parry, R.N. £950
Chief Civil Asst., W. D. Barber ..... £550 to £650
Naval Assists., Commanders—E. V. Brooke-Webb (*retired*), A. E. H. Marescaux (*retired*), G. M. Marston, C. V. Smith (*retired*); *Lieutenants*—M. H. Anderson, V. R. Brandon, E. H. Dobbin, P. C. Pearson, J. H. Schäfer ..... £530 to £600
Superintendent of Compasses, Com. Louis W. P. Chetwynd (*retired*) ..... £700 to £750
Assistant do., Com. F. O. Creagh-Osborne £550 to £600
Surveying Officer (special business), Lieut. W. T. P. Wilson, R.N. ..... £500 to £600
Superintendent of Charts, Lieut. H. P. Douglas, R.N. £500
Chief Cartographers, Arthur W. Codd, B.A., Alexander Gibson, B.SC., and Hugh H. Underhill £415 to £500 (one £500 to £600)
Cartographers, J. H. Aitken, J. W. Atherton, J. R. Brooks, J. A. B. Bush, L. De Ville, A. Foxcroft Gibson, D. Hardie, J. M. Lee, J. E. McGegan, H. Moody, E. C. Pratt, T. J. Richmond, F. H. Sharbau, G. B. Stigant ..... £200 to £400
Staff Clerk, W. Lindegreen ..... £350 to £450

Transport Department, Whitehall.—£12,985.

Director, Vice-Admiral R. L. Groome, C.V.O. .. £1,200
Naval Assist. Director, Capt. C. A. Christian, R.N. (*retired*) £900
Civil Assistant Director, R Gear ..... £700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, L. F. Goldsmid, B. A. Kemball-Cook, and Graeme Thomson ..... £600 to £800
Clerks, E. J. Foley, J. A. Salter ..... £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, J. J. Hayes, J. Spear, and W. Youngman ..... £350 to £450 (one to £500
Superintending Transport Officer for Coal at Cardiff, Capt. William F. Tunnard, R.N. (*retired*) £538
Admiralty Transport Officers, Com. Charles W. P. Bouverie, R.N. (*retired*). (Liverpool), Capt. Alfred E. Tizard, R.N. (*retired*). (Southampton),
Chief Insp. of Shipping, Edwd. G. Farrell, I.S.O. ..... £400 to £600

Victualling Department.—£10,759.

Director, O. A. R. Murray, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant-Director, J. W. H. Culling ... £800 to £900
Supts. Clerks, F. J. A. Arch, C. W. Croysdill, W. Hogarth ..... (*and allowance*) £550 to £700
Deputy Store Officers, F. I. Gelsthorpe, F. H. Lanbourn, C. R. B. Lane ..... £350 to £500

Controller's Department.—£108,554.

Controller of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Charles J. Briggs £1,750
Naval Assistant to the Controller of the Navy, Capt Dudley R. De Chair, M.V.O., R.N. £950
Superintendents of Contract-built Ships, Rear-Adm. J. E. Bearcroft, C.B., M.V.O., Captain H. B. Pelly, M.V.O. R.N., £1,000; and Capt. W. S. Nicholson, R.N. £700
Constructive Branch.
Director of Naval Construction, Sir Philip Watts, K.C.B., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S. £3,000
Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work, W. E. Smith, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors of Naval Construction, W. H. Whiting, Henry R. Champness, M.V.O., W. H. Gard M.V.O. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Constructive Officers, L. G. Davies (Tyne), J. A Yates (Clyde) ..... (*and allowance*) £1,000
Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works, R E. Froude, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000

* In addition to naval half-pay.
† The allowances made to the gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries.

Constructors, G. M. Apsey, G. H. Ball, J. H. Cardwell, W. H. Carter, W. T. Davis, A. G. Fox, E. N. Mooney, C. F. Munday, J. H. Narbeth, M.V.O., P. L. Pethick, W. T. Pine, H. G. Williams, A. M. Worthington (*and allowance*) £400 to £600

Assistant Constructors, A. Adams (*temp.*), E. L. Attwood, G. A. Bassett, T. H. Bentley (*temp.*), F. Bryant, G. Bulkeley, C. Butt (*temp.*), C. I. R. Campbell, E. B. Charig (*temp.*), A. W. A. Cluett, E. F. Coast, J. W. Dippy, J. S. Gillingham, S. V. Goodall (Haslar), C. E. Goodyear, P. Goodyear, C. Hannaford (*temp.*), E. R. Harries, J. J. Hobson, A. J. Horley, J. Innes (*temp.*), A. W. Johns, C. W. Knight, F. M. Lee, W. J. Martin, F. L. Mayer, G. W. McCammon (*temp.*), E. H. Mitchell, W. E. Noble (*temp.*), O. A. Payne, F. W. Raven, W. G. Sanders, J. Smith, W. Smith, F. H. Steed, S. R. Tickner, J. F. Walker, A. W. Watson, Ll. Woollard £200 to £400

Confidential Clerk, J. G. J. Luffman ..... £200 to £350

Superintending Electrical Engineer, C. L. Wordingham ..... £1,000 to £1,100

Electrical Engineers, H. Melville Ackery, T. Edge, W. McClelland, A. G. Newington, J. S. Pringle, £400 to £450

Engineering Branch.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir H. J. Oram, K.C.B £1,500

Deputy Eng.-in-Chief, Eng.-Capt. G. G. Goodwin, R.N. £850 to £1,000 *and allowance*, £200

Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Rear-Adm. R. Mayston, Eng.-Comm. Philip Marrack, R.N. ..£850 to £1,000

Engineer Rear-Admi., Charles Lane .... *Full pay and allowances.*

Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Comms. W. Onyon, H. R. Teed, E. Edwards, J. McLaurin, W. M. Whayman, F. W. Marshall (*temp.*), H. J. Loveridge *Full pay and allowance.*

Engineer-Lieuts., J. C. Talbot, P. L. Edmonds, J. Hamilton, C. J. Hawkes, J. J. Sargent, W. S. Mann, W. F. Rabbidge, A. Turner, F. J. Pedrick, A. G. Cronsaz, S. R. Dight ..... *Full pay and allowance.*

Examiner of Engineering Accts., E. Gedye £350 to £450

Dockyard Branch.

Director of Dockyards, J. B. Marshall, C.B. £1,500

Superintendent of Dockyard Branch, H. J. Webb £1,000 to £1,200

Eng. Assist., Eng.-Comm. John W. Hann, R.N. £850 to £1,000

Constructors. T. Dally and C. H. Croxford £400 to £600 *and allowance.*

Engineer Assistants, Eng.-Comm. Samuel P. Ferguson, R.N., and T. E. Elvy.

Examrs. Dockyd. Wks., F. Sanders, G. F. Ludford, H. B. Wood, W. C. Thomas, T. H. Harries, E. A. Lakey ..... £350 to £500

Visiting Insp. of Timber, W. J. Rogers £350 to £450

Asst. Insp. of Timber, W. H. Hooper ..£350 to £350

Clerical Staff.

Secretary to Controller, H. W. Brown ....£800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, A. W. Smallwood, and J. R. Brotherton ..... £600 to £800

Clerk, E. Lee (*Private Secretary to Controller of Navy*) £150 to £500

Deputy Superintending Clerks, J. A. C. Champion, F. F. Fisher ..... £350 to £500

Staff Clerks, H. Akhurst, A. H. Purchase, E. J. Tozer £350 to £450 (1 to £500)

Naval Store Branch.

Director of Stores, Sir John Forsey, Kt. £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Direct. of Stores, G. H. Ashdown £800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, J. H. Aitken, G. M. Discombe, H. Simmins, M. M. Waller ..... £600 to £800

Deputy Store Officers, J. V. Bennett, A. W. Grundy, A. C. Hearn, B. J. Wilson ..... £350 to £500

Chief Examiners of Store Accounts, W. H. Hayden, R. Murray, C. H. G. Wilkinson ..... £350 to £500

Examiners of Store Accounts, W. Riggs, B. J. Thomas, Lieut. W. H. Blake, R.N. ..... £250 to £350

Accounts Branch.

Inspector of Dockyard Expense Accounts, W. G. Roff £850 to £1,000

Assistant to, J. Ryan ..... £600 to £800

Deputy Expense Accounts Officer, F. W. W. Burrell £350 to £500

Department of Director of Naval Ordnance.—£30,915.

Dir. of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Capt. Archibald G. H. W. Moore, C.V.O., A.D.C., R.N. £1,500

Assist. Director of Torpedoes, Capt. Stuart Nicholson, M.V.O., R.N. £950

Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, Capt. Arthur W. Craig, R.N. £800

Assistants to Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Comms. Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bt., R.N., T. S. Mitchell, Hy. E. Grace, H. N. Garnett, R.N., A. D. P. R. Pound; Lieuts. Joseph C. W. Henley, Raymond Fitzmaurice .... *Full pay and allowances.*

Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Comms. E. F. Ellis, R.N., W. H. Adams, R.N., E. O. Hefford; Eng.-Lieuts. G. H. Starr, F. L. Robertson, G. H. Turrall *Full pay and allowances.*

Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Rear-Adm. Richard B. Farquhar ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Assistants to Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Lieut. Digby St. A. P. Weston, R.N., £700; Lieut. Hugh G. R. Bevan, R.N., £550; Capt. W. S. Poe, R.M.A. ..... *Full pay and allowance.*

Staff Clerk in Charge and Secretary to the D.N.O., T. G. Anderson ..... £350 to £500

Superintendent of Ordnance Stores, Capt. B. H. Chevallier (*retired*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Superintendent of Ordnance Stores, H. Fathers £800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, J. C. Escott, A. F. Taylor, F. Ward ..... £600 to £800

Deputy Ordnance Store Officers, J. J. Reeves, G. E. Woodward ..... £350 to £500

Account.-Genl.'s Depart., Spring Gdns.—£63,881.

Accountant-General, Alfred Eyles, C.B. £1,500

Private Secretary, A. Cunnison £200

Deputy Accountant-General, C. J. Nef £1,200

Assists., J. J. E. Butler, Frank Storr, W. S. Sarel £850 to £1,000

Assistant Principals, C. M. Bruce, E. S. Croft, T. D. James, W. Medd, E. Nicks, A. Northwood, F. G. Nutt, H. Roper, W. Sanger ..... £600 to £800

Paymaster of Contingencies, Henry Ashley Travers Cummins, R.N. ..... £350 to £500

Clerks, W. R. V. Brade, A. Cunnison, A. Douglas, F. G. Gordon, R. M. Houston, C. R. Lee, L. V. Meadowcroft, F. Porter, J. A. Smith ..... £350 to £500

Principal Examiners, W. H. Boar, H. F. Painter, E. W. Stafford ..... £550 to £700

Chief Examiners and Staff Clerks, J. E. Barber, E. Bilcliffe, A. H. Bryning, A. H. Coombe, J. Cronin, G. Davis, C. J. Edwards, G. E. Foot, A. H. M. Fox, J. H. Fry, J. M. Henry, R. E. Nash, H. F. Shaw, A. G. Smith, C. J. Southgate, A. E. Tippen, G. Warren, A. E. Watling, S. R. Young £350 to £450 (6 to £500)

Contract and Purchase Department.—£15,041.

Director of Navy Contracts, F. W. Black, C.B. £1,200

Assistant Director, C. A. Oliver ..... £850 to £1,000

Superintending Clerks, G. B. Cobb, W. St. D. Jenkins, Percy Minter ..... £600 to £800

Clerk, Class I., H. Morris ..... £150 to £500

Contract Officers, J. C. Clarke, P. Dale Bissell, G. W. Hall, E. C. Jubb, R. W. Wilson ..... £350 to £500

Visiting Inspectors, J. A. Stockwell, M.I.N.A., and W. H. Strickland ..... £300 to £550

Medical Department.—£8,413.

Director-General, Inspector-General Sir James Porter, K.C.B., M.D., M.A., K.H.P. £1,700

Dep. Director-Gen., Deputy Inspector-General Timothy J. Crowley, M.D. ..... *Full pay and allowances.*

Assistants to Director-General, Fleet Surgeons J. L. Smith, M.V.O., M.B., F. H. Clayton, M.D., M. C. Langford ..... *Full pay and allowances.*

Inspecting Medical Officer, R.N. Auxiliary Sick Berth Staff, Staff-Surgeon A. C. Bean, R.N.

Staff Clerk in Charge, T. E. Kennedy ....£400 to £500

Staff Clerks, W. Innes, T. H. Peroiz ....£350 to £450

Director of Works Department.—£37,222.

Director of Works, Col. Sir E. Raban, K.C.B., R.E. £2,000

Assistant Directors of Works, F. W. Kite, M.I.C.E., and T. Sims, C.B., M.I.C.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Superintending Civil Engineers, W. J. Clarke, M.I.C.E., J. B. Hunt, M.I.C.E., T. C. Hunter, M.I.C.E., L. Parr, H. G. Reid, M.I.C.E., £750 to £950 *and a house or allowance in lieu*; E. A. W. Barnard, G. H. Colson, M.I.C.E., G. P. Hayes, A.M.I.C.E., H. E. Oakley, M.I.C.E., A. D. Shortridge, E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E., £600 to £700 *and a house or allowance in lieu.*

Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone .....£700 to £900

First Assistant to do., C. L. Fielder ....£400 to £600

Chief Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott Smith, F.S.I. £800 to £1,000

Surveyors, H. Amon, F.S.I., J. C. L. Bettridge, F.S.I., J. Biden, F. H. Goadby, F.S.I., F. W. Harrison, F.S.I., A. B. Holmes, M. J. James, H. T. Matthews, H. H. Skipper, F.S.I., J. L. Westland..£400 to £600

Greenwich Hospital Department.

Dir. of Hospital, C. H. R. Stansfield £1,000 to £1,200

Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter .....£550 to £700

Assistant to Clerk in Charge, L. Stacey ..£250 to £400

Accountant, A. W. J. Davies .....£250 to £350

Chaplain of the Fleet.

The Venerable Archdeacon H. S. Wood, D.D., R.N., (*Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King*) £1,000

Staff Clerk, J. Hooper .....£350 to £450

Director of Naval Education.

Director, J. A. Ewing, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £2,500

Deputy Supt. of Examinations, Naval Instructor Arthur J. Parish, R.N. ....*Full pay and allowances.*

Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Naval Instructor Ivor Curtis, R.N. .....*Full pay and allowances.*

Office of the Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, 66 Victoria Street, S.W.

Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, Vice-Adm. F. S. Inglefield, *Full pay and allowances.*

Assist., Captain Richard P. F. Purefoy, M.V.O., R.N. £950

Secretary, Fleet Paymaster Vincent A. Lawford

Royal Marine Office,

Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

Dep. Adjt.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. Sir William T. Adair, K.C.B. £1,500

Assistant ditto, Lieut.-Col. E. P. Brittan £800

Deputy-Assistant Adjt.-General (also Judge-Advocate), Major J. M. Rose £600

Naval Intelligence Department.—£16,185.

Director, Rear-Adm. Hon. A. E. Bethell, C.M.G. £1,500

Assistant Directors, Capt. Thos. Jackson, C.B., M.V.O., R.N. (£800); and Lieut.-Col. H. S. N. White, M.V.O., R.M.L.I. £700

Naval Staff, Comms. H. G. Grenfell, R. H. Walters and W. H. D. Boyle, each £530; Eng.-Comm. C. C. Shoen, R.N. .....*Full pay and allowance.*

Marine Staff, Capt. P. Molloy, R.M.L.I., Capt. L. C. Lampen, R.M.L.I., Capt. C. H. Regnart, R.M.L.I., Capt. G. C. Woodcock, R.M.A., Capt. F. V. Temple, R.M.L.I., Capt. W. Sinclair, R.M.L.I., and Capt. P. R. Heycock, R.M.A. .....£400 or £500

Staff Clerk in Charge, G. J. Rickman, £450 to £500

Staff Clerk, H. Broadbent .....£330 to £450

Naval Mobilisation Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. H. G. King Hall, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O, £1,500

Asst. Directors, Capts. Sydney R. Fremantle, M.V.O., R.N., and Michael Culme-Seymour, R.N. £800

Naval Staff, Comms. C. P. R. Coode, V. S. Haggard, G. M. Keane, the Hon. Herbert Meade £530

Clerk for Manning Duties, Robert Gordon £350 to £550

A LIST OF THE FLEETS AND SQUADRONS AT HOME AND ABROAD, 1 NOV., 1910.

HOME FLEET.—**First Division.**—*First Battle Squadron:* Agamemnon, Bellerophon, Collingwood, Dreadnought, Lord Nelson, St. Vincent, Superb, Temeraire, Vanguard. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron:* Gloucester, Liverpool. *Attached Ships:* Cyclops, Maine, Surprise. *First Cruiser Squadron:* Defence, Indomitable, Inflexible, Invincible. *First Destroyer Flotilla:* 25 Torpedo-boat Destroyers.

Second Division.—*Second Battle Squadron:* Africa, Britannia, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hibernia, Hindustan, King Edward VII., New Zealand. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron:* Glasgow, Talbot. *Attached Ship:* Assistance. *Second Cruiser Squadron:* Achilles, Cochrane, Natal, Shannon, Warrior. *Second Destroyer Flotilla:* 24 Torpedo-boat Destroyers.

Third Division.—The Nore.—*Battleships:* Bulwark, Cæsar, Magnificent, Victorious. *Cruisers:* Antrim, Dido, Hogue. *Torpedo Gunboats:* Jason, Speedy. *Attached Ships:* Andromache, Intrepid, Iphigenia. **Portsmouth.**—*Battleships:* Albemarle, Illustrious, Jupiter, Prince George. *Cruisers:* Hampshire, Juno, Roxburgh. *Torpedo Gunboats:* Seagull, Speedwell. *Attached Ships:* Latona, Naiad, Thetis. **Devonport.**—*Battleships:* Hannibal, Mars. *Cruisers:* Carnarvon, Devonshire, Isis, King Alfred, Sutlej. *Torpedo Gunboats:* Circe, Gossamer. *Attached Ship:* Apollo.

Destroyer Flotillas.—THIRD.—*Cruiser:* Diamond. *Depôt Ship:* St. George. *Repair Ship:* Aquarius. *Scouts:* Foresight, Forward. 10 *Torpedo-boat Destroyers.* FOURTH.—*Cruiser:* Topaze. *Depôt Ship:* Hecla. *Scout:* Skirmisher. 22 *Torpedo-boat Destroyers.* FIFTH.—*Cruiser:* Sapphire. *Depôt Ships:* Leander, Tyne. *Scout:* Sentinel. 29 *Torpedo-boat Destroyers.*

Fourth Division.—The Nore.—*Battleships:* Glory (*Parent Ship*), Goliath, Trafalgar, Albion (*Parent Ship*), Canopus, Ocean. *Cruisers:* Charybdis, Vindictive. **Portsmouth.**—*Cruisers:* Ariadne (*Parent-Ship*), Diadem, Spartiate, Argonaut (*Parent Ship*), Pelorus, Sappho, Terrible, Crescent (*Parent Ship*). Edgar, Royal Arthur, Hawke. **Devonport.**—*Battleships:* Ramillies (*Parent Ship*), Nile, Resolution, Majestic (*Parent Ship*), Empress of India, Royal Oak, Royal Sovereign. *Cruisers:* Andromeda (*Parent Ship*), Aeolus, Gibraltar. FOURTH CRUISER SQUADRON: Berwick, Donegal, Essex, Leviathan. *Attached Ships:* Brilliant, Melpomene, Scylla. *On Special Service:* Cornwall, Cumberland.

ATLANTIC FLEET.—*Battleships:* Formidable, Implacable, London, Prince of Wales, Queen, Venerable. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron:* Doris, Venus. *Attached Ships:* Amethyst, Dwarf. *Fifth Cruiser Squadron:* Argyll, Black Prince, Drake, Duke of Edinburgh.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—*Battleships:* Cornwallis, Duncan, Exmouth, Russell, Swiftsure, Triumph. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron:* Barham, Diana, Medea, Minerva. *Attached Ships:* Imogene, Hussar. *Sixth Cruiser Squadron:* Aboukir, Bacchante, Lancaster, Suffolk. *Destroyer Flotilla:* 11 Torpedo-boat Destroyers.

EASTERN FLEET.—**China.**—*Cruiser Squadron:* Astræa, Flora, Kent, Minotaur, Monmouth, Newcastle. *Attached Ships:* Alacrity, Bramble, Britomart, Cadmus, Clio, Thistle. *River Gunboats:* Kinsha, Moorhen, Nightingale, Robin, Sandpiper, Snipe, Teal, Widgeon, Woodcock, Woodlark. *Destroyer Flotilla:* 5 Torpedo-boat Destroyers. **Australia.**—*Cruisers:* Cambrian, Challenger, Encounter, Pegasus, Pioneer, Powerful, Prometheus, Psyche, Pyramus. **Cape of Good Hope.**—*Cruisers:* Forte, Hermes, Pandora. **East Indies.**—*Cruisers:* Espiègle, Fox, Hyacinth, Perseus, Philomel, Proserpine. *Attached Ships:* Alert, Odin, Redbreast, Sphinx.

WEST COAST OF AMERICA.—Algerine, Shearwater.

SURVEYING SERVICE (at Home and Abroad).—Egeria, Fantome, Hearty, Merlin, Mutine, Research, Sealark, Triton, Waterwitch.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET—ACTIVE LIST.

Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1843) ..... 30 Aug. 1903
Lord Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. (*b.* 1841) ..... 4 Dec. 1905
Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *1st Sea Lord* (*b.* 1842) ..... 1 Mar. 1907
Sir Gerard Henry Uctred Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1845) ..... 2 Dec. 1908
Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*b.* 1847) ..... 9 Apr. 1910

ADMIRALS.

eaumont, Sir Lewis Anthony, K.C.B.
eresford, Lord Chas. Wm. Delapoer, G.C.V.O., M.P.
oore, Sir Arthur William, K.C.B.
rland, Sir William Alison Dyke, Bt., C.V.O.
rury, Sir Charles C., G.C.V.O. (*C.-in-Ch., Nore.*).
istance, Sir Reginald Neville, K.C.B.
wkes, Sir Wilmot Hawksworth, K.C.B. (*C.-in-Ch., Plymouth*).
kinson-Willes, Sir George Lambart, K.C.B.
ay, Sir William Henry, G.C.V.O. (*C.-in-Ch., Home Fleet*).
rzon-Howe, Hon Sir Assheton Gore, G.C.V.O. (*C.-in-Ch., Portsmouth*).
e, Sir Edmund, K.C.B. (*C.-in-Ch., Mediterranean*).
rnford, Sir John, K.C.B. (*Pres., Royal Nav. Coll.*).

VICE-ADMIRALS.

rlow, Charles James, D.S.O.
mbton, Hon. Sir Hedworth, K.C.B.
idgeman, Sir Francis Charles Bridgeman, K.C.B. (*2nd Sea Lord*).
ore, Sir Richard, Bt., K.C.B.
ffard, George Augustus, C.M.G.
binson, Charles Grey, C.V.O.
aham, Walter Hodgson Bevan.
ote, Randolph F. O., C.M.G. (*Pres., Ordnance Branch*).
mble, Edward Harpur, C.B.
lne, Sir Archibald Berkeley, Bt., K.C.B.
ng-Hall, George Fowler, C.V.O. (*C.-in-Ch., Australia*).
S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C.
ville, Sir George, K.C.B. (*3rd and 4th Divs. Home Fleet*).
nsloe, Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B. (*C.-in-Ch., China*).
tt, Sir Percy Moreton, K.C.B.
erton, George Le Clerc, C.B.
air, Charles Henry.
Fisher, Sir Frederick William, K.C.V.O.
Cross, Charles Henry.
Callaghan, Sir George Astley, K.C.V.O. (*2nd Div. Home Fleet*).
Goodrich, Sir J. E. Clifford, K.C.V.O.
Inglefield, Frederick Samuel (*Commanding Coast Guard and Reserve*).

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Foley, Francis John.
Denison, John.
Paget, Sir A. Wyndham, K.C.M.G. (*Ireland*).
Lowry, Robert Swinburne.
Jackson, Sir Henry Bradwardine, K.C.B.
Colville, Hon. Stanley C. J., C.V.O. (*1st Cruiser Sqdn.*).
Farquhar, Arthur Murray, C.V.O. (*Rear-Adm., Home Fleet*).
Fisher, Wm. Blake, C.B.
Simons, Ernest Alfred (*Supt., Malta*).
Jellicoe, Sir John Rushworth, K.C.V.O. (*C.-in-Ch., Atlantic Fleet*).
Startin, James.
Bush, Paul Warner, M.V.O. (*C.-in-Ch., Cape*).
Briggs, Charles John (*3rd Sea Lord*).
Rich, Frederick St. George.
Tate, Alban Giffard (*Supt., Portsmouth*).
Warren, Herbt. Augustus, M.V.O.
Hamilton, Fredk. Tower, C.V.O. (*5th Cruiser Sqdn.*).
Burney, Cecil.
Pelham, Frederick Sidney (*Supt., Gibraltar*).
Galloway, Arthur A. C.
Bethell, Hon. Alexander E., C.M.G. (*Director, Naval Intelligence*).
Walker, Thos. Philip.
Brock, Frederic Edward E.
Williams, Hugh Pigot.
Coke, Charles Hy.
Stokes, Robert H. S. (*Supt., Devonport*).
Jerram, Thomas Hy. M.
Warrender, Sir Geo. J. S., Bart., C.V.O. (*2nd Cruiser Sqdn.*).
Keppel, Sir Colin R., K.C.V.O.
Gamble, Sir Douglas Austin, K.C.V.O. (*6th Cruiser Sqdn.*).
Sturdee, Frederick C. D., C.V.O.
Ommanney, Robert Nelson (*Supt., Chatham*).
Kingsford, Harry C.
Bradford, Edward E., C.V.O.
Slade, Edmond J. W., M.V.O. (*C.-in-Ch., East Indies*).
Carden, Sackville Hamilton.
Farquhar, Richard Bowles.
Bayly, Lewis, C.V.O.
Patey, George Edwin, M.V.O.
Wilkinson, Julian Charles Allix.
Limpus, Arthur Henry (*Rear-Adm., Home Fleet*).
Peirse, Richard Henry, M.V.O. (*Rear-Adm., Home Fleet*).
Shortland, Edward George.
King-Hall, Herbert Goodenough, C.V.O.
Moggridge, Arthur Yerbury.
Stewart, Robert Hathorn Johnston, M.V.O.
Grant, William Lowther.
de Horsey, Spencer Victor Yorke.
Beatty, David, M.V.O.
Cust, Herbert Edw. Purey.
Lyon, Herbert.
Moore, Chas. Hy. Hodgson.
Tottenham, Henry Loftus.
Dundas of Dundas, Charles.
Christopher, Geo. Fras. M. C., C.B.
Tupper, Regd. Godirey O., C.V.O.

HONORARY OFFICERS IN HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET.

Admiral of the Fleet, H.I.M. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Admiral of the Fleet, H.I.M. Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias, K.G.
Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Albert William Henry of Prussia, K.G., G.C.B.
Admiral, H.M. George, King of the Hellenes, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Admiral, H.M. Haakon VII., King of Norway, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Admiral, H.M. Gustavus V., King of Sweden of the Gothis and the Vends, K.G., G.C.B.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME 1910–11.

t was proposed to begin during the financial r 1910–11 :—

5 *Armoured Ships.*
5 *Unarmoured do.*
23 *Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.*
10 *Submarines.*

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Divisions.	Commanders.
LONDON	Hon. Rupert Guinness, C.M.G.
CLYDE	The Marquess of Graham, C.V.O.
BRISTOL	Hon. Cyril A. Ward, M.V.O., R.N.
SUSSEX	Viscount Curzon.
TYNESIDE ...	Edward W. Lloyd, R.N.

A List of the Vessels of the Royal Navy,

WITH DATE OF LAUNCHING, GUNS, TONNAGE, HORSE POWER (*N.D.*), AND RATE OF SPEED.

Armoured vessels have their names printed in CAPITALS; ships marked † are sailing vessels, and those with ‡ are paddle steamers.

ABOUKIR (1900), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Sixth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Richard F. Phillimore, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Godfrey Tuke.

Acheron, t.b.d., building at Southampton.

ACHILLES (1905), 10, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Wm. C. M. Nicholson; *Comm.* Stanley V. Ellis.

Acorn, t.b.d., building.

Actæon (late *Ariadne*), screw frigate, 4538 tons, torpedo school ship, Sheerness. *Capt.* Arthur B. F. Dawson.

Active, cruiser, building at Pembroke.

Adventure (1904), 2670 (15920 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* James R. P. Hawksley, M.V.O.

Æolus (1892), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Chas. B. Miller.

AFRICA (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edmund H. Smith; *Comm.* Laurence R. Oliphant.

Afridi, 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 855 tons, 33 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Cyril P. Ryan.

AGAMEMNON (1906), 14, 16500 (16750), battleship, 18 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edmund R. Fears; *Comm.* Cecil H. France Hayhurst.

Alacrity (1885), 1700 tons (2000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., China. *Comm.* (actg.) Percy L. H. Noble, M.V.O., *lt.*

Alarm, t.b.d., turbine, completing.

Albacore, t.b.d., 440 tons, turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Robert W. Myburgh.

Albatross (1898), 6, 430 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Mediterranean.

ALBEMARLE (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet. *Capt.* John S. Luard; *Comm.* John H. Trye.

‡*Alberta* (1863), 370 (1000), H.M. yacht, Portsmouth. *Capt.* George A. Broad, M.V.O.

ALBION (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, armoured, complement 700, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Judge d'Arcy.

Alert (1894), 6, screw-sloop, 960 tons (1400 *f.d.*), E. Indies. *Comm.* William F. Benwell.

Alexandra (1906), 2050 (4500), turbine, H.M. yacht. *Capt.* George R. Mansell, M.V.O.

Algerine, 4, twin-screw sloop, 1050 tons (1400 *f.d.*), West Coast of America. *Comm.* Alexander K. Jones.

Amazon, 2, ocean-going t.b.d., 966 tons, 33 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* John B. Sparks.

Amethyst (1903) 12, 3000 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21¾ kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Richard Webb.

Amphitrite (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, complement 677, 20¾ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Arthur R. Raby.

Andromache, 2nd cl. cruiser, 3400 (9000 *f.d.*), The Nore. *Capt.* Mervyn H. Cobbe.

Andromeda (1897), 16, 11000(16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Herbert J. Savill.

Angler (1896), 335 tons (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30¼ kts., Mediterranean.

Ant (1873), 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

Antelope, 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Home Fleet.

ANTRIM (1903), 10, 10850 (21000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22¼ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Henry D. Wilkin, D.S.O.; *Comm.* Percy Johnson.

Apollo, 2nd cl. cruiser, 8, 3400 (9000 *f.d.*), Devonport. *Comm.* Arthur de K. L. May.

AQUARIUS, 3,660 (1100 *n.d.*), distilling vessel, Home Fleet.

Arab (1901), 6, 470 (8600), t.b.d., 31 kts., Home Fleet.

Archer, t.b.d., building at Scotstoun.

Ardent (1894), 6, 80 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·97 kts., Mediterranean.

Argonaut (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Joseph R. Bridson.

ARGYLL (1904), 10, 10850 (21000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·25 kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Cecil F. Lambert; *Comm.* Viscount Kelburn.

Ariadne (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser complement 677, 20¾ kts., Home Fleet *Capt.* Thomas L. Barnardiston.

Ariel, t.b.d., building at Southampton.

Arrogant (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser 19·5 kts., Devonport.

Arun (1903), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.

Assistance, 9600 (6000), steam repair ship, Home Fleet. *Capt.* William S. Bowman.

Astræa (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser 19¾ kts., China. *Capt.* Edward B. Kiddle.

Attentive (1904), 2670 (16000 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts. Home Fleet. *Comm.* Cecil H. Fox.

Avon (1896), 355 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts. Pembroke.

BACCHANTE (1902), 14, 12000 (21000), 21 kts., 1st cl. cruiser, Sixth Cruiser Squadron, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Sir Douglas A. Gamble, K.C.V.O. *Capt.* Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt; *Comm.* John E. T. Harper.

Badger, t.b.d., building at Wallsend-on-Tyne.

Banshee (1894), 6, 330 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·97 kts Mediterranean.

Barham (1889), 6, 1830 (4700 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser 18·6 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* William A. H. Kelly.

Basilisk (1910), ocean-going t.b.d., 935 tons, kts., turbine, Home Fleet.

Bat (1896), 360 tons (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts Home Fleet.

Beagle (1909), ocean-going t.b.d., 950 tons, 27 kts turbine, Home Fleet.

Beaver, t.b.d., building at Wallsend-on-Tyne.

BELLEROPHON (1907), 26, 18600 (23000 *n.d.*), kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Trevelyan D. Napier, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Frank Larken.

Bellona, unarmoured cruiser, 6, 3650 tons, turbine, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, M.V.O.

BERWICK (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser 23 kts., Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Hugh T. Hibbert; *Comm.* Lancelot N. Turton.

Bittern (1897), 330 tons (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts Home Fleet.

BLACK PRINCE (1904), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron *Capt.* Ernest G. Barton; *Comm.* Henry Crooke.

Blake (1889), 4, 9000 (20000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser 21·5 kts., Home Fleet, depot for t.b.d.'s. *Capt.* Warren H. D'Oyly; *Comm.* Seymour F. Rous.

Blanche, 10, 3360 (18000), 25 kts., unarmoured cruiser, building at Pembroke.

Blazer, coast-defence gunboat, 254 (110 *n.d.*), Sheerness.

Blenheim (1890), 4, 9000 (20000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 21·5 kts., Home Fleet, depôt ship for t.b.d.'s. *Capt.* Douglas L. Dent; *Comm.* Frederick N. Fargus.

Blonde, 10, 3360 (18000), 25 kts., unarmoured cruiser, completing at Pembroke.

Bloodhound (1871), 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

Boadicea (1908), 6, 3300 tons, 25 kts., unarmoured cruiser, turbine, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edward F. B. Charlton (*Commodore, 2nd class, in charge of First Destroyer Flotilla*).

Bonaventure (1892), 8, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Albert P. Addison.

Bonetta (1908), t.b.d., 440 tons, 29 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Barry E. Domville.

Boxer (1894), 6, 280 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·17 kts., Mediterranean.

Boyne (1904), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Bramble (1898), 1st cl. gunboat, 710 tons (1300 *f.d.*), 13·5 kts., China.

Brazen (1896), 6, 390 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Brilliant (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., attached to Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Maurice Woollcombe.

Brisk, t.b.d., turbine, completing.

Bristol, 12, protected cruiser, 2nd cl., 4800 tons, turbine, 25 kts., completing at Glasgow. *Capt.* Rudolf W. Bentinck.

BRITANNIA (1904), 18, 16350 (17500), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Montague E. Browning, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Ernest A. Taylor.

Britomart (1898), 1st cl. gunboat, 710 tons (1300 *f.d.*), 13·5 kts., China.

Bruizer (1895), 6, 280 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·97 kts., Mediterranean.

Bulldog, ocean-going t.b.d., 950 tons, 27 kts., turbine, Home Fleet.

Bullfinch (1901), 6, 370 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

BULWARK (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Home Fleet, flagship of *Vice-Adm.* Sir George Neville, K.C.B. *Capt.* George P. W. Hope; *Comm.* George B. Powell.

Bustard (1871), 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.

Cadmus (1903), 6, 1070 (1400 *f.d.*), 13¼ kts., China. *Comm.* Hubert Lynes.

ÆSAR (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Price Vaughan Lewes, D.S.O. *Comm.* Rowland H. Bather.

Calypso (1883), 4, 2770 (2700), late 3rd cl. cruiser, drill-ship for R.N.R., Newfoundland.

Cambrian (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Edward W. E. Wemyss.

Cameleon, t.b.d., turbine, completing at Govan.

CANOPUS (1897), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Tristan Dannreuther.

CARNARVON (1903), 10, 10850 (21000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* William F. Slayter; *Comm.* David M. Hamilton.

Challenger (1902), 11, 5880 (12500), 2nd cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Guy R. A. Gaunt; *Comm.* Henry Luxmoore.

Champion (1878), 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 12¼ kts., Chatham.

Charger (1894), 8, 290 (3700), t.b.d., 28 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frank G. Terry.

Charybdis (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edward C. Villiers.

Cheerful (1897), 6, 370 (6100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Chelmer (1904), 6, 560 (7,500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Home Fleet.

Cherwell (1903), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.

Circe (1892), 2, 810 (4000), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19¼ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Hubert H. Holland.

Clio (1903), 6, 1070 (1400), 13¼ kts., China. *Comm.* Henry R. Veale.

COCHRANE (1905), 10, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Cecil S. Hickley, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Walter Hose.

COLLINGWOOD (1908), 30, 19250 (24500 *n.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 21 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* William C. Pakenham, C.B., M.V.O.; *Comm.* John A. Webster, M.V.O.

Colne (1905), 560 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.

COLOSSUS, battleship, building.

Comet, t.b.d., completing at Govan.

COMMONWEALTH (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* George A. Ballard; *Comm.* Oswald W. Ormsby.

Conflict (1894), 6, 350 (4800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·21 kts., Home Fleet.

CONQUEROR, 1st cl. battleship, building.

Contest (1894), 6, 330 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·4 kts., Devonport.

Coquette (1898), 6, 355 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Cormorant, late scr. sloop, 1130, flagship, Gibraltar Yard. *Rear-Adm.* Frederick S. Pelham; *Comm.* Edgar R. Morant.

CORNWALL (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., training ship for naval cadets. *Capt.* James C. Ley; *Comm.* Archibald Cochrane.

CORNWALLIS (1899), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean Fleet. *Capt.* Robert H. Anstruther, C.M.G.; *Comm.* Francis E. M. Garforth.

Cossack (1907), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 885 tons, 33 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* George B. W. Young.

Crane (1896), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Crescent (1892), 13, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Philip Streatfield, M.V.O.

CRESSY (1899), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Chatham.

Crusader (1909), ocean-going t.b.d., 1045 tons, turbine, 35 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Christopher R. Payne.

CUMBERLAND (1903), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., training ship for naval cadets. *Capt.* Hon. Algernon D. E. H. Boyle; *Comm.* Oliver Backhouse.

Cyclops, steam repair ship, 11300 (3500 *n.d.*), Home Fleet. *Capt.* John G. Armstrong.

Cygnet (1898), 6, 355 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Cynthia (1898), 6, 355 tons (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Daring (1893), 4, 275 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·70 kts., Home Fleet.

Dartmouth, 2nd cl. cruiser, building at Barrow-in-Furness.

Dasher (1895), 6, 290 (3800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26·21 kts., The Nore.

Dee (1903), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Devonport.

DEFENCE (1907), 14, 14600 (27000), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Cecil F. Dampier; *Comm.* Henry W. Parker.

Defender, t.b.d., building at Dumbarton.

Defiance (1891), 5270 tons. torpedo school ship, Devonport. *Comm.* Harry L. D'E. Skipwith.

Derwent (1903), 6, 555 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25 kts., Home Fleet.

Desperate (1895), 6, 340 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean.

DEVONSHIRE (1904), 10, 10850 (21000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·25 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Cuthbert G. Chapman, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Walter B. Compton, M.V.O.

Diadem (1896), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* George C. Hardy.

Diamond (1904), 12, 3000 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21·75 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Godfrey M. Paine, M.V.O.

Diana (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Thomas W. Kemp, C.I.E.; *Comm.* William J. B. Law.

Dido (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur R. Hulbert. *Comm.* Charles A. W. Wrightson.

DOMINION (1903), 18, 16350 (18000), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Morgan Singer. *Comm.* David T. Norris.

DONEGAL (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Thomas D. L. Sheppard, M.V.O. *Comm.* Bernard St. G. Collard.

Doon (1904), 545 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Doris (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Michael H. Hodges. *Comm.* Osmond J. Prentis.

Dove (1901), 6, 370 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Dragon (1894), 6, 305 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·14 kts., Mediterranean.

DRAKE (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st. cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Frederick T. Hamilton, C.V.O., *Capt.* Hon. Hubert G. Brand, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Oswald McD. English.

DREADNOUGHT (1906), 10, 17900 (23000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet, flagship of Commander-in-Chief, *Adm.* Sir William H. May, G.C.V.O. *Capt.* Herbert W. Richmond; *Comm.* Alan G. Hotham.

Drudge, 890, gunboat, Portsmouth.

Druid, t.b.d., building at Dumbarton.

Dryad (1893), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Navigation School ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Henry W. Grant.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH (1904), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 22·33 kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Hon. Robert F. Boyle, M.V.O.; *Comm.* John R. Le H. Ward.

DUNCAN (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean Fleet, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Thomas H. M. Jerram. *Capt.* Frederick L. Field; *Comm.* John A. Moreton.

Dwarf (1898), 6, 710 (900), 1st cl. gunboat, 13¼ kts., W. Coast of Africa.

†*Eagle* (1804), 2340 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Liverpool. *Comm.* Charles W. S. Leggatt.

Earnest (1896), 6, 355 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Eclipse (1894), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Portsmouth (*attached to R.N. College, Osborne*). *Capt.* Henry Blackett.

Eden (1903), 6, 555, 26·2 kts., turbine t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* F. Burges Watson.

Edgar (1890), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Humphrey H. Smith.

Egeria (1873), 4, 940 (700), surveying vessel, 11·3 kts., surveying service. *Lieut. and Comm.* John D. Nares.

EGMONT (late *Hibernia*), 16, 9820 (4000), flagship, Malta Yard. *Rear-Adm.* Earnest A. Simons; *Comm.* Thomas L. Thorpe-Doubble.

Electra (1901), 6, 385 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

EMPRESS OF INDIA (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* George E. S. Petch.

Enchantress (1903), 3470 (6400 *n.d.*), Admiralty yacht, 18 kts. *Capt.* Philip Nelson-Ward, M.V.O.

Encounter (1903), 11, 5880 (12500), 2nd cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Philip H. Colomb; *Comm.* William Mellor.

Endymion (1891), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20·5 kts., Sheerness. *Capt.* A. Gordon Smith; *Comm.* Maurice D. Evans.

Erne (1903), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.

Espiegle (1900), 6, 1070 (1400), 13·25 kts., sloop, East Indies. *Comm.* Cecil Maxwell-Lefroy.

ESSEX (1901), 14, 9800 (22000), 5th cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Hon. Victor A. Stanley, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Argentine H. Alington.

Ettrick (1903), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.

Europa (1897), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, Devonport.

EURYALUS (1901), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Chatham.

†*Excellent* (1883), 1, 508 (380), gunnery ship, Whale Island, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Frederick C. T. Tudor; *Comm.* Alexander V. Campbell, M.V.O.

Exe (1903), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Charles J. Wintour.

EXMOUTH (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, flagship Mediterranean Fleet. *Adm.* Sir Edmund S. Poë, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Bernard Currey, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Robert N. Bax.

Express (1891), 6, 465 (9250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 33 kts., Home Fleet.

Fairy (1897), 6, 380 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts. Home Fleet.

Falcon (1901), 6, 375 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts. Home Fleet.

Falmouth, 2nd cl. cruiser, completing at Dalmuir

Fame (1896), 6, 340 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Hong Kong.

Fantome (1901), sloop, 1070 tons (1400 *n.d.*) surveying service. *Capt.* Frederick C. C. Pasco.

Fawn (1897), 6, 380 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts. Portsmouth.

Ferret, t.b.d., building at Cowes.

Fervent (1895), 6, 310 (3850 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts The Nore.

Fire Queen (1881), 446 tons (500), Portsmouth.

FISGARD. [This establishment consists of 4 ships (1) *Fisgard*, late *Audacious*, 6010 tons; (2) *Fisgard II.*, late *Erebus*, 6010 tons; (3) *Fisgard III.*, late *Hindostan*, 3242 tons; (4) *Fisgard IV.*, late *Sultan*, 9290 tons.] Depôt for training boy artificers, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Edmund H. Smith; *Comm.* Bentinck J. J. Yelverton.

Flirt (1897), 6, 380 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Home Fleet.

Flora (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., China. *Capt.* John Nicholas.

Flying Fish (1897), 6, 380 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30¾ kts., Home Fleet.

Foam (1896), 6, 340 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Valentine E. B. Phillimore, D.S.O.

Foresight (1904), 10, 2850 (14330 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Charles Tibbits, M.V.O.

FORMIDABLE (1898), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Reginald A. Allenby, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Gerald V. C. Knox.

Forte (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Cape of Good Hope. *Capt.* John F. E. Green.

Forth (1886), 12, 4050 (3800), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·8 kts., sea-going depôt for submarines, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Algernon H. C. Candy.

Forward (1904), 10, 2850 (14590 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Alan C. Bruce.

Fox (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., East Indies. *Capt.* Allen T. Hunt.

Foxhound (1909), 1, ocean-going t.b.d., 860 tons, turbine, 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Arthur K. Macrorie.

Foyle (1903), 6, 525 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Pembroke Dock.

Furious (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Cole C. Fowler.

Fury, t.b.d., building at Glasgow.

GANGES, late *Caroline*, late 3rd class cruiser, training-ship for boys, Harwich. *Capt.* Charles L. Vaughan-Lee; *Comm.* Reginald M. R. West.

GANGES (No. II.), late *Ganges* and *Minotaur*, 1st cl. cruiser *Boscawen No. II.*, 10600 tons, Harwich. Depôt for youths. *Comm.* Charles La P. Lewin.

Garry (1905), 6, 590 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Ghurka (1906), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 870 tons, 33 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Francis G. St. G. Brooker.

Gibraltar (1892), 12, 7700 (10000) 1st cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edmund P. F. G. Grant; *Comm.* Wyndham L. Bamber.

Gipsy (1897), 6, 380 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Home Fleet.

Glasgow (1909), 12, 2nd cl. protected cruiser, 4800 tons, turbine, 25 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Marcus R. Hill.

GLORY (1899), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, 18¾ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Francis W. Kennedy.

Gloucester (1909), 12, 2nd cl. protected cruiser, 4800 tons, turbine, 25 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Walter H. Cowan, M.V.O.

Goldfinch, t.b.d., building at Govan.

GOLIATH (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 18¼ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Henry L. Dicks.

GOOD HOPE (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Portsmouth.

Goshawk, t.b.d., building at Dalmuir.

Gossamer (1890), 2, 735 (4200), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Home Fleet.

Grafton (1892), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Constantine H. Hughes-Onslow; *Comm.* Vincent L. Bowring.

Grasshopper (1909), 1, ocean-going t.b.d., 890 tons, turbine, 27 kts., Home Fleet.

Greyhound (1900), 6, 400 (6000), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet.

Griffon (1896), 6, 355 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Halcyon (1894), 2, 1070 (4200), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., particular service. *Comm.* John R. Segrave.

HAMPSHIRE (1903), 10, 10850 (21000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Hon. Stanhope Hawke; *Comm.* Eric V. F. R. Dugmore.

Handy (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., China.

HANNIBAL (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur Hayes-Sadler; *Comm.* George P. England.

Hardy (1895), 6, 295 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet.

Harpy (1900), 1, 975 tons, ocean-going t.b.d., turbine, 27 kts., Home Fleet.

Harrier (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Portsmouth.

Hart (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., China.

Hasty (1894), 6, 290 (3700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet.

Haughty (1895), 6, 295 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet.

Havock (1893), 4, 275 (3700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26¾ kts., Home Fleet.

Hawke (1891), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Ralph P. Clutton.

Hazard (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., depôt for submarine boats, Portsmouth.

Hearty, 2, 1300 (2100), Home Fleet. *Comm.* Bishop O. M. Davy.

Hebe (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Devonport.

Hecla (1878), 6, 6400 (2400), torpedo depôt ship, 13 kts., depôt for t.b.d.'s, Home Fleet. *Capt* Thomas P. Bonham.

HERCULES, battleship, completing at Jarrow.

Hermes (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., flagship, Cape of Good Hope. *Vice-Adm.* Sir George Le C. Egerton, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Philip W. Dumas, C.V.O.; *Comm.* Charles D. Carpendale.

Hermione (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., for Airship Services. *Capt.* Murray F. Sueter.

HIBERNIA (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Home Fleet, flagship of Rear-Admiral. *Rear-Adm.* George E. Patey, M.V.O.; *Capt.* John Luce; *Comm.* George N. Ballard.

Highflyer (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport.

Hind, t.b.d., building at Clydebank.

HINDUSTAN (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Henry H. Campbell, M.V.O.; *Comm.* John F. Grant-Dalton.

HOGUE (1900), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Charles W. Keighly-Peach; *Comm.* Francis R. Wrottesley.

HOOD (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., flagship to senior officer on Coast of Ireland. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Alfred W. Paget, K.C.M.G.; *Comm.* John C. T. Glossop.

Hope, t.b.d., turbine, completing at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Hornet, t.b.d., building at Clydebank.

Hunter (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet.

Hussar (1894), 1, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Mediterrancan.

Hyacinth (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., flagship, East Indies. *Rear-Adm.* Edmond J. W. Slade, M.V.O.; *Commander-in-Chief*, *Capt.* James D. Dick; *Comm.* Walter C. G. Ruxton.

Hydra, t.b.d., building at Clydebank.

ILLUSTRIOUS (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Rowland Nugent; *Comm.* Stanley R. Miller.

Imogene (1882), 460 tons (390), special service, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Alfred B. Barker.

IMPERIEUSE (*late Sapphire No. 2*), 1st cl. cruiser, 4, 8400 (10000 *f.d.*), Portland. *Comm.* Algernon E. B. Greville.

IMPLACABLE (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Robert Y. Prendergast; *Comm.* Reginald E. Carr.

†*Impregnable* [This establishment consists of 3 ships], late *Bulwark* (1860), 6557 tons, training ship for boys, flagship, Devonport. *Adm.* Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Herbert W. Savory, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Philip A. Bateman-Champain.

INDEFATIGABLE (1909), 24, 18750, armoured cruiser, turbine, 25 kts., completing at Devonport.

INDOMITABLE (1907), 24, 17250 (41000), 25 kts., armoured cruiser, turbine, flagship, First Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville, C.V.O.; *Capt.* Charles M. de Bartolomé; *Comm.* R. C. Kemble Lambert.

†INDUS [This establishment consists of 5 ships], late *Defence* (1861), armour-plated, 6270 tons (workshop for supernumerary and boy artificers). *Comm.* Ernest Henslowe.

INFLEXIBLE (1907), 24, 17250, turbine, 25 kts., armoured cruiser, First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Charles L. Napier; *Comm.* John M. Casement.

Insolent (1881), 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

Intrepid (1891), 3600 (7000), 18·5 kts., 2nd cl. cruiser, The Nore. *Comm.* Norman L. Stanley.

INVINCIBLE (1907), 24, 17250 (41000), 25 kts., armoured cruiser, First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Mark E. F. Kerr, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Arthur V. Vyvyan.

Iphigenia (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Herbert C. J. Grant.

IRRESISTIBLE (1898), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Chatham.

Isis (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* William J. S. Alderson; *Comm.* Percy A. Robarts.

Itchen (1903), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John M. D. E. Warren.

Jackal, t.b.d., building at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Janus (1895), 6, 320 (3900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27¾ kts., Hong Kong.

Jason (1892), 2, 810 (4000), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19·25 kts., Home Fleet.

Jed (1904), 6, 550 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.

Juno (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edwin V. Underhill; *Comm.* Cyril Asser.

JUPITER (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet, flagship of Rear-Adm. *Rear-Adm.* Frederic E. E. Brock; *Capt.* Frederick D. Gilpin-Brown; *Comm.* Forster D. Arnold-Forster.

Kale (1904), 545, (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Kangaroo (1901), 6, 380 (6100), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Kennet (1903), 6, 550 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Percy Withers.

KENT (1900), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. *Capt.* Stuart St. J. Farquhar; *Comm.* Edward H. Rymer.

Kestrel (1901), 6, 380 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

KING ALFRED (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Arthur A. C. Galloway. *Capt.* Henry M. Doughty; *Comm.* Duncan T. Brown.

KING EDWARD VII. (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., flagship of Vice-Admiral Commanding Second Division, Home Fleet. *Vice-Adm.* Sir George A. Callaghan, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Allan F. Everett; *Comm.* Charles W. R. Royds.

Kinsha (1900), 616 (1200), river steamer on the Yang-tze, China.

Kite (1871), 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

LANCASTER (1903), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Sixth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Hugh H. D. Tothill; *Comm.* Reginald L. Crichton.

Lapwing, t.b.d., building at Birkenhead.

Larne, t.b.d., turbine, completing at Southampton.

Latona (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Louis C. S. Woolcombe.

Leander (1882), 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·6 kts., Home Fleet. Depôt for torpedo-boat destroyers. *Capt.* Noel Grant.

Leda (1892), 2, 810 (4000), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19¼ kts., under orders of Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves.

Leopard (1897), 6, 380 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Leven (1901), 6, 370 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

LEVIATHAN (1902), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship of Rear-Admiral Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Arthur M. Farquhar, C.V.O.; *Capt.* Arthur L. Cay; *Comm.* Hugh P. E. T. Williams.

Liffey (1904), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25.5 kts. Home Fleet.

Lightning (1895), 6, 320 (3900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

LION, armoured cruiser, completing at Devonport.

Lively (1901), 400 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts. Home Fleet.

Liverpool (1909), 2nd cl. protected cruiser, 4800 tons, turbine, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Charles H. Morgan.

Lizard, t.b.d., building at Birkenhead.

Locust (1896), 6, 385 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts. Home Fleet.

LONDON (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Atlantic Fleet, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Sackville H. Carden. *Capt.* Hugh F. P. Sinclair; *Comm.* Arthur W. Lowis.

LORD NELSON (1906), 14, 16500 (16750), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Alfred E. A. Grant; *Comm.* Lawrence L. Dundas.

Lynx (1894), 4, 325 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts. Home Fleet.

Lyra, t.b.d., turbine, building at Southampton.

Magnet (1883), 430 tons (650), special service vessel, Portsmouth.

MAGNIFICENT (1894), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st c

battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Cunningham R. de C. Foot; *Comm.* Charles A. Fountaine.

MAJESTIC (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Bertram M. Chambers.

Mallard (1896), 6, 340 tons (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Wilfred Tomkinson.

Maori (1909), 2, ocean-going t.b.d., 1,035 tons, turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Harold Escombe.

MARS (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Frederick E. C. Ryan; *Comm.* Gerald T. F. Pike.

Martin, t.b.d., turbine, building at Southampton.

Mavourneen, schooner yacht, 160 tons, Malta.

Medea (1888), 3rd cl. cruiser, 2800 tons (9000 *f.d.*), 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* P. H. Hall Thompson.

Melpomene, late *Indefatigable* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser 9¾ kts., attached to Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Charles F. Henderson.

Mercury (1878), 13, 3730 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·8 kts., depôt for submarines, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Roger J. D. Keyes, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Stanley L. Willis.

Merlin, 1070 (1400), sloop, surveying service. *Capt.* Frederick O. Learmonth.

Mermaid (1898), 6, 370 tons (6100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Gibraltar.

Minerva (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Edmond Hyde Parker; *Comm.* Thos. C. A. Blomefield.

MINOTAUR (1906), 14, 14600 (27000), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., China, flagship of *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alfred L. Winsloe, K.C.B., *C.-in-Ch.* *Comm.* Alexander Lowndes.

Minstrel, t.b.d., turbine, building at Southampton.

Mohawk (1906), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 865, turbine, 33 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* H. G. C. Somerville.

MONARCH, battleship, building at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MONMOUTH (1901), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. *Capt.* Hugh L. P. Heard; *Comm.* Leonard A. B. Donaldson.

Moorhen, shallow-draught steamer for river service, 180 (800), China.

Mosquito (1910), 1, ocean-going t.b.d., 890 tons, turbine, 27 kts., Home Fleet.

Moy (1904), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Mutine (1900), sloop, 980 tons (1400 *n.d.*), surveying service. *Capt.* Ernest C. Hardy.

Myrmidon (1901), 6, 370 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Naiad (19), 3400 (9000 *f.d.*), 2nd cl. cruiser, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Algernon W. Heneage, M.V.O.

NATAL (1905), 10, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* William R. Hall; *Comm.* Hon. Ralph C. N. Gathorne-Hardy.

Nautilus, ocean-going t.b.d., 915 tons, turbine, completing at Blackwall.

Nemesis, t.b.d., turbine, completing at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEPTUNE (1909), 26, 19900 (25000), 21 kts., battleship, completing at Portsmouth. *Comm.* Arthur B. S. Dutton.

Nereide, t.b.d., turbine, completing at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Ness (1905), 555 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Newcastle, 12, 2nd cl. protected cruiser, 4800 tons, turbine, 25 kts., China. *Capt.* George P. E. Hunt, D.S.O.

NEW ZEALAND (1904), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Archibald P. Stoddart; *Comm.* Claude A. Rombulow-Pearse.

NEW ZEALAND, 18800, turbine, armoured cruiser, building at Govan at the charge of the N.Z. Government.

Niger (1892), 2, 810 (4200), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19¼ kts., Portsmouth.

Nightingale (1898), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China.

NILE (1888), 10, 11940 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16·7 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Harold Christian.

Nith (1905), 555 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Nubian (1909), 2, ocean-going t.b.d., 985 tons, turbine, 33 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Colin Mackenzie, D.S.O.

Nymphe, t.b.d., building at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

OCEAN (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Reginald A. Norton.

Odin, 1070 (1400), sloop, East Indies. *Comm.* Frederick H. Walter.

Onyx, late 1st. cl. t.b.d., 810 tons, Devonport, depôt for submarines.

Opossum (1895), 6, 320 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28¼ kts., Home Fleet.

ORION, 24, 18750 (43000), 25 kts., battleship, completing at Portsmouth.

ORONTES, late *Orion* (1882), 4, 4870 (2600), 2nd cl. coast defence ship (armoured), 11·9 kts., depôt ship for t.b.d.'s for Malta Royal Naval Reserve.

Orwell (1901), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Osprey (1901), 6, 380 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Home Fleet.

Ostrich (1901), 6, 375 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Otter (1896), 6, 385 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., China. *Comm.* Charles L. Lambe.

Ouse, (1905), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Pandora (1900), 8, 2200 (7000 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, Cape of Good Hope. *Comm.* Bertram S. Evans, M.V.O.

Panther (1897), 6, 385 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Chatham.

Pathfinder (1904), 10, 2940 (17530 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Arthur K. Waistell.

Patrol (1904), 10, 2940 (16130 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Francis M. Leake.

Pegasus (1897), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Arthur H. C. C. Home.

Pelorus (1896), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Alexander P. Davidson.

Pembroke (late *Trent*), gunboat, 363 tons (200 *n.d.*), Chatham. *Adm.* Sir Charles C. Drury, G.C.V.O. (*Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, Flag flown in "Undine"*).

Penguin (1876), 2, 1130 (700), sloop, 11 kts., depôt and receiving ship, Sydney. *Capt.* John P. Rolleston.

Perseus (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, East Indies. *Comm.* Charles P. Beaty-Pownall.

Peterel (1899), 6, 370 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Philomel (1890), 8, 2575 (7500 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., East Indies. *Comm.* Victor G. Gurner.

Phœnix, t.b.d., building at Barrow-in-Furness.

Pincher (1910), 1, ocean-going t.b.d., 940 tons, turbine, 27 kts., Home Fleet.

Pioneer (1899), 8, 2200 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* William F. Blunt.

Plucky (1870), 2, 195 (90), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

Pomone, 2135 (1400), 3rd cl. cruiser, for Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. *Capt.* Hugh Evan-Thomas, M.V.O.

Porcupine (1895), 6, 280 (390o *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., The Nore.

Powerful (1895), 18, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21·8 kts., flagship, Australia. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard Poore, Bt., K.C.B.; *Capt.* Cecil I. Prowse; *Comm.* Humphrey W. Bowring.

President (late *Gannet*), 1130 tons, sloop, South-West India Docks, London. *Comm.* Edward G. W. Davy.

PRINCE GEORGE (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Henry H. Bruce; *Comm.* Richard F. H. H. Mahon.

PRINCE OF WALES (1902), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Atlantic Fleet, flagship of *Vice-Adm.* Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C. *Capt.* Edward M. Phillpotts; *Comm.* Robert G. D. Dewar.

PRINCESS ROYAL, armoured cruiser, building at Barrow-in-Furness.

Prometheus (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Percival H. Warleigh.

Proserpine (1896), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 18·1 kts., East Indies. *Comm.* Herbert J. T. Marshall.

Psyche (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Australia. *Comm.* Henry B. Montagu.

Pyramus (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Stephen H. Radcliffe.

Quail (1895), 6, 395 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30¼ kts., Home Fleet.

QUEEN (1902), 16 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Ernest F. A. Gaunt, C.M.G.; *Comm.* Arthur J. Davies.

Racehorse (1900), 6, 400 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Racer (1884), 8, 970 (850), sloop, 11 kts., for instruction of naval cadets, Osborne. *Capt.* Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, M.V.O.

Racoon (1900), 1, ocean-going t.b.d., 920 tons, turbine, 27 kts., Home Fleet.

RAMILLIES (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* George H. Borrett.

Ranger (1895), 6, 320 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Devonport.

Rattlesnake (1910), 1, ocean-going t.b.d., 900 tons, turbine, 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Bernhard A. Pratt-Barlow.

Raven (1882), 4, 465 (360), and cl. gunboat, 9·5 kts., Portsmouth.

Recruit (1901), 6, 385 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Redbreast (1888), 2, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., East Indies.

Redpole, t.b.d., completing at Cowes.

Renard (1909), 1, ocean-going t.b.d., 920 tons, turbine, 27 kts., Home Fleet.

RENOWN (1895), 14, 12350 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Portsmouth. *Comm.* William N. England.

REPULSE (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet.

‡*Research* (1888), 520 tons (450), surveying service, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Cortland H. Simpson.

RESOLUTION (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Thomas L. Shelford.

REVENGE (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Ronald A. Hopwood; *Comm.* Herbert W. W. Hope.

Ribble (1903), 6, 590 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet.

Rifleman, t.b.d., turbine, completing at Cowes.

Rinaldo, sloop, 980 tons (1400 *n.d.*), Devonport.

Ringdove (1906) 1st cl. gunboat, 805 tons (1200 *f.d.*), Scottish Fisheries

Robin (1898), 85 (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China.

Rocket (1894), 6, 325 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27¼ kts., Portsmouth.

Roebuck (1901), 6, 400 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Rother (1904), 6, 540 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

ROXBURGH (1904), 10, 10850 (21000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·25 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Cuthbert E. Hunter; *Comm.* Ernest E. Parker.

Royal Arthur (1891), 13, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Francis W. Caulfield; *Comm.* Alldin U. Moore.

ROYAL OAK (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Harry H. Smyth.

ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Herbert du C. Luard.

Ruby, t.b.d., turbine, building at Cowes.

RUSSELL (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 1st cl. battleship, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* William de Salis, M.V.O., A.D.C.; *Comm.* George A. Rooke.

St. George (1892), 4, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Guy L. Sclater; *Comm.* Cyril T. Hewlett-Cooper.

ST. VINCENT (1908), 30, 19250 tons (24500 *n.d.*), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Frederick C. D. Sturdee, C.V.O. *Capt.* Douglas R. L. Nicholson; *Comm.* Frederic G. Brine.

Salmon (1895), 6, 310 (3600 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Devonport.

Sandfly, t.b.d., building at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sandpiper (1897), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China.

Sapphire (1904), 12,3000 (9800 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21·75 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Hon. Herbert E. H. A'Court.

Sappho (1891), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd. cl. cruiser, 20·47 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Hugh F. W. Wyld-bore-Smith.

Saracen (1908), 2, ocean-going t.b.d., 980 (5500), 33 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Hubert S. Cardale.

Savage (1910), 1, ocean-going t.b.d., 885 tons, turbine, 27 kts., Home Fleet.

Scorpion (1910), 1, ocean-going t.b.d., 890 tons, turbine, 27 kts., Home Fleet.

Scourge (1910), 1, ocean-going t.b.d., 925 tons, turbine, 27 kts., Home Fleet.

Scylla (1892), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20·62 kts. (attached to Fourth Cruiser Squadron). *Comm.* Bertram S. Thesiger.

Seagull (1889), 2, 735 (3000), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Home Fleet.

Seahorse (1880), 670 tons (1100), particular service. *Staff Capt. in comd.* Frederick C. A. Crooke.

Seal (1897), 6, 385 tons (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Devonport.

Sealark (1906), steam yacht (surveying vessel), 900 (500), 11 kts. *Comm.* Robert W. Glennie.

Sentinel (1904), 10, 2895 (17750 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John G. de O. Coke.

SHANNON (1906), 14, 14600 (2700), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, Second Cruiser Squadron, Home Fleet. *Rear-Adm.* Robert S.

Lowry; *Capt.* George H. Baird; *Comm.* John D. Allen.

Shark (1894), 6, 325 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Portsmouth.

Sharpshooter (1888), 2, 735 (3000), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Home Fleet.

Shearwater (1901), 6, 980 (1400), sloop, W. Coast of America. *Comm.* Gerald W. Vivian.

Sheldrake, t.b.d., turbine, building at Dumbarton.

Sirius (1890), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., Haulbowline.

Skipjack (1889), 2, 735 (4200), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., under orders of Adm. Commanding Coastguard and Reserves.

Skirmisher (1905), 10, 2895 (16400 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* James U. Fairie.

Snapper (1895), 6, 305 (3600 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., The Nore.

Snipe (1898), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China.

Spanker (1889), 2, 735 (3500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., under orders of Adm. Commanding Coastguard and Reserves.

Spartiate (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Alexander Farrington.

Speedwell (1889), 2, 735 (4200), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Home Fleet.

Speedy (1893), 2, 810 (3150), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20·21 kts., Home Fleet.

Spey, 363 tons (200 *n.d.*), gunboat, Chatham.

‡*Sphinx* (1882), 4, 1130 (1100), special service vessel, East Indies. *Comm.* John Harvey.

Spiteful (1898), 6, 365 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Spitfire (1895), 6, 330 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Devonport.

Sprightly (1901), 6, 400 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Stag (1899), 6, 345 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean.

Star (1896), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Home Fleet.

Staunch, t.b.d., turbine, building at Dumbarton.

Stour (1909), t.b.d., 570 (7000 *f.d.*), 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Success (1901), 6, 385 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

SUFFOLK (1903), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Sixth Cruiser Squadron, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Harry Jones; *Comm.* Pasfield V. Oliver.

Sunfish (1895), 6, 315 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Devonport.

SUPERB (1907), 10, 18600 (23000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Herbert L. Heath, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Herbert R. Norbury.

Surly (1894), 6, 310 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Portsmouth.

Surprise (1885), 4, 1650 (2000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Cecil D. S. Raikes.

SUTLEJ (1899), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Eric P. C. Back; *Comm.* Hugh P. Buckle.

Swale (1905), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Swift (1907), 4, ocean-going t.b.d., 1825 tons, 36 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Robert G. Corbett.

SWIFTSURE (1903), 50 18, 11800 (120 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 21 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Cyril E. Tower; *Comm.* John A. Ingles.

Sylvia (1901), 6, 350 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Hugh J. Tweedie.

Syren (1901), 6, 390 (6200), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Takii, 6, 305 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., Hong Kong.

Talbot (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* George B. Hutton; *Comm.* Harry R. Godfrey.

Tamar, 4650 tons, receiving ship, Hong Kong. *Capt.* (*Commodore, 2nd cl.*) Cresswell J. Eyres; *Comm.* Fitzmaurice Acton.

Tartar (1907), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 870 tons, 33 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Lionel G. Preston.

Tay (1876), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.

Teal, 180 (800), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China.

Teazer (1895), 6, 320 (4800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., The Nore. *Comm.* Bernard J. H. Ward.

TEMERAIRE (1907), 26, 18600 (23000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur H. Christian, M.V.O., A.D.C. *Comm.* Charles W. Trousdale.

Terpsichore (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., special service. *Rear-Adm.* Lewis Bayly, C.V.O. (*in Command of R.N. War College*); *Capt.* Charles F. Thorp.

Terrible (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·4 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Edmund C. Carver.

TERROR (late *Malabar*), screw troopship, 6211 (4000), receiving ship, Bermuda *Comm.* Basil H. Fanshawe.

Test (1909), t.b.d., 570 (7000), 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Teviot (1903), 6, 590 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* George J. Todd.

Thames (1885), 12, 4050 (3800), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·8 kts., Home Fleet. Depôt for submarine boats. *Comm.* William R. Napier.

Theseus (1892), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Charles E. Le Mesurier; *Comm.* William D. Paton.

Thetis (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Francis C. Brown.

Thistle, 2, 1st. cl. gunboat, 710 (1300 *f.d.*), China.

Thorn (1901), 6, 400 (6400), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet.

Thrasher (1896), 6, 395 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

THUNDERER, battleship, building at Blackwall.

Tigress, t.b.d., building at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Topaze (1903), 12, 3000 (9800 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21·75 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Mortimer L'E. Silver.

Torch (1894), 6, 960 (1100), sloop, 13¾ kts., Australia.

TRAFALGAR (1887), 10, 11940 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16·7 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Harold E. Browne.

Traveller (1883), 700 (1100), special service vessel, Devonport.

‡*Triton* (1882), 410 tons (350), surveying service.

TRIUMPH (1903), 18, 11585 (12500), 1st cl. battleship, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Francis G. Eyre: *Comm.* Charles W. Bruton.

Tyne (1878), 3560 tons (1200), depôt ship for t.b.d.'s, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Sidney R. Olivier.

Undine, 453 tons (360), Chatham, flagship of Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. *Comm.* Octavius H. Daniel.

Ure (1904), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Usk (1903), 6, 590 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Chatham.

Vanguard (1909), 30, 19250 tons (24500 *n.d.*),

battleship, 21 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* John B. Eustace ; *Comm.* Frederic C. Dreyer.

Velox (1903), 6, 400, turbine t.b.d., Portsmouth.

VENERABLE (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Seymour E. Erskine ; *Comm.* Robert Jeffreys.

VENGEANCE (1899), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Chatham. *Comm.* Fdc. G. Bird.

Venus (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20·1 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Robert E. R. Benson ; *Comm.* George V. W. Carey.

†*Vernon*, late *Donegal* (1858), 5481 tons, torpedo school ship, Portsmouth. [This establishment consists of 3 ships.] *Capt.* Robert S. Phipps Hornby, C.M.G.

Vestal, sloop, 980 tons (140 *n.d.*), Portsmouth.

Vesuvius (1874), 245 tons (350), special torpedo vessel, Portsmouth.

Victoria and Albert (1899), 4700 tons (11000), H.M. yacht, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Norman C. Palmer, M.V.O., A.D.C. (*Commodore, 2nd class, in command of H.M. yachts*) ; *Comm.* David M. Anderson, M.V.O.

VICTORIOUS (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Ernest H. Grafton ; *Comm.* Arthur E. Silvertop.

†*Victory* (May 7, 1765), 24 guns, 2164 tons, flagship, Portsmouth. *Adm.* Hon. Sir Assheton G. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O. ; *Flag Capt.*, John de M. Hutchison, C.V.O.

Vigilant (1901), 6, 400 (6400), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet.

Viking, 1000 tons, turbine, ocean-going t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Henry C. R. Brocklebank.

Vindictive (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Violet (1901), 6, 350 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Edward O. Gladstone.

Virago (1896), 6, 395 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., China.

Vivid (1883), 550 tons (425), iron schooner, 11¼ kts., depôt, Devonport. *Comm.* Walter M. Ellerton (*and as Flag Commander*).

Vixen (1901), 6, 340 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Vulcan (1889), 8, 6620 (7200), submarine depôt ship, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Robert W. Johnson.

Vulture (1901), 6, 380 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

WARRIOR (1905), 10, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Second Cruiser Squadron, *Capt.* Owen F. Gillett ; *Comm.* Hector L. Watts-Jones.

Waterwitch (1878), 620 tons (450), surveying vessel, China station.

Waveney (1903), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25 kts., Home Fleet.

Wear (1905), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet.

Welland (1903), 6, 590 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet.

Weymouth, 2nd cl. cruiser, building at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Whiting (1896), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., China.

Widgeon, shallow-draught steamer, 195 tons (800 *f.d.*), China.

Wildfire, 8 (late *Nymphe*), sloop, 1140 tons (2000 *f.d.*), Sheerness.

Wizard (1895), 6, 320 (4800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., The Nore.

Wolf (1897), 6, 385 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

Wolverine, 920 tons, turbine, ocean-going t.b.d., Home Fleet.

Woodcock (1898), 150 tons (550), shallow-draught steamer, China.

Woodlark (1898), 150 tons (550), shallow-draught steamer, China.

Yarmouth, 2nd class cruiser, building.

Zebra (1895), 6, 340 (4800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., The Nore. *Comm.* Percy G. Brown.

Zephyr (1895), 6, 310 (3850 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., The Nore.

Zulu (1907), 2, 1000 tons, turbine, 33·5 kts., ocean-going t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John E. Cameron, M.V.O.

HIS MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

ASCENSION (£520).
Capt. R.M.L.I., G. Carpenter.
Asst. Paymr., A. F. B. Livesay, R.N.

BERMUDA (£5,691).
Naval Off. in Ch., Capt. Basil H. Fanshawe, R.N.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. T. R. Reynolds, R.N.
Deputy Naval Store Off., O. S. Griffiths.
Staff Surg., H. H. Gill, M.B., R.N.

BOMBAY (£611).
(*Royal Indian Marine.*)
Asst. Director, Capt. A. W. McArthur, R.I.M.
Staff Off., Comm. B. H. Jones, R.I.M.
Ch. Constructor, T. Avery.
Inspr. of Machinery, Chief Eng. H. Johnston, R.I.M.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (£6,894).
Commander, M.H.H. Nelson, R.N.
Deputy Naval Store Off., N. Tyler.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. Wm. R. Apps, M.V.O., R.N.
Supt. Civil Engr., D. Macfarlane (*tempy.*).
Electrical Engr., R. Wightman.

CHATHAM YARD (£57,318).
Admi. Supt., Rear-Adm. Robert N. Ommaney.
Capt. of Dockyard & King's Harbour Master, Capt. Arthur D. Ricardo.
Manager, Constructive Dept., F. B. Ollis.
Manager, Engineering Dept., Eng.-Rear-Adm. C. Rudd.
Supg. Civil Engr., H. C. Reid.
Electrical Engr., L. Newitt.
Naval St. Off.,
Expense Accts., J. J. O'Neill.
Cashier, J. B. Lindsay.
Fleet Surg., E. C. Ward, M.D., R.N.

DEVONPORT YARD (£58,433).
Admi. Supt., Rear-Adm. R. H. S. Stokes.
Capt. of the Dockyard and King's Harbour Mr. of the Hamoaze, Capt. John A. Tuke, R.N.
Manager, Constructive Dept., A. E. Richards.
Manager, Engineering Dept., Eng.-Comm. Wm. J. Anstey.
Supg. Civil Engr., W. J. Clarke.
Electrical Engr., Z. H. Kingdon.
Naval Store Off., J. W. L. Oliver.
Cashier, A. Rollin.
Expense Accts., T. E. Dexter.
Fleet Surgeon, H. W. G. Doyne, R.N.

GIBRALTAR (£26,242).
Admi. Supt., Rear-Adm. Fredk. S. Pelham.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. W. W. H. Rawlingson, R.N.
Electrical Engr., A.D. Constable.

HAULBOWLINE (£5,652).
(*Royal Alexandra.*)
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Comm. Robert B. Dixon.
Constructor, A. H. Gould.
Asst. Electrical Engr. (*in charge*), A. J. Moore.
Deputy Naval Store Off., G. Worrall.

HONG KONG (£26,028.)
Naval Off. in Ch., Commodore Cresswell J. Eyres.
Ch. Constructor, W. T. Hockaday.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. F. W. Highton, R.N.
Electrical Engr., E. T. Williams.

Naval Store Off., Edgar C. Watts.
Sec. & Cashier, J. T. Hewetson.
Supg. Civil Engr., H. E. Oakley.
Expense Accts., G. Gordon.

KIDDERPORE.
(Royal Indian Marine.)
Deputy Director, Capt. G. S. Hewett, R.I.M.
Staff Off., Comm. S. D. Vale.
Constructor, E. P. Newnham.
Inspr. of Machinery, Ch. Eng. D. J. Taylor, R.I.M.

MALTA (£33,206).
Admi. Supt., Rear-Adm. Ernest A. Simons.
Captain Attendant, Capt. H. C. Lockyer, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, W. J. Berry.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Capt. J. W. Hole, R.N.
Supg. Civil Engr., G. P. Hayes.
Electrical Engr., G. D. Leys.
Naval Store Off., E. A. S. Hayward.
Fleet Surgeon, J. D. Hughes, R.N.
PEMBROKE DOCKYARD (£16,137).
Capt. Supt., Capt. Godfrey H. B. Mundy, M.V.O., R.N.

King's Harbour Master, Staff-Capt. J. D. Moulton, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, Henry Pledge.
Naval Store Off., N. A. Hay.
Asst. Civil Engr., D. J. Morgan.
Electrical Engr., H. F. Hunt.
Fleet Surg., W. J. Colborne, R.N.
PORTLAND (£1,857).
King's Harbour Master, Capt. Charles E. Anson, M.V.O., R.N.
Supg. Civil Engr., L. Parr.
PORT SAID (£150).
PORTSMOUTH YARD (£69,316).
Admi. Supt., Rear-Adm. Alban G. Tate.
Capt. of the Dockyard & King's Harbour Master, Capt. William B. Fawckner, R.N.
Mgr., Constructive Dept., J. Apsey.
Manager, Engring. Dept., Eng.-Rear-Adm. John S. Sanders.
Supg. Civil Engineer, J. B. Hunt.
Electrical Engr., L. J. Steele.
Naval Store Off., W. Bonny.
Expense Accts., W. G. Allen.
Cashier, G. Egan.
Fleet Surgeon, Evan St. M. Nepean, R.N.

ROSYTH.
Supt. Eng., Col. S. H. Exham, R.E.
Civ. Eng., A. L. Anderson.
SHEERNESS YARD (£21,761).
Capt. Supt., Capt. Henry H. Torlesse, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, Edwin Beaton.
Ch. Engineer, J. A. Hodgson.
Electrical Engr., J. McCaffery.
Naval Store Off., A. E. Cocks.
Fleet Surgeon, James J. Walsh, M.B., R.N.
SYDNEY (£8,837).
Naval Off. in Ch., Capt. John P. Rolleston, R.N.
Naval Store Off., R. J. Hall.
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt. Wm. Milton, R.N.
WEIHAIWEI (£1,985).
King's Harbour Master, Lieut. Albert E. House, R.N.
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Comm. W. R. Parker, R.N.
WEST INDIA DOCKS (£6,288).
(Naval Store Depôt.)
Naval Store Off. and Inspr. of Naval Stores, H. C. Maule.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS (£60,706).

ASCENSION.
Staff Surg., Maurice W. Haydon, R.N.
BERMUDA.
Fleet Surg., N. L. Richards, R.N.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
Fleet Srg., Joseph Chambers, M.B., R.N.
CHATHAM. (Royal Hospital.)
Insp.-Gen., Christopher Pearson, M.D., R.N.
CHATHAM. (R.M. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., Henry B. Beatty, R.N.
DARTMOUTH. (Cadets' Sick Qrs.)
Fleet Surg., William Bett, R.N.
DEAL. (R.M. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., D. J. P. McNabb, R.N.
GIBRALTAR.
Dep. Insp.-Gen., F. J. Lilly, R.N.
HASLAR. (Royal Hospital.)
Insp.-Gen., Thos. D. Gimlette, C.B., R.N.

Dep. Insp.-Gens., Donald T. Hoskyn, M.B., R.N.; Wm. M. Craig, M.B., R.N.
HAULBOWLINE. (Royal Hospital)
Fleet Surg., Percy V. Jackson, R.N.
HONG KONG.
Dep. Insp.-Gen., John L. Barrington, R.N.
MALTA.
Dep. Insp.-Gen., A. J. J. Johnston, R.N.
OSBORNE. (Cadets' Sick Qrs.)
Fleet Surg., G. Trevor Collingwood, R.N.
PLYMOUTH. (Royal Hospital.)
Insp.-Gen., Howard Todd, R.N.
Dep. Insp.-Gens., Wm. Eames, R.N.; Wm. H. Norman, R.N.
PLYMOUTH.
(R.M. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., E. Corcoran, R.N.

PORTLAND. (Royal Hospital.)
Fleet Surg., F. W. Parker, R.N.
PORTSMOUTH. (R.M.A. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., Richard A. Fitch, R.N.
PORTSMOUTH. (R.M. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., J. A. Moon, R.N.
QUEENSFERRY. (Sick Quarters.)
Fleet Surg., Walter G. Axford, R.N.
SHOTLEY. (Sick Qrs.)
Fleet Surg., R. H. J. Browne, R.N.
SYDNEY. (Medical Depôt.)
Fleet Surg., Geo. R. MacMahon, M.B., R.N.
YARMOUTH. (Royal Hospital.)
Fleet Surg., G. T. Broatch, M.B., R.N.
YOKOHAMA. (R.N. Sick Qrs.)
Fleet Surg., T. D. Halahan, M.B., R.N.
WEIHAIWEI.
Fleet Surg., Percy H. Boyden, M.D., R.N.

Naval Expenditure of the Powers.

THE following table deals with the Naval Expenditure and Construction of the seven principal Naval Powers of the World, the figures relating to the United Kingdom excluding the cost of Pensions, Coastguards, Reserves, Subsidies to Steamship Lines, and Naval Works, in order that a true comparison may result with the remaining countries, which do not include votes for such purposes:—

NAVAL POWER.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.			FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND ARMAMENT.			TONNAGE OF VESSELS LAUNCHED.	
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	32,181,309	35,831,800	40,603,700	8,660,202	11,227,194	14,957,430	77,202	92,957
Germany	16,490,000	19,702,685	21,235,890	7,795,499	10,177,062	11,392,856	104,971	83,184
France	12,797,308	13,353,825	15,023,019	4,103,544	4,517,766	4,977,682	21,205	96,308
Russia	10,222,733	9,650,167	9,723,574	2,703,721	1,758,487	1,424,013	1,834	4,371
Italy	6,266,193	6,537,118	7,349,766	1,866,358	2,190,707	2,181,200	21,021	2,404
Japan	8,096,159	7,202,823	7,590,362	2,967,918	2,345,572	2,692,260	1,620	...
U.S.A.	26,438,434	28,990,592	27,474,454	6,227,874	7,976,897	6,889,005	69,341	80,822

The Army List.

(See also Indian Army List, pp. 516–529 of Supplement.)

THE KING.

Personal Aides-de-Camp to the King—Field-Marshal H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G. ; Capt. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., 2 Dns. ; General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G. ; Major H.S.H. Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O., 1 L. G.

Aides-de-Camp General to the King—General Sir W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B. ; Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B. ; Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. H. Paget, K.C.B. ; Maj.-Gen. J. S. Ewart, C.B.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE KING.

Regular Forces, Col. H. V. Cowan, C.V.O., R.A. ; Col. H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., R.A. ; Col. P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O. ; Col. H. G. Fitton, D.S.O. ; Col. G. T. Forestier-Walker, R.A. ; Brig.-Gen. F. Macbean, C.V.O. ; Col. J. E. Gough, V.C. ; Col. R. A. Browne ; Col. W. C. G. Heneker, D.S.O. ; Col. O. S. W. Nugent, D.S.O. ; Col. R. U. H. Buckland, R.E. ; Col. C. M. Dobell, D.S.O.

Royal Marines, Col. J. H. Bor, C.M.G., R.M.A. ; Col. A. E. Marchant, C.B., R.M.L.I.

Special Reserve, Col. Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O. ; Col. Duke of Northumberland, K.G. ; Col. Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G. ; Col. W. G. Wood-Martin ; Col. Duke of Montrose, K.T. ; Col. C. P. Le Cornu, C.B. (*Jersey Mil.*) ; Col. Lord A. M. A. Percy ; Col. Sir H. Munro, Bart. ; Col. Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O. ; Col. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G. ; Col. Marq. of Salisbury, G.C.V.O. ; Col. J. E. Le Mottée (*Guernsey Mil.*) ; Col. B. J. Barton ; Col. W. Cooke Collis, C.M.G. ; Col. G. O'Callaghan-Westropp ; Col. Duke of Bedford, K.G. ; Col. C. F. Roberts, C.M.G. (*late Commonwealth of Australia Forces—Honorary*).

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Honorary Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. C. Edghill, D.D. ; Rev. R. H. Bullock, D.C.L. ; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A. ; Ven. Archdeacon A. T. Wirgman, D.D. (*Cape Local Forces*).

The War Office. £429,000.

Whitehall, S.W. Hours, 10 to 5.

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Private Sec., Maj. A. F. Watt £450
A.D.C.s, Lt. Hon. M. V. B. Brett, M.V.O., £300; Col. Lord Brooke, M.V.O. £300
Staff Officer to Insp.-Gen. of the Forces, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) D. Henderson, C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
Inspector of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. E. H. H. Allenby, C.B. £1,200
Inspector of R.H.A. & R.F.A., Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) W. F. L. Lindsay, C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
Staff-Capt., Capt. E. J. Skinner, R.A. £400
Inspector of R.G.A., Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) W. L. White, C.B. £1,000
Staff-Capt., Capt. C. R. Crowdy, R.A. £400
Inspector of R.E., Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) F. C. Heath C.B. £1,200
Inspector of Infantry, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Ferguson, Bt., M.V.O., D.S.O. £1,200

The Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces.

(Malta.)

Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, Gen. Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O., G.O.C.-in-C. Mediterranean Command.
Asst. Mil. Sec., Maj. W. R. N. Madocks, R.A.
A.D.C., Capt. F. L. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland.
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Maj. (*temp. Lt.-Col.*) H. L. Reed, V.C., R.A.

ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Central Staff, Woolwich.

Chief Superintendent, Ordnance Factories, H. F. Donaldson, C.B., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
1st Mil. Asst. to Chief Supt., Lt.-Col. C. P. Martel, R.A.
Civil Assistant, J. T. La Brooy.
Deputy do., J. Hunt.
Mechanical Engineer, R. D. T. Heap, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Asst. Mechanical Engs., G. H. Roberts, M.I.C.E.; A. H. Hall, A.M.I.C.E.
Principal Clerks, S. A. Sketchley, R. Oakeshott.
Paymaster, Lt.-Col. A. B. Williams.
Senior Clerks, C. Sendey; T. H. Welch; A. Butler; C. E. Norton.
Clerks, J. I. Morris; T. E. Organ; J. H. Hodge; H. N. Stutchbury.

Royal Gun and Carriage Factories.

Supt., Col. H. C. L. Holden, F.R.S.
Asst. Supts., Maj. M. J. C. Dennis, R.A. (*Royal Gun Factory*); Capt. K. E. Haynes, R.A. (*Royal Carriage Factory*).
Clerks, D. H. Clamp; F. Sifton.

Torpedo Factory.

Superintendent, Lieut. C. R. Acklom, R.N.
Assistant Superintendent, Lieut. T. J. Croker, R.N.

Royal Laboratory.

Superintendent, Bt. Col. Sir H. W. W. Barlow, Bt.
Asst. Supt., Maj. C. C. Nootts, R.A.
2nd Asst. Supt., Lieut. W. F. M. Bagshawe, R.A.
Officers in charge of Danger Buildings, Lieut. G. P. B. Turner, R.A.; Capt. N. Eliot, R.A.
Clerk, E. M. Brand.

*** For *Building Works Dept., Medical Officers*, and *Royal Factories*, see p. 248.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY (ENGLAND).

Aldershot Command.....*Aldershot.*
General Officer Commanding in Chief, Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., A.D.C.GEN., *l.g.*
Asst. Mil. Sec., B. G. V. Way, *capt.*
A.D.C., A. H. Wood, *capt.*

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig. Gen., F. J. Davies, C.B.
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, W. Campbell, D.S.O., *l.c.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, A. A Montgomery, *m.*

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Maj.-Gen. in charge of Administration, F. S. Robb, C.B.
D.A.A.G., H. S. Jeudwine, *l.c.*
A.Q.M.G., H. J. Du Cane, M.V.O., *c.*
D.A.Q.M.G., T. J. Marrable, *capt.*
Staff Officer for R.H.A. and R.F.A., H. S. Horne, *c.*
Chief Engineer, G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.B., *b.g.*
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, T. J. O'Dell, C.B., *c.*
Dep. Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, J. C. L. Black, *m.*
P.M.O., Sir T. J. Gallwey, K.C.M.G., M.D., *s.g.*
Principal Vety. Officer, E. H. Hazelton, *c.*
Asst. Dir. of Ordnance Stores, R. T. H. Law, *c.*
Command Paymaster, J. S. Gaussen, *c.*
District Barrack Officer, J. W. B. Parkin, *c.*

Commg. 1st Cav. Brig., C. T. McM. Kavanagh, C.V.O., *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., P. D. FitzGerald, D.S.O., *m.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Gen. Officer Commg., S. H. Lomax, *m.g.*
A.D.C., R. Giffard, *lt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, R. A. K. Montgomery, D.S.O., *c.*
D.A.Q.M.G., G. D. Jebb, D.S.O., *capt.*
Commg. 1st Brig., F. I. Maxse, C.V.O., *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, *m.*
Commg. 2nd Brig., T. L. N. Morland, C.B., *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., N. J. G. Cameron, *m.*
Commg. 3rd Brig., H. J. S. Landon, *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., Lord Loch, M.V.O., *m.*
Commg. Div. Art., N. D. Findlay, C.B., *b.g.*
Commg. Div. Eng., A. L. Schreiber, D.S.O., *l.c.*

SECOND DIVISION.

Gen. Officer Commg., H. M. Lawson, C.B., *m.g.*
A.D.C., R. J. Kentish, *capt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, H. De B. De Lisle, C.B., *c.*
D.A.A. and Q.M.G., A. A. McHardy, D.S.O., *m.*
For 4th Brigade, see London District (*Brigade of Guards*).
Commg. 5th Brig., C. R. Simpson, *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., *capt.*
Commg. 6th Brig., R. H. Davies, C.B., *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., A. C. Daly, *m.*
Commg. Div. Art., H. A. Jackson, D.S.O., *b.g.*
Staff Capt., N. McN. Gray, *capt.*
Commg. Div. Eng., J. A. Gibbon, *l.c.*

Eastern Command.....*London.*
Gen. Officer Commg. in Chief, Sir A. H. Paget, K.C.B., A.D.C.GEN., *l.g.*
Asst. Mil. Sec., K. J. Kincaid-Smith, D.S.O., *m.*
A.D.C., A. E. S. L. Paget, M.V.O., *capt.*
Brig. Gen. (Gen. Staff), J. A. L. Haldane, C.B.
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, H. B. Williams, D.S.O., *l.c.*

Maj.-Gen. in charge of Administration, R. M. Ruck.
A.A.G., H. G. Fitton, D.S.O., *c.*
A.Q.M.G., C. T. Dawkins, C.M.G., *c.*
Staff Captain, B. C. Dwyer, *capt.*
Chief Engineer, F. G. Bowles, *b.g.*
Staff Officer, R. J. B. Mair, *m.*
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, P. E. F. Hobbs, C.M.G., *c.*
Dep. Asst. do., M. R. de B. James, *m.*
P.M.O., J. C. Dorman, C.M.G., M.B., *s.g.*
Staff Officer to P.M.O., M. W. Russell, *l.c.*
Principal Vety. Officer, C. E. Nuthall, *l.c.*
Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, F. J. Angell, *c.*
Command Paymaster, F. G. Hamley, C.M.G., *c.*
Dep. Asst. Director of Remounts, H. N. Schofield, V.C., *m.*
District Barrack Officer, C. E. Wyncoll, *l.c.*

Commg. 2nd. Cav. Brig., Hon. C. E. Bingham, C.V.O., *b.g.* (*Canterbury*).
Brig. Maj., D'A. Legard, *m.*
Commg. 4th Cav. Brig., F. S. Garratt, C.B., *b.g.* (*Colchester*).
Brig. Maj., E. R. A. Shearman, *m.*

FOURTH DIVISION.

Gen. Officer Commg. (*Woolwich*), H. E. Belfield, C.B., *m.g.*
A.D.C., M. H. McConnel, *lt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, W. G. Gwatkin, *c.*
D.A.A. and Q.M.G., H. M. de F. Montgomery, *m.*
Commg. 10th Brig. (*Shorncliffe*), Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.B., *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., A. H. H. Wilson, *m.*
Commg. 11th Brig. (*Colchester*), H. N. C. Heath, C.B., *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., S. F. Mott, *m.*
Commg. 12th Brig. (*Chatham*), F. S. Inglefield, C.B., *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., G. J. Farmar, *m.*
Commg. Div. Art., E. J. Phipps-Hornby, V.C., *b.g.*
Staff Capt., F. A. Buzzard, *capt.*
Commg. Div. Eng., H. B. Jones, *l.c.*

COAST DEFENCES.

Eastern Coast.

Gen. Officer Commg., G. Barker, C.B., *m.g.* (*Chatham*).
A.D.C., C. H. Frith, *capt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, R. A. Bright, *m.*
D.A.A. and Q.M.G., R. S. McClintock, *m.*
Officer Comng. at Harwich, P. de S. Burney, *c.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, B. D. L. G. Anley, D.S.O., *capt.*

South-Eastern Coast.

Officer Comng. at Dover, G. H. Bittleston, *c.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, A. Bryant, *capt.*

No. 9 District.

Officer Comng., H. E. Watts, *c.* (*Warley*).
Staff Capt., S. A. Thompson, *capt.*

No. 10 District.

Officer Comng., F. D. Lumley, C.B., *c.* (*Hounslow*).
Staff Capt., H. W. E. Finch, *m.*

Ireland. (*See* Irish Section.)

London District .....*Horse Guards, S.W.*
Maj.-Gen., A. E. Codrington, C.V.O.
A.D.C., D. C. L. Stephen, *capt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, G. S. Clive, *m.*
A.A. and Q.M.G. in charge of Administration, G. R. F. Smith, *c.*
Chief Engineer, L. C. Jackson, C.M.G., *c.*
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, C. W. King, M.V.O., *c.*
P.M.O., A. Peterkin, M.B., *c.*
Chief Ordnance Officer, J. G. Austin, *m.*
Command Paymaster, G. B. Smith, *c.*
Brig. Maj. (*Brigade of Guards*), C. J. C. Grant, *capt.*

Northern Command ..... *York.*
Gen. Officer Comm'g. in Chief, Sir L. J. Oliphant, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*
Asst. Mil. Sec., Lord B. C. Gordon-Lennox, *capt.*
A.D.C., J. L. Wordsworth, *lt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, F. Wintour, C.B., *c.*
Brig. Gen. in charge of Adminis., E. A. Altham, C.B.
D.A.A.G., C. B. Little, *l.c.*
A.Q.M.G., E. R. O. Ludlow, *c.*
Chief Engineer, F. M. Glubb, D.S.O., *c.*
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, P. O. Sandilands, *c.*
P.M.O., W. W. Kenny, M.B., *s.g.*
Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, C. Hall, *l.c.*
Principal Veterinary Officer, R. W. Raymond, *l.c.*
Command Paymaster, F. W. Hill, *c.*
Dep. Asst. Director of Remounts, C. W. Gartside-Spaight, *m.*
District Barrack Officer, M. J. Godfery, *c.*
Comm'g. 18th Brig., G. F. Gorringe, C.M.G., *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., A. J.-B. Percival, D.S.O., *m.*

COAST DEFENCES.
North-Eastern Coast.
Officer Comm'g. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, H. V. Kent, *c.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, A. F. Gordon, D.S.O., *m.*

No. 5 District (York).
Officer Comm'g., G. H. Ovens, C.B., *c.*
Staff Capt., J. K. Cochrane, *capt.*

No. 6 District (Lichfield).
Officer Comm'g., F. E. Wallerstein, *c.*
Staff Capt., S. C. Welchman, *capt.*

Scottish Command. (*See* Scottish Section.)

Southern Command ..... *Salisbury.*
General Officer Commanding in Chief, Sir C. W. H. Douglas, K.C.B., *g.*
Asst. Mil. Sec., R. S. May, *m.*
A.D.C., H. M. Pryce-Jones, *capt.*
Brig. Gen. (General Staff), R. C. B. Haking, C.B.
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, A. L. Lynden-Bell, C.M.G., *l.c.*
Maj.-Gen. in charge of Administration, R. C. Maxwell, C.B.
A.A.G., H. J. Evans, *c.*
A.Q.M.G., G. T. Forestier-Walker, A.D.C., *c.*
Staff Capt., F. D. Logan, *capt.*
Chief Engineer, C. Penrose, C.B., *b.g.*
Staff Officer, S. H. Wilson, *capt.*
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, F. C. A. Gilpin, *c.*
Dep. Asst. do., J. C. G. Longmore, *m.*
P.M.O., H. R. Whitehead, C.B., *s.g.*
Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, C. M. Mathew, D.S.O., A.D.C., *l.c.*
Dept. Asst. Director of Remounts, H. P. Douglas-Willan, C.B., *c.*
P.V.O., L. J. Blenkinsop, *c.*
Command Paymaster, C. A. Bray, C.M.G., *c.*
District Barrack Officer, W. F. Moore, *l.c.*

THIRD DIVISION.
Gen. Officer Comm'g., Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bt., C.V.O., *m.g.*
A.D.C., C. P. Heywood, *capt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, F. R. F. Boileau, *c.*
D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Hon. R. H. Collins, D.S.O., *capt.*
Comm'g. 7th Brig., L. G. Drummond, C.B., *b.g.* (*Tidworth*).
Brig. Maj., G. V. Hordern, *m.*
Comm'g. 8th Brig., E. R. C. Graham, C.B., *b.g.* (*Devonport*).
Brig. Maj., R. T. Roper, *m.*
Comm'g. 9th Brig., H. H. Burney, C.B., *b.g.* (*Portsmouth*).
Brig. Maj., A. H. Marindin, *m.*
Comm'g. Div. Art., Sir G. V. Thomas, Bt., C.B., *b.g.* (*Bulford*).
Staff Capt. N. H. C. Sherbrooke, *capt.*
Comm'g. Div. Eng., R. U. H. Buckland, A.D.C., *c.*

COAST DEFENCES.
Southern Coast.
Gen. Officer Comm'g., J. K. Trotter, C.B., *m.g.* (*Portsmouth*).
A.D.C., J. K. Trotter. *lt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, W. Gillman, D.S.O., *m.*
D.A.A. and Q.M.G., J. C. H. Newman, *capt.*
South-Western Coast.
Gen. Officer Comm'g., F. A. Bowles, C.B., *m.g.* (*Devonport*).
A.D.C., J. A. Bowles, *lt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, A. E. Haig, *m.*
D.A.A. and Q.M.G., H. A. Boyce, *m.*

No. 7 District (Warwick).
Officer Comm'g., G. W. H. Pain, C.B., *c.*
Staff Capt., W. R. P. K. Betty, *m.*

No. 8 District (Exeter).
Officer Comm'g., W. G. B. West, C.B., *c.*
Staff Capt., C. A. Lafone, *capt.*

Western Command..... *Chester.*
Gen. Officer Comm'g. in Chief, Sir W. H. Mackinnon, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Asst. Mil. Sec., H. R. Peck, *m.*
A.D.C., A. G. Tritton, *capt.*
General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, C. W. Thompson, D.S.O., *c.*
Brig. Gen. in charge of Administration, C. R. R. McGrigor, C.B.
D.A.A.G., J. F. I. H. Doyle, *m.*
A.Q.M.G., G. A. French, *c.*
Chief Engineer, G. F. Leverson, *c.*
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, H. R. H. Jack, C.M.G., *c.*
P.M.O., R. Porter, M.B., *c.*
Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, W. A. Moor-Lane, *l.c.*
Command Paymaster, G. C. Fuller, *c.*
Dep. Asst. Dir. of Remounts, H. M. Ferrar, *m.*
Dist. Barrack Officer, A. N. Roberts, *c.*

COAST DEFENCES.
North-Western Coast.
Officer Comm'g. at Liverpool, H. N. Dumbleton, *c.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, S. J. Jervis, *m.*
Western Coast.
Officer Comm'g. at Pembroke Dock, F. A. Curteis, *b.g.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, J. L. J. Clarke, *m.*

No. 3 District (Preston).
Officer Comm'g., T. G. L. H. Armstrong, *c.*
Staff Capt., E. C. Da Costa, *capt.*

No. 4 District (Shrewsbury).
Officer Comm'g., M. C. Curry, D.S.O., *c.*
Staff Capt., W. A. Payn, *m.*

Record Officers.

CAVALRY—*Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Lancers* (*Canterbury*), E. Hegan, C.B.; *Hussars* (*York*), Hon. O. V. G. A. Lumley.
R.H. and R.F.A. (*Woolwich*), E. H. Armitage.
R.G.A. (*Dover*), W. E. L. Balfour.
R.E. (*Chatham*), E. Agar.
RIFLES (*Winchester*), A. E. Jenkins.
A.S. CORPS (*Woolwich*), F. Horniblow.

FIELD-MARSHALS.

Right Hon. Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Col.-in-Chief Royal Irish Regt.

V.C., Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, Col. Irish Guards.

H.M. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 1st (Royal) Dragoons.

H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., Col. Grenadier Guards and Army Service Corps, Col.-in-Chief 6th Dragoons, Highland L.I., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Rifle Brig., A.D.C.

V.C., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. Royal Horse Guards.

V.C., Sir George Stuart White, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. Gordon Highlanders.

H.I.M. Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

Rt. Hon. Francis Wallace, Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. 1st Life Guards, Colonel Commandant King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, G.C.B., Indian Army, Col. 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Right Hon. Horatio Herbert, Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers.

GENERALS.—Active List.

Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of, K.G., A.D.C.

Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G.

Methuen, Lord, G.C.B., Col. Scots Guards.

Spain, H.M. King Alfonso XIII. of, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 16th Lancers.

Hunter, Sir Archibald, K.C.B.

Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. Sir Neville Gerald, G.C.B.

Gaselee, Sir Alfred, G.C.B., Indian Army.

Nicholson, Sir William Gustavus, G.C.B., A.D.C.GEN.

French, Sir John Denton Pinkstone, G.C.B., Col. 19th Hussars.

Hamilton, Sir Ian Standish Monteith, G.C.B., Col. Cameron Highlanders.

Hildyard, Sir Henry John Thorotон, K.C.B., Col. H.L.I.

V.C., Creagh, Sir O'Moore, G.C.B., Indian Army.

Campbell, William, C.B., R.M.A.

Barrow, Sir Edmund George, G.C.B., Indian Army.

Rundle, Sir H. M. Leslie, K.C.B., Col.-Comdt. R.A.

Baldwin, Frederick, R.M.L.I.

V.C., Leach, Sir Edward Pemberton, K.C.B.

Kirchhoffer, Robert Brooke, R.M.L.I.

Douglas, Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley, K.C.B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—Active List.

Oliphant, Sir Laurence James, K.C.V.O.

Wodehouse, Sir Joscelyn Heneage, K.C.B., R.A.

Wynne, Sir Arthur Singleton, K.C.B.

Duff, Sir Beauchamp, K.C.B., Indian Army.

Smith-Dorrien, Sir Horace Lockwood, K.C.B., A.D.C.GEN., Col. Sherwood Foresters.

Grant, Sir Henry Fane, G.C.V.O.

Paget, Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.B., A.D.C.GEN.

Elliot, Sir Edward Locke, K.C.B., Indian Army.

Kitchener, Frederick Walter, C.B.

Hamilton, Sir Bruce M., K.C.B.

Mackinnon, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.B.

Dening, Sir Lewis, K.C.B., I.A.

Des Vœux, Charles H., C.B., I.A.

Settle, Sir Henry H., K.C.B., R.E.

Wingate, Sir Francis R., K.C.B., R.A.

Leefe, John Beckwith, R.M.A.

Willcocks, Sir James, K.C.M.G.

Plumer, Sir Herbert C. O., K.C.B.

V.C., Hart, Sir Reg. C., K.C.B., R.E.

Nixon, John Eccles, C.B., I.A.

Murray, Sir J. Wolfe, K.C.B., R.A.

Parsons, Lawrence W., C.B., R.A.

Miles, Sir Herbert S. G., K.C.B.

Martin, Sir Alfred Robert, K.C.B., I.A.

Stopford, Hon. Sir Frederick W., K.C.M.G.

Grierson, James Moncrieff, C.V.O., R.A.

Dowding, Townley Ward, R.M.L.I.

Franklyn, Wm. Edmund, C.B., Col. York. Regt.

Coffin, Roger Pine, R.M.L.I.

Haig, Sir Douglas, K.C.V.O.

MAJOR-GENERALS.—Active List.

Creagh, Arthur G., C.B., R.A.

Scobell, Sir Henry Jenner, K.C.V.O., Col. 5th Lancers.

De Brath, Ernest, C.B., I.A.

Auld, Robert, C.B.

Pearson, Alfred A., C.B., I.A.

Lake, Sir Percy Henry Noel, K.C.M.G.

Hawkes, Henry M. P., C.B., I.A.

Mansfield, Herbert, C.B., I.A.

Woon, John Blaxall, C.B., I.A.

Dickson, Edward Thompson.

Pollock, John Archibald Henry, C.B., I.A.

V.C., Adams, Robert B., C.B., I.A.

Bayly, Alfred W. L., C.B., I.A.

Plowden, Francis Hugh, C.B.

Stephenson, Theodore E., C.B.

Trotter, James Keith, C.B., R.A.

Adair, Sir William T., K.C.B., R.M.L.I.

Browne, George F., C.B.

Bullock, George M., C.B.

Ewart, John S., C.B., A.D.C.GEN.

Sclater, Henry C., C.B., R.A.

Broadwood, Robert G., C.B., Col. 12th Lancers.

Bunbury, Herbert N., C.B., A.S.C.

Barker, George, C.B., R.E.

Maxwell, Sir John G., K.C.B.

Belfield, Herbert E., C.B., Col. W. Riding Regt.

Mahon, Bryan T., C.B., Col. 8th Hussars.

Perrott, Thomas, C.B., R.A.

Alderson, Edwin A. H., C.B.

Spens, James, C.B.

Gray, Wm. Du Gard, C.B., I.A.

Scallon, Sir Robert J., K.C.I.E., I.A.

Barrett, Sir Arthur A., K.C.B., I.A.

Henry, St. George C., C.B.

Hamilton, Edward O. F., C.B.

Codrington, Alfred E., C.V.O.

Blomfield, Charles J., C.B.

Lawson, Henry M., C.B., R.E.

Pilcher, Thomas D., C.B.

Heath, Charles E., C.V.O., A.S.C.

Grover, Malcolm H. S., C.B., I.A.

Watkis, Henry B. B., C.B., I.A.

Rochfort, Alexander N., C.B., R.A.

Kitson, Gerald C., C.V.O.

Park, Cecil W., C.B.

Bradshaw, Laurence J. E., C.B., I.A.
Campbell, William P., C.B.
Payne, Richard L., C.B.
Powell, Charles H., C.B., I.A.
Hastings, Edward S., C.B., I.A.
Fasken, Chas. G. M., C.B., I.A.
Jeffreys, Hy. B., C.B., R.A.
Swann, J. Christopher, C.B., I.A.
Bethune, Edward C., C.V.O., Col. 4th D. Gds.
Dawson, Vesey J., C.V.O.
Forster, John B.
Bowles, Frederick A., C.B., R.A.
Phayre, Arthur, C.B., I.A.
Macdonald, Sir Jas. R. L., K.C.I.E., R.E.
Ruck, Richard M., R.E.
Woolcombe, Chas. L., C.B.
Lomax, Samuel H.
Tulloch, John W. G., C.B., I.A.
Kenyon-Slaney, Walter R., C.B.
Mackenzie Kennedy, E. C. W., C.B., I.A.
Nicholls, William C., R.M.A.
Anderson, Chas. A., C.B., R.A.
Fergusson, Sir Charles, Bt., M.V.O.
Hadfield, Charles A., A.S.C.
Crutchley, Chas., M.V.O.

Pulteney, William P., C.B.
Bannatine-Allason, Richard, C.B., R.A.
Bower, Hamilton, I.A.
V.C. Aylmer, Fenton J., C.B., R.E.
Robb, Frederick S., C.B.
Byng, Hon. Julian H. G., C.B.
Clayton, Frederick T., C.B., A.S.C.
Barker, John S. S., C.B., R.A.
Rawlinson, Sir Henry S., Bt., C.V.O.
Hamilton, Hubert I. W., C.V.O.
Keir, Jas Lindesay, C.B., R.A.
Eagles, Hy. Cecil, R.M.L.I.
Drummond, Francis H. R., C.B., I.A.
Maxwell, Ronald C., C.B., R.E.
Barter, C. St. Leger, C.V.O.
Henniker-Major, Hon. Arthur H., C.B.
Allenby, Edmund H. H., C.B.
Thorneycroft, Alexander W., C.B.
Donald, Colin G., C.B.
Kelly, Francis Henry, C.B., R.E.
Lloyd, Francis, C.V.O.
Penton, Arthur P., C.V.O.
Baldock, Thos. Stanford, C.B., R.A.
Young, James Charles.
Gatliff, Albert F., R.M.L.I.

Cowans, John Steven, M.V.O.
Snow, Thos. D'Oyly, C.B.
Hadden, Sir Chas. F., K.C.B., R.A.
Wylde, Edward A., R.M.L.I.
Hammersley, Frederick, C.B.
Ramsay, John G., C.B., I.A.
McCausland, Edwin L., R.M.L.I.
Ferrier, Jas. Archibald, C.B., R.E.
Brunker, James M. S., R.A.
Murray, Archibald J., C.V.O.
Mackenzie, Colin J., C.B.
Altham, Edward A., C.B.
Rimington, Michael F., C.B.
Lindley, Hon. John E.
Mullaly, Herbert, C.B., R.E.
Money, Herbert C., C.B., R.M.L.I.
Monro, C. C., C.B.
Macready, F. N., C.B.

Local and Temporary Rank.
Major-Generals.

Mahon, R. H., C.B. (Dir.-Gen. of Ord., India).
Kirkpatrick, G. M. (Insp. Gen. Mil. Forces, C'wealth of Aust.).
Godley, A. J., C.B. (Comdt. of Defence Forces, New Zealand).

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Landon, F. W. B., C.B. (Army Service Corps).
Herbert, L., C.V.O. (Belgaum).
Macbean, F., C.V.O., A.D.C. (Perth).
Bourcicault, G. P. (Army Service Corps).
Carter, F. C., C.B. (Fermoy).
Robertson, W. R., C.V.O. (Staff Coll.).
May, E. S., C.B. (Headquarters, Ireland).
Wilson, A., C.B. (Belfast).
Townshend, C. V. F., C.B. (Bloemfontein).
Simpson, C. R. (Aldershot).
Sandbach, A. E., C.B., R.E. (Headquarters, Ireland).
Manning, Sir W. H., K.C.M.G. (Nyasaland).
Blewitt, W. E., C.B. (War Office).
Fry, W., C.V.O. (War Office).
Gorringe, G. F., C.M.G. (Lichfield).
Bewicke-Copley, R. C. A. E., C.B. (Cork).
Graham, E. R. C., C.B. (Devonport).
Inglefield, F. S., C.B. (Dover).
Colleton, Sir R. A. W., Bt., C.B. (Transvaal).
Friend, L. B., C.B. (Edinburgh).
Rainsford-Hanney, F. (War Office).
Archdale, H. J., C.B. (Lichfield).
Penrose, C., C.B. (Salisbury).
Lindsay, W. F. L., C.B. (War Office).
Thomas, Sir G. V., Bt., C.B. (Bulford).
Hanbury-Williams, Sir J., K.C.V.O. (Edinburgh).
Wilkinson, P. S. (W. Africa F. F.).
Douglas, W., C.B. (Curragh).
Raitt, H. A., C.B. (Warwick).
Dawkins, H. S. (Northern Army, India).
Egerton, G. G. A., C.B. (Malta).
Allen, A. J. W., C.B. (Ceylon).
Hamilton-Gordon, A., C.B. (Headquarters, India).
Drummond, L. G., C.B. (Tidworth).
Burney, H. H., C.B. (Portsmouth).
Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Hon. E. J., C.B. (Shorncliffe).
Morland, T. L. N., C.B. (Aldershot).
Davies, F. J., C.B. (Aldershot).
Scott-Moncrieff, G. K., C.B. (Aldershot).
Evatt, J. T., D.S.O. (Garhwal).
Angelo, F. W. P. (Nowshera).
Heath, H. N. C., C.B. (Colchester).
Landon, H. J. S. (Aldershot).
Kemball, G. V., C.B. (War Office).
Wallace, A., C.B. (Jubbulpore).
Bell, J. A. (Abbottabad).
Poett, J. H., C.B. (Southern Army, India).
Garratt, F. S., C.B. (Cavalry Brigade, Colchester).
Davison, K. S., C.B. (Fyzabad.)
Dalrymple-Hay, J. R. M., C.B. (Jamaica).
Curteis, F. A. (Western Coast Defences).
Battersby, T. P. (War Office).
Campbell, F., C.B. (Secunderabad).
Cooper, E. J., C.B. (North China).
Wilson, H. H., C.B. (War Office).
Capper, T., C.B. (Indian Staff College).
Hickman, H. P. (Headquarters, India).
McGrigor, C. R. R., C.B. (Western Command).
Heath, F. C., C.B. (War Office).
O'Brien, E. D. J. (Potchefstroom).
Maxse, F. I., C.V.O. (Aldershot).
Younghusband, G. J., C.B. (Derajat).
V.C. Phipps-Hornby, E. J. (Woolwich).
White, W. L., C.B. (War Office).
Kiggell, L. E., C.B. (War Office).
Peyton, W. E., D.S.O. (Meerut).
Aston, G. G., C.B. (S. Africa).
Hogge, A. F., C.B. (Ferozepore).
Inglefield, N. B., C.B. (S. Irish Coast Defences).
Haking, R. C. B., C.B. (Southern Command).
Birdwood, W. R., C.S.I. (Kohat).
Bond, F. G., C.B. (Headquarters, India).
Cookson, G. A. (Bangalore).
Kavanagh, C. T. McM., C.V.O. (Aldershot Cavalry Brigade).
Bowles, F. G. (Eastern Command).
Ellison, G. F., C.B. (War Office).
Findlay, N. D., C.B. (Aldershot).
Paget, W. H. L., M.V.O. (Newbridge).
Henderson, D., C.B. (War Office).
Haldane, J. A. L., C.B. (Eastern Command).
Fanshawe, E. A. (Mallow).
Keary, H. D'U., D.S.O., A.D.C (Secunderabad).
V.C. Melliss, C. J., A.D.C. (Fyzabad).
Gastrell, E. T. (Madras).
Bunbury, W. E. (Northern Army India).
Pirie, C. P. W. (Ambala).
Wapshare, R. (Ind. Cav. School).
Jackson, H. K., D.S.O. (Aldershot).
Davies, R. H., C.B. (Aldershot).
Gough, H. de la P. (Cavalry Brigade, Curragh).
Bingham, Hon. C. E., C.V.O. (Cavalry Brigade, Canterbury).

Cavalry (Household, £60,700; Line, £424,000).

[The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 251.]

1ST LIFE GUARDS. (1)
Regent's Park.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col.,
Majors, E. B. Cook, M.V.O., *l.c.*; H.S.H. Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O., A.D.C.; P. B. Cookson.
Adjt., Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell, *lt.*

2ND LIFE GUARDS. (1)
Hyde Park.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Earl of Dundonald, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Longford, K.P., *c.*
Majors, A. F. H. Ferguson, *l.c.*; J. C. Brinton, M.V.O.; A. R. A. R. Trotter, M.V.O.
Adjt., F. Penn, *capt.*

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (The Blues). *Windsor.* (1)
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., A. V. H. Vaughan-Lee, M.V.O., *c.*
Majors, G. C. Wilson, M.V.O., *l.c.*; G. J. FitzGerald; Visct. Crichton, M.V.O.
Adjt., G. V. S. Bowlby, *capt.*

1ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS. *Ambala.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.I.M. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G., *f.m.* ('96).
Col., Wm. Vesey Brownlow, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., F. C. L. Hulton.
Adjt., L. St. C. Cheape, *capt.*

2ND D. GUARDS (Queen's Bays). *Aldershot.* (1)
Col., Sir Wm. Henry Seymour, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., W. Kirk.
Adjt., G. P. O. Springfield, *capt.*

3RD D. GUARDS (Prince of Wales's). *Aldershot.* (2)
Col., Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. M. Grenfell, M.V.O., *c.*
Adjt., A. E. W. Harman, *capt.*

4TH D. GUARDS (Roy. Irish). *Tidworth.* (2)
Col., Edward Cecil Bethune, C.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. Belk.
Adjt., E. M. Dorman, *lt.*

5TH D. G. (Princess Charlotte of Wales's). (1)
Curragh.
Col., Lord Calthorpe, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. G. H. Kennard, *c.*
Adjt., M. R. Head, *capt.*

6TH D. GUARDS (Carabiniers). (1)
Bloemfontein.
Col., Sir John Fryer, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., N. M. Smyth, V.C.
Adjt., M. N. Kennard, *lt.*

7TH D. G. (Princess Royal's). (1)
Secunderabad.
Col., Sir H. P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., B. R. Dietz.
Adjt., M. E. Lindsay, *capt.*

1 (ROYAL) DRAGOONS. (1)
Muttra.
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. William II., Germ. Emp., King of Prussia, K.G., *f.m.* ('94).
Col., F. S. Russell, C.M.G., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., E. Makins, D.S.O.
Adjt., H. A. Tomkinson, *capt.*

2 DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys). *York.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.I.M. Nicholas II., K.G., Emp. of Russia ('94).
Col., A. S. M. Browne, *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., A. D. Miller, D.S.O.
Adjt., P. R. Laurie, *lt.*

3 (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS. *Pretoria.* (1)
Col., R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. G. Murray, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. R. Tylden-Wright, *lt.*

4 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS. *Colchester.* (1)
Col., Sir Alex. Geo. Montgomery Moore, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., F. Lee.
Adjt., A. D. Bell, *capt.*

5 (Royal Irish) LANCERS. (1)
Dublin.
Col., Sir Henry Jenner Scobell, K.C.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., G. F. Milner, D.S.O.
Adjt., B. W. Robinson, *lt.*

6 (Inniskilling) DRAGOONS. (1)
Mhow.
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Edward Arthur Gore, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., F. A. B. Fryer.
Adjt., C. R. Terrot, *capt.*

7 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS. (1)
Hounslow.
Col., Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., G. L. Holdsworth, *c.*
Adjt., W. Paget-Tomlinson, *capt.*

8 (King's Royal Irish) HUSSARS. (1)
Lucknow.
Col., Bryan Thos. Mahon, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. F. Deare.
Adjt., R. W. Allen, *capt.*

9 (Queen's Royal) LANCERS. (1)
Canterbury.
Col., Sir Henry A. Bushman, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., Lord D. J. C. Compton.
Adjt., R. H. R. Brocklebank, *capt.*

10 (Pr. of Wales's Own Roy.) HUSSARS. (1)
Rawal Pindi.
Col., Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., J. Vaughan, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. L. Palmer, *lt.*

11 (Prince Albert's Own) HUSSARS. *Shorncliffe.* (1)
Col., Sir A. L. Lyttelton-Annesley, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., J. D. T. Tyndale-Biscoe.
Adjt., J. A. Halliday, *capt.*

12 LANCERS (Pr. of Wales's Royal). (1)
Potchefstroom.
Col., Robert George Broadwood, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. C. Brown.
Adjt., R. B. Wood, *capt.*

13 HUSSARS. *Meerut.* (1)
Col., Sir Baker Creed Russell, G.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., A. H. M. Taylor, D.S.O.
Adjt., J. G. Rees, *capt.*

14 (King's) HUSSARS. *Bangalore.* (1)
Col., Boyce A. Combe, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., E. D. Brown-Synge-Hutchinson, V.C., *c.*
Adjt., J. D. F. Woodhouse, *capt.*

15 (The King's) HUSSARS. *Potchefstroom.* (1)
Col., Sir George Luck, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., H. W. Hodgson, M.V.O.
Adjt., M. A. Muir, *lt.*

16 (The Queen's) LANCERS. *Norwich.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. Alfonso XIII. King of Spain, K.G., *g.* ('05).
Col., James Melville Babington, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col.,
Adjt., M. Graham, *lt.*

17 (Duke of Cambridge's Own) LANCERS. *Sialkot.* (1)
Col., Thomas Arthur Cooke, C.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., N. T. Nickalls.
Adjt., T. P. Melvill, *capt.*

18 (Queen Mary's Own) HUSSARS. (1)
Tidworth.
Col., Thomas Phillips, *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. H. S. Davey.
Adjt., E. L. Lyon, *capt.*

19 (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) HUSSARS. *Aldershot.* (1)
Col., Sir John D. P. French, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., D.S.O.
Adjt., F. W. B. Marsham, *lt.*

20 HUSSARS. *Curragh.* (1)
Col., Hugh Sutlej Gough, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., A. M. B. Jones.
Adjt., F. B. Hurndall, *lt.*

21 (Empress of India's) LANCERS. *Egypt.* (1)
Col., Sir Fredk. Wm. Benson, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., R. N. Smyth, D.S.O.
Adjt., D. W. Godfree, *lt.*

REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT.

Director of Transports and Remounts, C. E. Heath, C.V.O., *m.g.*
Asst. Dir. of Remounts, E. J. Granet, *c.*
Insprs. of Remounts, B. L. Tollner, C.B., *c.*; D. E. Wood, *l.c.*; C. H. Bridge, C.B., *c.*
Dep. Asst. Insprs. of Remounts, H. P. Douglas-Willan, C.B., *c.*; H. J. McLaughlin, D.S.O., *l.c.*; R. H. Eliott-Lockhart, *m.*; H. N. Schofield, V.C., *m.*; H. M. Ferrar, *m.*; C. W. Gartside-Spaight, *m.*

CAVALRY SCHOOL, *Netheravon.*
Commdt., W. H. Birkbeck, C.B., *c.*
Adjt. and Qr.Mr., Hon. R. Bruce, *lt.*, 11th Hussars.

IRISH HORSE. (*Special Reserve.*)
North Irish Horse, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., *c.*
South Irish Horse, Marquess of Waterford, K.P., *c.*

CAVALRY DEPOTS.
EASTERN, *Woolwich*, R.G. Hooper, D.S.O., *m.*, 21st Lancers.
NORTHERN, *Scarborough*, H. J. Tilney, *m.*, 14th Hussars.
IRISH, *Dublin*, R. F. Cox, *m.*, 13th Hussars.

YEOMANRY (Territorial Force)—*List of Regiments, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Ayrshire — W. K. Hamilton-Campbell, D.S.O., T.D.
Bedfordshire—Lord A. F. Compton, D.S.O.
Berks—Sir E. A. Barry, Bt.
Bucks—Hon. H. L. Lawson, T.D., *c.*
Cheshire—Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham.
Denbighshire—L. E. S. Parry, D.S.O., T.D., *c.*
Derbyshire—Sir P. C. Walker, Bt., T.D., *c.*
Devon (Royal 1st)—J. E. H. Balfour, D.S.O., *c.*
(Royal N.)—W. N. Hoare, T.D., *c.*
Dorset—T. A. Colpox, T.D.
Essex—R. B. Colvin, C.B., T.D., *c.*
Fifeshire and Forfarshire—T. H. Erskine, V.D., *c.*
Glamorganshire—C. L. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewellyn.
Gloucestershire—R. P. Sandeman.
Hampshire—Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seeley, D.S.O., T.D., *c.*
Herts—Earl of Essex, T.D., A.D.C., *c.*
Kent (Royal East)—E. Frewen, T.D., *c.*
(West)—Hon. T. A. Brassey, T.D.
King Edward's Horse (The King's Oversea Dominions Regt.), Col.-in-Chief, The King; H. Fortescue, *c.*
Lanarkshire—Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., T.D.
Lanarkshire (Queen's Own)—K. H. M. Connall.
Lancashire (D. of Lancaster's Own)—J. Rutherford, T.D., *c.*
Lancs (Hussars) — W. L. Pilkington, T.D., *c.*
Leicestershire — W. A. Peake, D.S.O., T.D., *c.*
Lincolnshire—Lord Kesteven.
London, City of—G. J. Scott, D.S.O.
London, 1st County of (Middlesex)—W. Duncan, T.D.
London, 2nd County of—Sir S. H. L. Stuart, Bt.
London, 3rd County of—A. W. Jarvis, C.M.G., T.D.
Lothians and Border Horse—Lord Binning, C.B., *c.*
Lovat's Scouts—A. W. McDonald, D.S.O.; A. Stirling.
Montgomeryshire—R. W. H. W. Williams-Wynn, D.S.O., T.D., *c.*
Norfolk (The King's Own Royal Regt.) — *Col.-in-Chief*, The King; H. A. Barclay, C.V.O., T.D., A.D.C., *c.*
Northamptonshire — H. Wickham.
Northumberland—C. L. Bates, D.S.O., *c.*
Nottinghamshire (S. Notts Hussars)—C. W. Trotter, T.D. *c.*
Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—A. E. Whitaker.
Oxfordshire — Duke of Marlborough, K.G., *c.*
Pembroke—I. Philipps, D.S.O., *c.*
Scottish Horse — Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., *c.*
Shropshire — Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., *c.*
Somerset (North)—G. A. Gibbs.
Somerset (West) — W. Barrett, T.D., *c.*
Staffordshire — W. Bromley-Davenport, D.S.O., T.D.
Suffolk—Col.-in-Chief, The King; W. R. Greene.
Surrey—Hon. Hy. Cubitt, T.D., *c.*
Sussex—R. H. Rawson., *c.*
Warwickshire—R. J. Beech, T.D.
Westmorland and Cumberland—W. H. Parkin.
Wiltshire (Royal)—Marquess of Bath, T.D., *c.*
Worcestershire—Sir H. F. Grey, Bt.
Yorkshire (Hrs.)—C. W. E. Duncombe, T.D., *c.*
Yorkshire (Dns.)—C. Brook.
Yorkshire, East Riding of—J. B. Stracey-Clitherow.

Royal Regiment of Artillery (£1,140,000). (1)

Colonel-in-Chief, The King.
Master Gunner, St. James's Park, Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., *f.m.*
Colonels - Commandant, Sir Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, G.C.B., *r.h.a.*, *g.*; Napier Geo. Campbell, *g.* (*late Madras*); Francis William Hastings, C.B., *g.*; Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.B., *g.*; Sir Wm. Stirling-Hamilton, Bart., C.B., *r.h.a.*, *g.* (*late Bengal*); Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., *f.m.* (*late Bengal*); Walter D'Oyly Kerrich, *g.* (*late Madras*); Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury, G.C.B., *g.*; Sir Robert John Hay, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Edward Christian Griffin, *l.g.* (*late Bengal*); Hubert Le Cocq, *g.* (*late Bombay*); Richard Oldfield, *m.g.*; Edward Draper Elliott, *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Francis William Ward, C.B., *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Edward Francis Chapman, K.C.B., *g.*; Sir Albert Henry Wilmot Williams, K.C.V.O., *r.h.a.*, *m.g.*; Herbert Mark Garrett Purvis, *m.g.*; Bowes Lennox Forster, *l.g.*; Sir Edwin Markham, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Oliver Henry Atkins Nicholls, *m.g.*; Sir Henry Le Guay Geary, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Michael Henry Saward, *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir John Fletcher Owen, K.C.B., *g.*; Arthur Harness, C.B., *m.g.*; Stuart James Nicholson, C.B., *m.g.*; Sir John Frederick Maurice, K.C.B., *m.g.*; John Booth Richardson, *m.g.*; Sir Henry

Macleod Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., *g.*; Sir George Tindal Pretyman, K.C.M.G., *m.g.*; Sir Robert MacGregor Stewart, K.C.B., *g.*; Francis Thomas Lloyd, C.B., *m.g.*; William Francis Moore Hutchinson, *m.g.*

ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Cols., C. H. S. Vores, *r.h.a.*, *c.*; H. A. Bethell, *c.*; F. E. Johnson, D.S.O., *c.*; R. G. Strange, *c.*; E. Pollock, *c.*; A. B. Scott, D.S.O., *c.*; S. E. G. Lawless, *c.*; F. J. S. Cleeve, *c.*; C. E. Coghill, *c.*; Hon. H. W. Addington, *c.*; R. M. Rodwell, *r.h.a.*; L. H. Ducrôt; A. S. Tyndale-Biscoe; B. F. Drake, *r.h.a.*, *c.*; L. H. Ducrôt, *c.*; A. S. Tyndale-Biscoe; B. F. Drake, *r.h.a.*; P. H. Slee, *c.*; H. A. Brendon; R. A. Vigne; G. W. Biddulph, *c.*; J. B. H. Askwith; A. H. Short, *r.h.a.*; W. K. McLeod; F. B. Johnstone, D.S.O.; C. H. Hutchinson; S. D. Browne, *r.h.a.*; G. S. Duffus; C. T. Caulfeild, *r.h.a.*; A. H. Hussey, *r.h.a.*; H. S. White; J. F. Cadell; R. St. C. Lecky; A. D. Young; A. D'A. King, D.S.O.; A. W. Gay, D.S.O.; R. D. Gubbins; Herbert M. Campbell, *c.*; H. H. Butler; R. F. Fox, D.S.O.; E. R. H. J. Cloeté; W. A. Macbean; C. Cunliffe Owen; R. W. Breeks; A. H. S. Goff; P. E. Gray; E. P. Smith; W. H. Onslow; J. G. Geddes; A. L. Walker; Hon. F. R. Bingham; L. A. C. Gordon; L. G. F. Gordon, D.S.O.; H. G. Smith, *c.*; H. G. Sandilands; W. A. Robinson; S. Lushington, C.M.G.; C. E. Lawrie, D.S.O.; L. Graham; J. McC. Maxwell; D. J. M. Fasson; W. J. Furse, D.S.O.; G. H. Geddes; E. M. Lachlan; H. Rouse, D.S.O.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Cols., A. H. Block, *c.*; J. R. B. Davidson, *c.*; H. E. F. Goold-Adams, C.M.G., *c.*; J. A. Labalmondiere, *c.*; F. W. G. Tothill, *c.*; M. M. Morris, *c.*; G. Osborn, *c.*; G. D. Baker; H. C. G. Taylor; G. D. Chanter, C.M.G.; G. E. Bryant; L. P. Carden; N. W. H. Du Boulay; T. E. Carte; G. F. W. St. John, *c.*; F. H. Crampton; A. L. Molesworth; W. L. Brook-Smith; J. M. Burt; D'A. B. Preston; C. S. Meeres; R. W. Fuller, D.S.O., *c.*; W. R. W. James; C. C. Wiseman-Clarke; S. M. Renny; W. W. T. Duhan; E. Bickford; A. H. C. Birch; A. J. Mullins; A. Crawford; P. de S. Burney; H. H. Rich; J. J. MacMahon; C. W. Richardson; C. D. Scott; H. de T. Phillips; L. D. Jackson; H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., A.D.C., *c.*; M. L. Carleton; E. F. Hoblyn; J. W. Ormiston; G. C. Dowell, *c.*; H. E. B. Lane; H. D. Grier; H. R. Adair; R. C. Stevenson.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

28 Batteries, Depôt, and Riding Establishment.

Headquarters, *Woolwich.*

BATTERIES.

A (*The Chestnut Troop*), *Aldershot*, C. H. de Rougemont, M.V.O., *m.*
B *Trowbridge*, H. E. Stockdale, *m.*
C *Christchurch*, A. T. Butler, *m.*
D *Leeds*, G. Gillson.
E *Leeds*, D. E. Forman, *m.*
F *Ipswich*, H. D. White-Thompson, D.S.O., *m.*
G *Secunderabad*, H. M. Davson, *m.*
H *Woolwich*, C. E. D. Budworth, M.V.O., *m.*
I *Newbridge*, , *m.*
J *Ipswich*, J. F. N. Birch.
K *Canterbury*, M. Peake, C.M.G., *m.*
L *Newbridge*, G. Humphreys, D.S.O., *m.*
M *Aldershot*, , *m.*
N *Umballa*, J. G. Rotton, *m.*
O *Bangalore*, C. A. Sykes, *m.*
P *Meerut*, W. H. Kay, *m.*
Q *Aldershot*, C. Stirling, *m.*
R *Meerut*, H. F. Askwith, *m.*
S *Ambala*, L. E. Tilney, *m.*
T *Egypt*, H. H. Tudor, *m.*
U *Lucknow*, R. J. G. Elkington, *m.*
V *Rawal Pindi*, W. B. R. Sandys.
W *Sialkot*, L. A. Smith, *m.*
X *Mhow*, F. T. Ravenhill, *m.*
Y *Mhow*, P. Wheatley, *m.*
Z *Potchefstroom*, F. W. Heath, *m.*
AA *Potchefstroom*, , *m.*
BB *London*, W. P. Monkhouse, M.V.O., *m.*

Depôt, Woolwich, P. E. Gray, *m.*
Riding Establishment, *Woolwich*, G. H. A. White, *m.*

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

150 Batteries, 4 Depôts.

Headquarters, *Woolwich.*

BATTERIES.

1 *Woolwich*, A. C. Edwards, *m.*
2 *Bangalore*, H. L. Lithgow, *m.*
3 *Edinburgh*, A. U. Stockley, *m.*
4 *Rawal Pindi*, F. W. Mackenzie, *m.*
5 *Hilsea*, J. R. Wilson, *m.*
6 *Glasgow*, W. B. Emery, *m.*
7 (Howr.) *Jhansi*, W. J. B. Allen, *m.*
8 *Bangalore*, E. C. Massy, *m.*
9 *Hilsea*, W. P. Saunders, *m.*
10 *Secunderabad*, W. J. K. Rettie, *m.*
11 *Jubbulpore*, R. G. Ouseley, D.S.O., *m.*
12 *Lahore*, W. Evans, D.S.O., *m.*
13 *Neemuch*, , *m.*
14 (Howr.) *Jhansi*, A. D. Kirby, *m.*
15 *Athlone*, E. F. Delaforce, *m.*
16 *Woolwich*, E. P. Lambert, *m.*
17 *Hilsea*, E. C. Sandars, *m.*
18 *Nowshera*, W. G. H. Manley, *m.*
19 *Cawnpore*, R. M. Johnson, *m.*
20 *Lucknow*, A. T. Anderson, *m.*
21 *Fermoy*, L. M. Phillpotts, D.S.O., *m.*
22 *Bulford*, E. W. Alexander, *m.*
23 *Glasgow*, G. Calvert, *m.*
24 *Bulford*, H. D. De Pree, *m.*
25 *Lahore*, C. H. Ford, *m.*
26 *Secunderabad*, H. W. A. Christie, *m.*
27 *Newcastle*, M. C. P. Ward, *m.*
28 *Fyzabad*, F. Potts, *m.*
29 *Cahir*, H. H. Bond, *m.*
30 *Edinburgh*, D. B. Stewart, *m.*
31 *Kilkenny*, R. F. Ellice, *m.*
32 *Preston*, A. M. Perreau, *m.*
33 *Preston*, C. St. L. G. Hawkes, *m.*
34 *Bulford*, F. B. D. Broadrick, *m.*
35 *Clonmel*, G. Lewis, *m.*
36 *Newcastle*, C. J. H. Swann, *m.*
37 (Howr.) *Bulford*, C. M. Ross-Johnson, D.S.O., *m.*
38 *Rawal Pindi*, H. W. Atlay, *m.*
39 *Aldershot*, W. R. Eden, D.S.O., *m.*
40 *Cahir*, H. S. Seligman, *m.*
41 *Woolwich*, J. P. Barlow, *m.*
42 *Fermoy*, H. J. Brock, *m.*
43 (Howr.) *Aldershot*, H. Johnstone, *m.*
44 *Bellary*, H. N. St. J. Maule, *m.*
45 *Cahir*, C. H. Wilson, *m.*
46 *Bordon*, G. Baillie, *m.*
47 *Preston*, H. D. O. Ward, *m.*
48 *Athlone*, M. J. MacCarthy, *m.*
49 *Glasgow*, H. A. Lake, *m.*
50 *Bulford*, T. O. Seagram, *m.*
51 *Bordon*, R. C. Coates, D.S.O.
52 *Jubbulpore*, A. C. R. Nutt, *m.*
53 *Waterford*, C. F. Rugge-Price, *m.*
54 *Bordon*, R. A. C. Wellesley, *m.*
55 *Fethard*, G. N. Cartwright, *m.*
56 (Howr.) *Brighton*, F. E. L. Barker, *m.*
57 *Edinburgh*, W. G. Thompson, *m.*
58 *Ferozepore*, H. C. V. Harrison, *m.*
59 *Hyderabad*, C. Ravenhill, *m.*
60 *Newcastle*, S. F. Stallard, *m.*
61 (Howr.) *Bulford*, E. J. Duffus, *m.*
62 *Nowshera*, H. M. Drake, *m.*
63 *Meerut*, E. S. Cleeve, *m.*
64 *Meerut*, A. E. Wardrop, *m.*

65 (Howr.) *Bulford*, G. J. C. Stapylton, *m.*
66 (Howr.) *Agra*, A. W. Hewetson, *m.*
67 *Neemuch*, C. F. G. Washington, *m.*
68 *Aldershot*, W. A. Short, *m.*
69 *Nasirabad*, E. H. Stevenson, D.S.O., *m.*
70 *Bulford*, H. C. S. Clarke, *m.*
71 *Athlone*, H. C. C. Uniacke, *m.*
72 *Bulford*, G. F. White, *m.*
73 *Bareilly*, R. T. Marsden, *m.*
74 *Barrackpore*, S. S. Browne, *m.*
75 *Nowshera*, L. M. Wilson, *m.*
76 *Kirkee*, T. St. A. B. L. Nevinson, *m.*
77 *Allahabad*, H. C. Sheppard, *m.*
78 *Campbellpore*, C. MacI. Ritchie, *m.*
79 *Dinapore*, E. W. Grove, D.S.O., *m.*
80 *Jubbulpore*, W. Strong, *m.*
81 *Kirkee*, F. W. D. Quinton, *m.*
82 *Kirkee*, F. T. Oldham, *m.*
83 *Kamptee*, E. W. Plummer, *m.*
84 *Belgaum*, H. M. Thomas, *m.*
85 *St. Thomas's Mount*, C. F. P. Parry, *m.*
86 (Howr.) *Aldershot*, R. Hardman, *m.*
87 (Howr.) *Aldershot*, F. L. Sharp, *m.*
88 *Aldershot*, R. England, *m.*
89 *Jullundur*, J. Hay, *m.*
90 *Mooltan*, H. Biddulph, *m.*
91 *Peshawar*, E. P. England, *m.*
92 *Secunderabad*, A. H. Bowring, *m.*
93 *Hyderabad*, C. C. Pobertson, *m.*
94 *Karachi*, E. H. Willis, *m.*
95 *Bloemfontein*, R. G. Keyworth; *m.*
96 *Bloemfontein*, G. A. Smith, *m.*
97 *Bloemfontein*, E. C. Pottinger, *m.*
98 *Pretoria*, F. A. Tighe, *m.*
99 *Harrismith*, R. E. A. LeMottee, *m.*
100 *Pretoria*, E. H. Harpur, *m.*
101 *Woolwich*, J. A. Tyler, *m.*
102 *Woolwich*, A. M. R. Mallock, *m.*
103 *Woolwich*, E. W. S. Brooke, *m.*
104 *Sheffield*, , *m.*
105 *Sheffield*, D. R. Coates, *m.*
106 *Sheffield*, G. G. S. Carey, *m.*
107 *Bulford*, L. J. Hext, *m.*
108 *Bulford*, H. E. Carey, *m.*
109 *Bulford*, P. P. E. de Berry, *m.*
110 *Newbridge*, E. E. Norris, *m.*
111 *Newbridge*, F. Lyon, D.S.O., *m.*
112 *Newbridge*, W. B. Browell, *m.*
113 *Colchester*, E. S. Hoare Nairne, *m.*
114 *Colchester*, T. M. Usborne, *m.*
115 *Colchester*, J. H. W. Johnstone, *m.*
116 *Aldershot*, G. H. W. Nicholson, *m.*
117 *Aldershot*, W. Thwaites, *m.*
118 *Aldershot*, A. R. Bayly, *m.*
119 *Ballincollig*, H. T. Wynter, *m.*
120 *Ballincollig*, F. H. G. Stanton, *m.*
121 *Ballincollig*, C. N. B. Ballard, *m.*
122 *Kildare*, G. H. Sanders, *m.*
123 *Kildare*, C. Prescott-Decie, *m.*
124 *Kildare*, C. F. Stevens, *m.*
125 *Bordon*, H. C. T. Hildyard, *m.*
126 *Bordon*, E. J. R. Peel, *m.*
127 *Bordon*, E. W. Spedding, *m.*
128 (Howr.) *Dundalk*, , *m.*
129 (Howr.) *Dundalk*, L. T. Ashworth, *m.*
130 (Howr.) *Dundalk*, J. St. C. Macmillan, *m.*
131 *Farnham*, J. S. Ollivant, D.S.O , *m.*
132 *Farnham*, A. Houstoun, *m.*
133 *Farnham*, W. C. Staveley, *m.*
134 *Bordon*, H. E. Vallentin, *m.*
135 *Bordon*, C. H. Liveing, *m.*
136 *Bordon*, F. A. G. Y. Elton, *m.*
137 *Exeter*, A. S. Cotton, *m.*
138 *Exeter*, G. B. Hinton, *m.*
139 *Exeter*, L. C. L. Oldfield, *m.*
140 *Kildare*, R. D. Wylde, *m.*
141 *Kildare*, B. Atkinson, *m.*
142 *Kildare*, E. C. Cameron, *m.*
143 *Aldershot*, T. Bruce, *m.*
144 *Aldershot*, E. Harding Newman, *m.*
145 *Aldershot*, D. Arbuthnot, *m.*
146 (Howr.) *Woolwich*, C. Battiscombe, *m.*
147 (Howr.) *Woolwich*, E. F. Hall, *m.*
148 (Howr.) *Woolwich*, G. A. Cardew, *m.*
149 (Howr.) *Brighton*, P. A. Skipwith, *m.*
150 (Howr.) *Brighton*, J. W. F. Lamont, *m.*

DEPÔTS.

1 *Woolwich*, J. Henry, *m.*
2 *Athlone*, P. W. B. Henning, *m.*
3 *Preston*, E. B. Macnaghten, *m.*
4 *Fort Purbrook*, R. Geoghegan, *m.*

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Mountain Division.

6 Batteries.

BATTERIES.

1 *Rawal Pindi*, F. R. Drake, *m.*
2 *Jutogh*, R. E. Tyler, *m.*
3 *Khyra Gali*, F. H. S. Giles, *m.*
5 *Jutogh*, H. R. Cook, *m.*
6 *Quetta*, T. E. Marshall, *m.*
7 *Quetta*, K. K. Knapp, *m.*
8 *Quetta*, F. W. S. Stanton, D.S.O., *m.*
9 *Rawal Pindi*, M. S. Eyre, *m.*

GARRISON COMPANIES.

100 Companies. 4 Depôts.

1 *Malta*, W. C. Curme, *m.*
2 *Egypt*,
3 *Bermuda*, H. E. Marsh, *m.*
4 *Gibraltar*, H. B. Roberts, *m.*
5 *Malta*, H. G. Howorth, *m.*
6 *Gibraltar*, J. H. Mansell, *m.*
7 *Gibraltar*, C. W. Clark, *m.*
8 *Gibraltar*, W. Arthy, *m.*
9 *Gibraltar*, A. T. Cuming, *m.*
10 *Cork Harbour*, H. M. Elliott, *m.*
11 *Golden Hill*, W. H. Jones, *m.*
12 *Tynemouth*, C. F. Bishop, *m.*
13 *Landguard*, B. M. Bateman, *m.*
14 *Shoeburyness*, C. O. Smeaton, *m.*
15 *Londonderry*, F. S. Butcher, *m.*
16 *Portsmouth*, T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O., *m.*
17 *Alderney*, C. H. Burton, *m.*
18 *Sheerness*, C. S. Taylor, *m.*
19 *Sheerness*, A. G. Smith, *m.*
20 *Jersey*, F. M. Davidson, *m.*
21 *Leith*, P. D. Hamilton, *m.*
22 *Sheerness*, A. F. E. Stiffe, *m.*
23 (Siege) *Fort Grange*, F. P. Hutchinson, *m.*
24 (Heavy Batt.) *Woolwich*, A. J. Peile, *m.*
26 (Heavy Batt.) *Fort Wallington*, H. W. M. Parker, *m.*
28 *Weymouth*, W. C. A. Nicholson, *m.*
29 *Portsmouth*, D. F. H. Logan, *m.*
30 *Weymouth*, A. C. Williams, *m.*
31 (Heavy Batt.) *Woolwich*, F. C. Poole, D.S.O., *m.*
32 *Portsmouth*, A. F. S. Scott, *m.*
33 *Golden Hill*, W. E. Wailes, *m.*
34 *Sandown*, H. C. W. Eteson, *m.*
35 (Heavy Batt.) *Fort Nelson*, J. B. Mackintosh, *m.*
36 *Plymouth*, C. W. Brownlow, *m.*
37 *Portsmouth*, H. E. J. Brake, C.B., *m.*
38 *Plymouth*, T. A. Tancred, *m.*
39 (Siege) *Plymouth*, G. N. Johnston, *m.*
40 *Dover*, H. C. Moultrie, *m.*
41 *Plymouth*, E. H. B. Craster, *m.*
42 *Portsmouth*, F. M. Thrupp, *m.*
43 *Cork Harbour*, H. G. Brett, *m.*
44 *Pembroke Dock*, W. H. Holdsworth-Hunt, *m.*
45 *Plymouth*, A. J. Saltren Willett, *m.*
46 *Dover*, A. E. J. Perkins, *m.*
47 *Tynemouth*, H. Morrice, *m.*
48 (Heavy Batt.) *Woolwich*, W. L. Warren, *m.*
49 *Cork*, W. Jennings, *m.*
50 *Sierra Leone*, R. P. Benson, *m.*
51 *Quetta*, F. G. Maunsell, *m.*
52 *Aden*, W. P. Alexander, *m.*
54 *Gibraltar*, N. E. B. Bellairs, *m.*
55 *Gibraltar*, E. McM. Seddon, *m.*
56 *Mauritius*, E. G. Waymouth, *m.*
57 *Pembroke Dock*, J. D. Sherer, *m.*
59 *Roorkee*, W. C. R. Farmar, *m.*
60 *Ferozepore*, C. B. Simonds, *m.*
61 *Rangoon*, H. W. Iles, *m.*
62 *Rangoon*, R. H. Massie, *m.*
63 *Malta*, H. G. Leahy, *m.*
64 *Aden*, J. E. L. Bruce, *m.*
65 *Malta*, R. J. Macdonald, *m.*
66 *Jamaica*, A. H. Thorp, *m.*
67 *Portsmouth*, W. F. T. Corrie, *m.*

68 (Siege) *Fort Attock*, G. S. B. Lyle, *m.*
69 *Bombay*, R. F. Brewster, *m.*
70 *Calcutta*, A. F. Pullen, *m.*
71 (Heavy Batt.) *Nowgong*, W. K. Hardy, *m.*
72 (Heavy Batt.) *Nowgong*, M. H. Courtenay, *m.*
73 *Fort Attock*, M. M. Noble, *m.*
74 *Rawal Pindi*, R. P. Molesworth, *m.*
75 *Bombay*, W. D. Nicholl, *m.*
76 *Karachi*, H. H. Harvest, *m.*
77 *Katapahar*, *m.*
78 *Singapore*, H. de L. Walters, *m.*
79 *Aden*, A. C. Pitman, *m.*
80 *Singapore*, A. M. Cayley, *m.*
81 *Roorkee*, F. H. Metcalfe, *m.*
82 *Allahabad*, E. E. Edlmann, D.S.O., *m.*
83 *Hong Kong*, A. R. Y. Kirkpatrick, *m.*
84 *Simonstown*, G. Tyacke, *m.*
85 *Bombay*, L. R. Kenyon, *m.*
86 *Peshawar*, L. C. Gordon, *m.*
87 *Hong Kong*, R. A. Craig, *m.*
88 *Hong Kong*, L. E. B. Dykes, *m.*
90 *Multan*, H. R. Palmer, *m.*
91 (Heavy Batt.) *Roorkee*, T. R. Phillips, *m.*
93 *Ceylon*, E. W. Comyn, *m.*
94 (Siege) *Agra*, H. O. Vincent, *m.*
95 *Bermuda*, W. H. Robinson, *m.*
96 *Malta*, A. G. Norris, *m.*
97 *Cape Town*, W. L. Farmar, *m.*
99 *Malta*, M. L. McDonnell, *m.*
100 *Malta*, H. C. St. G. Molesworth, *m.*
101 *Quetta*, G. E. Galbraith, *m.*
102 *Malta*, F. W. Dent, *m.*
104 *Campbellpore*, W. J. Napier, *m.*
105 *Falmouth*, R. H.-F. McCulloch, D.S.O., *m.*
107 *Plymouth*, J. S. Gooch, *m.*
108 *Fort Fareham*, A. Ellershaw, *m.*

DEPÔTS.

1 *Newhaven*, A. H. Kane, *m.*
2 *Gosport*, St. L. M. Moore, *m.*
3 *Plymouth*, R. A. Kaye, *m.*
4 *Great Yarmouth*, G. G. K. Duff, *m.*

SPECIAL RESERVE R.G.A.

Antrim (*Carrickfergus*) — *Lt.-Col.*, W. T. Southam.
Cork (*Cork*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. R. S. Lemon. *c.*

TERRITORIAL FORCE R.A.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

(The Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.)

Capt.-General & Col., The King.
Lt.-Col. Comdg., Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, C.V.O., *c.*
"A" Battery (1st City of London Horse Art.)—R. A. Connell, *m.*
"B" Battery (2nd City of London Horse Art.) — A. C. Lowe, D.S.O., *m.*
H.A.C. Infantry—E. Treffry, *m.*

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.
Batteries.

Ayrshire (*Ayr*)—F. G. Willock, T.D., *l.c.*
Berkshire (*Reading*)—C. G. Mayall, *m.*
Essex (*Chelmsford*)—F. Hilder, *m.*
Glamorganshire (*Port Talbot*)—J. P. McGaul, *m.*
Hampshire—E. T. Dixon, *m.*
Inverness-shire (*Inverness*) — J. E. B. Baillie, M.V.O., V.D., *c.*
Leicestershire (*Leicester*)—W. B. Du Pre, *m.*
Nottinghamshire (*Nottingham*)—J. F. Laycock, D.S.O., *l.c.*
Shropshire (*Shrewsbury*)—R. A. Newill, *m.*
Somersetshire (*Taunton*)—
, *m.*
Warwickshire (*Warwick*)—Lord Brooke, M.V.O., *m.*
West Riding (*Rotherham*)—Earl Fitzwilliam, D.S.O., *m.*

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.
Brigades.

1st East Anglian (*Norwich*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. A. Poock, M.V.O., V.D., *c.*
2nd East Anglian (*Stratford*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. P. White, T.D.
3rd East Anglian Howr.) (*Beccles*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Earl of Stradbroke, C.V.O., V.D., A.D.C., *c.*
4th East Anglian (*Hertford*)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. M. Foot.
1st Highland (*Aberdeen*) — *Lt.-Col.*, G. Milne, V.D., *c.*
2nd Highland (*Dundee*) — *Lt.-Col.*, J. Lindsay Henderson, T.D.
3rd Highland (*Greenock*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. C. Scott, V.D., *c.*
1st Home Counties (*Brighton*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. W. R. Gell-Woolley, V.D., *c.*
2nd Home Counties (*St. Leonards*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A.C. Roberts, *c.*
3rd Home Counties (*Dover*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Sir A. M. Bradley, T.D., *c.*
4th Home Counties (Howr.) (*Erith, Kent*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Hon. S. Pleydell-Bouverie.
1st East Lancashire (*Blackburn*) —*Lt.-Col.*, J. G. Radcliffe.
2nd East Lancashire (*Manchester*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. Magnus, V.D.
3rd East Lancashire (*Bolton*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
4th East Lancashire (Howr.) (*Workington*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. H. Dudgeon, V.D.
1st West Lancashire (*Liverpool*)—*Lt.-Col.*, G. Kyffin-Taylor, V.D., *c.*
2nd West Lancashire (*Preston*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. J. Trimble, C.M.G., V.D., *c.*
3rd West Lancashire (*Liverpool*) —*Lt.-Col.*, J. P. Reynolds.
4th West Lancashire (Howr.) (*Liverpool*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. Melly, V.D., *c.*
1st (City of) London (*Barbican*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. Stollery, V.D., *c.*
2nd London (*Woolwich*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. Nicholls, V.D.
3rd London (*City Road*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. J. Higgins, V.D., *c.*
4th London (Howr.) (*Lewisham*) —*Lt.-Col.*, F. Griffith, V.D., *c.*
5th London (*Lower Kennington Lane*)—*Hon. Col.*, The King; *Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Reid, *c.*
6th London (*Brixton*)—*Lt.-Col.*, S. Wishart, V.D., *c.*
7th London (*Shepherd's Bush*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. E. Chambers, V.D., *c.*
8th London (Howr.) (*Plumstead*)—*Lt.-Col.*
1st Lowland (*Edinburgh*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. L. Finlay, V.D.
2nd Lowland (*Kilmarnock*)—*Lt.-Col.*, T. R. Stuart, T.D., *c.*
3rd Lowland (*Glasgow*)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. Service, V.D., *c.*
4th Lowland (Howr.) (*Glasgow*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. Lamont, V.D.
1st North Midland (*Grimsby*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. Tonge, V.D.
2nd North Midland (*Shelton*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Sir S. H. Child, Bt., M.V.O.
3rd North Midland (*Wolverhampton*) — *Lt.-Col.*, C. C. Leveson-Gower.
4th North Midland (Howr.) (*Derby*) —*Lt.-Col.*, H. A. Chandos-Pole-Gell.
1st South Midland (*Gloucester*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. M. Balfour.
2nd South Midland (*Worcester*)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. E. Lyon, V.D., *c.*
3rd South Midland (*Birmingham*) —*Lt.-Col.*, A. H. Halse.
4th South Midland (Howr.) (*Coventry*)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. P. Robinson-Embury.
1st Northumbrian (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*) — *Lt.-Col.*, A. G. Hadcock.
2nd Northumbrian (*Hull*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. H. Milburn, V.D., *c.*
3rd Northumbrian (*Seaham Harbour*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., V.D., A.D.C., *c.*
4th Northumbrian (Howr.) (*South Shields*) — *Lt.-Col.*, J. Drummond, V.D., *c.*
1st West Riding (*Leeds*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. A. Paul.
2nd West Riding (*Bradford*)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. H. Foster, T.D.
3rd West Riding (*Sheffield*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. Clifford, V.D.
4th West Riding (Howr.) (*Otley*) —*Lt.-Col.*, W. S. Dawson.
1st Welsh (Howr.) (*Swansea*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. S. Gardner, V.D., *c.*
2nd Welsh (*Cardiff*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. J. David, V.D., *c.*
3rd Welsh (*Chester*) — *Lt.-Col.*, F. J. Bonnalie.
4th Welsh (*Newport, Mon.*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. C. Phillips, V.D., *c.*
1st Wessex (*Portsmouth*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Sir W. T. Dupree, V.D., *c.*
2nd Wessex (*Ryde, I.W.*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. Lyon.
3rd Wessex (*Swindon*)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. H. Bedford-Pim.
4th Wessex (*Exeter*)—*Lt.-Col.*, G. R. FitzR. Talbot.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Mountain.

4th Highland (*Tarbert*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. G. P. Campbell.

Heavy.

East Anglian (*Stratford*)—*Maj.*, S. E. Wood.
Highland (*Dunfermline*)—*Maj.*, Lord Bruce.
Home Counties (*Gravesend*)—*Maj.*, J. H. Treasure.
West and East Lancashire (*Liverpool*)—
1st London (*Barnsbury Park*)—*Maj.*, C. E. Dance, T.D., *l.c.*
2nd London (*Barnsbury Park*)—*Maj.*, J. A. C. Moffatt.
Lowland (*Edinburgh*)—*Maj.*, J.P. Wardle.
North Midland (*Stoke-on-Trent*)—*Maj.*, W. Hind.
South Midland (*Birmingham*)—*Maj.*, J. R. Gregg.
Northumbrian (*Middlesbrough*)—*Maj.*, C. T. Hannah, *l.c.*
West Riding (*York*)—*Maj.*, W. T. Rudgard, T.D.
Welsh (*Bangor*)—*Maj.*, W. C. Whiskin, V.D.
Wessex (*Cosham*)—*Maj.*, C. L. Reynolds, V.D., *c.*

For Defended Ports.

Clyde (*Port Glasgow*)—*Maj.*, W. Campbell, V.D., *l.c.*
Cornwall (*Falmouth*)—*Lt.-Col.*, O. Caldwell, T.D.
Devonshire (*Devonport*)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. B. Jeune.
Dorsetshire (*Weymouth*)—F. G. Lefroy.
Durham (*West Hartlepool and Sunderland*)—L. Robson, V.D.
East Riding (*Hull*)—*Maj.*, R. Hall.
Essex and Suffolk (*Harwich*)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. W. Leaver.
Forth (*Edinburgh*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. McNicl, V.D.
Glamorgan (*Cardiff*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. J. Handcock, T.D.
Hampshire (*Southampton*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. H. Harrison Hogge, *c.*
Kent (*Chatham*)—*Lt.-Col.*, D. H. Blome-Jones.
Lancashire and Cheshire (—)—*Lt.-Col.*, T. G. Ewan, V.D., *c.*
Orkney (*Kirkwall*)—*Lt.-Col.*, T. S. Peace, V.D., *c.*
Pembroke (*Pembroke Dock*)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. V. L. Lloyd-Philipps.
North Scottish (*Broughty Ferry*)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. H. Adamson, V.D. *c.*
Sussex (*Brighton*)—*Maj.*, W. Puttick, V.D.
Tynemouth (*North Shields*)—*Lt.-Col.*, T. E. Jobling, V.D.

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY.

£12,450.

Hon. Col., The King.
Lieut.-Colonel, A. Mattei, *c.*
Adjt., V. C. Micallef, *capt.*

BERMUDA MILITIA ARTILLERY.

Commdt. and Adjt., J. A. P. Robinson, *capt.* R.A.

Corps of Royal Engineers (£336,000). (1)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Cols. Comm., Sir Frederick R. Maunsell, K.C.B., *g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Horace William Montagu, K.C.B., *g.*; Sir James Frankfort Manners Browne, K.C.B., *g.*; Charles Aug. Goodfellow, *V.C.*, *l.g.* (*late Bombay*); Wm. Percival Tomkins, C.I.E., *g.* (*late Bengal*); George Warren Walker, *g.* (*late Madras*); Charles Strahan, *l.g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Gordon Douglas Pritchard, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Sir James Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., *l.g.*; Sir Richard Harrison, G.C.B., *g.*; William James Stuart, *m.g.*; Robert Nicholl Dawson-Scott, *g.*; Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., *g.*; Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., *f.m.*; Sir Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, *V.C.*, G.C.B., *g.*
Lieut.-Colonels, A. H. Cowie, *c.*, *Aldershot*; O. M. R. Thackwell, *c.*, *Mhow*; C. E. Baddeley, *c.*, *Poona*; C. Hill, *c.*, *Cork*; R. D. Petrie, *c.*, *Curragh*; H. G. C. Swayne, *c.*; J. E. Edmonds, *c.*, *War Office*; F. Glanville, D.S.O., *c.*, *Quetta*; W. M. Ellis, *c.*, *Madras*; A. H. Van Straubenzee, *c.*, *Portsea*; W. J. D. Dundee, *c.*, C.I.E., *Peshawar*; A. W. Roper, *c.*, *Cairo*; H. N. Dumbleton, *c.*, *Liverpool*; E. H. Hemming, *c.*, *Malta*; E. W. Walton, *c.*; L. Jones, *c.*, *Colchester*; J. E. O'H. Hamilton, *c.*, *Belfast*; S. L. Craster, *c.*, *Lahore*; G. M. Heath, D.S.O., *c.*; W. J. Bythell, *c.*, *Mussoorie*; B. R. Ward, *c.*, *Chatham*; J. M. Wade, *Pembroke Dock*; W. R. Stewart, *c.*, *Shoeburyness*; G. S. McD. Elliot, *c.*, *Ryde*; C. Godby, *Chatham*; S. Davidson, *Cairo*; W. G. R. Cordue; H. V. Kent, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; E. Houston, *Karachi*; B. E. Morony, *Sheerness*; W. B. Brown, *Malta*; T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, *c.*, *Bangalore*; J. I. Lang Hyde, C.M.G., *Cork*; W. G. Lawrie, *Pembroke Dock*; A. C. Painter, *Plymouth*; H. Broke, *Gosport*; J. S. Purvis, *Mauritius*; C. H. Cowie, *c.*; C. S. Rose, *Lucknow*; E. F. Taylor, *Woolwich*; R. U. H. Buckland, A.D.C., *c.*, *Bulford*; R. S. Curtis, C.M.G., *c.*, *Aldershot*; W. P. Brett, *Jhansi*; W. R. Morton, *Ferozepore*; J. A. Gibbon, *Aldershot*; A. R. Reynolds, *Bangalore*; C. C. J. Pery, *Dublin*; H. B. H. Wright, *Bermuda*; J. C. Rimington, *Simla*; C. H. Roe, *Bangalore*; H. C. Carey, *Jamaica*; C. F. Close, C.M.G., *War Office*; E. A. T. Tudor, *Cape*; G. M. W. Macdonogh, *War Office*; J. P. Brewis, *Dehra Dun*; F. E. G. Skey, *Ceylon*; J. R. Young, *York*; F. Baylay, *Simla*; W. Mac-Adam, *Weymouth*; P. Ashworth; W. S. Speranza, *Ambala*; E. A. Edgell, *Aden*; S. H. Powell, *Dehra Ismail Khan*; G. H. Harrison, *Calcutta*; J. A. Dealy, *Poona*; W. Ewbank, *Bombay*; H. A. A. Livingston, C.M.G., *Singapore*; R. T. R. Laurence, *Lucknow*; G. F. H. Le Breton-Simmons, *Edinburgh*; W. A. Liddell, *Dover*; A. L. Schreiber, D.S.O., *Aldershot*; J. A. S. Tulloch, *Curragh*; U. W. Evans, *Kirkee*; E. H. Bland, *Pretoria*; W. C. Hedley (*Ord. Surv.*); E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts, *Bareilly*; H. R. Gale, *c.*, *Kohat*; G. D. Close, *Hong-Kong*; R. F. Sorsbie, *Madras*; H. B. Jones, *Woolwich*; R. P. Lee, *Gibraltar*; R. F. Edwards, *Chatham*; H. C. Nanton, *Jullundur*; D. H. Ridout, *Dublin*; N. G. Von Hugel, *Potchefstroom*; G. S. Cartwright; G. P. Lennox-Conyngham, *Calcutta*; E. L. Dunsterville.
Adjt. Training Bn., *Chatham*, E. M. S. Charles, *capt.*
Adjt. R.E. Troops, *Aldershot*, H. J. Elles, *capt.*

Head Quarters of Companies.

1st Co.—Gibraltar (Fortress).
2nd—Egypt (Field).
3rd—Dover (Fortress).
4th—Gosport (Fortress).
5th—Aldershot (Field).
6th—Weymouth (Fortress).
7th—Shorncliffe (Field).
8th—Longmoor Camp (Railway).
9th—Colchester (Field).
10th—Longmoor Camp (Railway).
11th—Aldershot (Field).
12th—Kilworth (Field).
13th—York (Survey).
14th—Dublin (Survey).
15th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
16th—North Shields (Coast Bn.).
17th—Curragh (Field).
18th—Falmouth (Fortress).
19th—Southampton (Survey).
20th—Plymouth (Fortress).
21st—Harwich (Fortress).
22nd—I. of Wight (Fortress).
23rd—Aldershot (Field).

4th—Malta (Fortress).
5th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
6th—Bordon (Field).
7th—Bermuda (Fortress).
8th—Malta (Fortress).
9th—Chatham (Line of Com.).
0th—Plymouth (Fortress).
1st—Ceylon (Fortress).
2nd—Gibraltar (Fortress).
3rd—Crosshaven (Fortress).
4th Channel Islands (Fortress).
5th—Pembroke Dk. (Fortress).
6th—Sierra Leone (Fortress).
8th—Cork (Field).
9th—Sheerness (Fortress).
0th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
1st—Singapore (Fortress).
2nd—Portsmouth (Fortress).
3rd—Mauritius (Fortress).
4th—Jamaica (Fortress).
5th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
7th—Simonstown (Fortress).
9th—North Queensferry (Coast Bn.).
53rd—Longmoor Camp (Railway).
54th—Bloemfontein (Field).
55th—Pretoria (Field).
56th—Bulford (Field).
57th—Bulford (Field).
59th—Curragh (Field).
Depots—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and M Companies, Chatham; H Co., Army Headquarters, India.

Telegraph Companies.

1st Air Line Co.—Aldershot.
2nd Air Line Co.—Limerick.
1st Cable Co.—Aldershot.
2nd Cable Co.—Limerick.
1st Divnl. Co.—Aldershot.
2nd Divnl. Co.—Aldershot.
3rd Divnl. Co.—Bulford.
4th Divnl. Co.—Colchester.
5th Divnl. Co.—Limerick.
6th Divnl. Co.—Limerick.
7th Divnl. Co.—S. Africa.
1st Wireless Co.—Aldershot.
K Telegraph Co.—Dublin.
1st Bridging Train—Aldershot.
2nd Bridging Train—Chatham.
Field Troops: 1st—Aldershot; 2nd—Potchefstroom; 3rd—Canterbury; 4th—Curragh; 5th—Chatham.
Training Depot for Field Units—Aldershot.

Balloon School—South Farnborough.
1st Search Light Co.—Aldershot.
Colonial Survey Section—South Africa.

SPECIAL RESERVE R.E.

Royal Anglesey (*Beaumaris*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. G. Matthews-Donaldson, *c.*
Royal Monmouthshire (*Monmouth*)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. E. M. Lindsay.

TERRITORIAL FORCE R.E.

Divisional Engineers.

East Anglian (*Bedford*)—*Lt.-Col.*, G. Howard.
Highland (*Aberdeen*)—*Lt.-Col.*, G. A. Cornwall.
Home Counties (*Eastbourne*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. A. Oakden, T.D., *c.*
East Lancashire (*Manchester*)—H. T. Crook, V.D., *c.*
West Lancashire (*St. Helens*)—J. P. Fraser, T.D., *c.*
1st London (*Bethnal Green*)—*Lt.-Col.*, D. de Lara Cohen, V.D., *c.*
2nd London (*Fulham Road*)—*Lt.-Col.* H. H. Taylor.
Lowland (*Glasgow*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. Pearson, *c.*
North Midland (*Smethwick*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. Turner.
South Midland (*Bristol*)—G. C. Gibbs, V.D., *c.*
Northumbrian (*Newcastle*)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. S. Crawford, V.D., *c.*
West Riding (*Sheffield*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. W. Chadburn, V.D., *c.*
Welsh (*Cardiff*)—
Wessex (*Bath*)—*Lt.-Col.*, S. Keen, T.D.

Telegraph Companies.

London District (*Westminster*)—A. Bain, *c.*
Northern Command (*Leeds*)—C. F. Hoyle, *l.c.*
Scottish Command (*Glasgow*)—D. Laidlaw, jun., V.D., *c.*
Southern Command (*Birmingham*)—J. F. Lister, *l.c.*
Western Command (*Liverpool*)—

Balloon Company.

London (*Westminster*)—F. Tolley, *Capt.*

Railway Battalion.

Cheshire (*Crewe*) — H. R. L. Howard, C.B., *c.*

Fortress Engineers.

City of Aberdeen (*Aberdeen*)—
Cinque Ports (*Dover*)—
Cornwall (*Falmouth*)—
Devonshire (*Plymouth*)—
Dorsetshire and Wiltshire (*Weymouth and Swindon*)—
City of Dundee—
Durham (*Yarrow*)—
City of Edinburgh (*Edinburgh*)—
Essex (*Chelmsford*)—
Glamorganshire (*Cardiff*)—
Hampshire (*Port mouth*)—C. W. Bevis, *l.c.*
Kent (*Chatham*)—H. F. Stephens, *m.*
Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire (*Bellshill and Greenock*)—
Lancashire (*Liverpool*)—H. Langdon, V.D., *c.*
Northumberland (*N. Shields*)—
East Riding (*Hull*)—
North Riding (*Middlesbrough*)—
Sussex (*Seaford*)—

Electrical Engineers.

London (*Westminster*)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. M. Leaf.

ENGINEER AND RAILWAY STAFF CORPS

(15 *Dean's Yard, Westminster*).
Lieut.-Col. Comdt., J. C. Hawkshaw, V.D., *c.*
Lt.-Cols., Sir J. W. Wolfe-Barry, K.C.B., V.D., *c.*; A. J. Barry, Sir C. J. Owens, J. C. Inglis, W. Forbes; R. Elliott Cooper, V.D., *c.*; C. A. Brereton, J. A. F. Aspinall, H. W. Williams, H. C. Baggally, V.D., *c.*; V. W. Hill, M.V.O., B. H. Blyth, G.L. Eyles, C.M.G., S. Fay, A. G. Lyster, O. R. H. Bury, A. Ross, H. Plews, D. Cooper, Sir W. Matthews, K.C.M.G., C. B. D. H. Dent, O. Hawkshaw, W. G. Granet, C. S. Denniss, W. B. Worthington, M. Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., C. F. Ree, W. H. Hyde, D. A. Matheson.

The Foot Guards (£206,000).

GRENADIER GUARDS. (1)

Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Regtl. Comdt., R. Scott-Kerr, M.V.O., *c.*
Regtl. Adjt., Hon. R. Lygon, M.V.O., *capt.*

1st Battalion.

Wellington Barracks.

Lt.-Col., Earl of Cavan, M.V.O.
Majors, L. R. Fisher-Rowe; E. H. Trotter, D.S.O.
Adjt., L. M. Gregson, *lt.*

2nd Battalion.

Aldershot.

Lt.-Col., N. A. L. Corry, D.S.O.
Majors, Lord Ardee; Hon. A. V. F. Russell, M.V.O.
Adjt., W. T. Payne-Gallwey, M.V.O., *capt.*

3rd Battalion.

Wellington Barracks.

Lt.-Col., H. G. Ruggles-Brise, M.V.O.
Majors, W. R. A. Smith; C. E. Corkran; G. D. Jeffreys.
Adjt., E. J. L. Pike, *capt.*

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. (1)

Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir Fredk. Charles Arthur Stephenson, G.C.B., *g.*, *Constable of Tower of London.*
Regtl. Comdt., Hon. W. Lambton, C.M.G., *c.*
Regtl. Adjt., E. Longueville, *capt.*
Solicitor, R. J. P. Broughton.

1st Battalion.

Windsor.

Lt.-Col., H. C. Sutton.
Major, H. W. Studd, D.S.O.

Adjt., G. E. Vaughan, *capt.*
Medical Officer, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. F. Bateson, M.B.

2nd Battalion.

Aldershot.

Lt.-Col., J. A. G. Richardson-Drummond-Hay, *c.*
Majors, R. T. Marker, D.S.O.; R. A. Markham; Hon. L. d'H. Hamilton, M.V.O.
Adjt., G. J. Edwards, *lt.*

3rd Battalion.

Egypt.

Lt.-Col., C. S. O. Monck.
Majors, J. Ponsonby, D.S.O.; J. McC. Steele.
Adjt., J. C. Brand, *lt.*

SCOTS GUARDS. (1)

Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Colonel, Lord Methuen, G.C.B., *g.*
Regtl. Comdt., G. J. Cuthbert, *c.*
Regtl. Adjt., F. G. Alston, *capt.*

1st Battalion.
Tower of London.

Lt.-Col., F. J. Heyworth, D.S.O.
Majors, R. G. I. Bolton; W. F. Lascelles; H. F. Maclean.
Adjt., Sir V. A. F. Mackenzie, Bt., M.V.O., *lt.*

2nd Battalion.
Chelsea.

Lt.-Col., W. C. G. McGrigor, *c.*
Majors, H. C. Lowther, M.V.O.; J. T. Carpenter-Garnier; Lord E. C. Gordon-Lennox, M.V.O.; Hon. H. J. Fraser.
Adjt., N. A. O.r-Ewing, *capt.*

IRISH GUARDS. (1)

Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Colonel, Earl Roberts, *VC*, K.G., *f.m.*
Regtl. Comdt., G. C. Nugent, M.V.O., *c.*

1st Battalion,
Chelsea.

Lt.-Col., C. Fitz-Clarence, *VC.*
Majors, H. F. Crichton; G. H. C. Madden; Earl of March, M.V.O.
Adjt., Hon. J. F. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *capt.*
Medical Officer, Surgeon-Lt.-Col. P. H. Whiston.

GUARDS DEPÔT (Caterham).

Comdg., G. P. T. Feilding, D.S.O., *maj.*, Coldstream Guards.
Adjt., W. H. Diggle, *lt.*, Gren. Guards.

Infantry Regiments of the Line,

WITH THEIR TERRITORIAL BATTALIONS.

Pay, 1909–10—Regulars, £2,450,500.

[*Arranged Alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence. The former designations of the Regiments are given in parentheses.*]

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS (Princess Louise's). (1)

Regimental District No. 91.—Depôt, *Stirling.* Record Office, *Perth*
Col., J. E. Boyes, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (91st Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., R. L'E. McKerrell.
Adjt., G. A. McL. Scoales, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (93rd Foot), *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col., A. E. J. Cavendish, C.M.G.
Adjt., R. G. Maclaine, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Stirling.*
Lt.-Col., H. C. Fergusson.

4th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Paisley.*
Lt.-Col., W. Mure, *c.*

5th(Territorial) **Batt.**, *Greenock.*
Lt.-Col., A. J. Paton, V.D.

6th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Paisley.*
Lt.-Col., J. Cook, V.D.

7th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Stirling.*
Lt.-Col., J. Craig.

8th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Dunoon.*
Lt.-Col., E. P. Campbell, *c.*

9th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Helensburgh.*
Lt.-Col., H. Brock, V.D., *c.*

BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2)

Regimental District No. 16.—Depôt, *Bedford.* Record Office, *Warley.*
Col., R. L. H. Curteis, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (16th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., F. J. De Gex, *c.*
Adjt., T. I. Webb-Bowen, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (16th Foot), *Bermuda.*
Lt.-Col., T. Longridge, D.S.O.
Adjt., A. G. Hall, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Bedford.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I.

4th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Hertford.*
Lt.-Col., Marquis of Salisbury, G.C.V.O., A.D.C., T.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Bedford.*
Lt.-Col., S. Jackson, *c.*

BERKSHIRE REGT. (ROYAL), (Princess Charlotte of Wales's). (1)

Regimental District No. 49. Depôt, *Reading.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
Col., Sir William Bellairs, K.C.M.G., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (49th Foot), *Dover.*
Lt.-Col., A. J. W. Dowell.
Adjt., W. K. Bayley, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (66th Foot), *Mecrut.*
Lt.-Col., R. N. Gamble, D.S.O.
Adjt., A. J. Fraser, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Reading.*
Lt.-Col., F. G. Barker.

4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Reading.*
Lt.-Col., O. Pearce Serocold, V.D., *c.*

BLACK WATCH, The.—See "Royal Highlanders."

BORDER REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 34.—Depôt, *Carlisle.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., W. J. Chads, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (34th Foot), *Wellington.*
Lt.-Col., H. B. Walker, D.S.O.
Adjt., P. J. Egerton, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (55th Foot), *Bordon.*
Lt.-Col., P. J. Bellamy.
Adjt., T. W. MacDonald, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Carlisle.*
Lt.-Col., R. W. H. Woodburne.

4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Kendal.*
Lt.-Col., J. W. Weston, *c.*

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Workington.*
Lt.-Col., J. A. Jackson.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS (The Queen's Own). (2)

Regimental District No. 79.—Depôt, *Inverness.* Record Office, *Perth.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (79th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., F. A. MacFarlan.
Adjt., G. J. S. Scovell, *lt.*

2nd Batt., *Bangalore.*
Lt.-Col., A. de S. McKerrell, C.B.
Adjt., W. H. McCowan, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Inverness.*
Lt.-Col., D. P. Haig.

4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Inverness.*
Lt.-Col., A. Fraser, V.D.

CAMERONIANS, THE (Scottish Rifles). (1)

Regimental District No. 26.—Depôt and Record Office, *Hamilton, N.B.*
Col., J. H. Laye, C.V.O., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (26th Foot), *Bloemfontein.*
Lt.-Col., L. Combs.
Adjt., J. L. Jack, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (90th Foot), *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., A. V. Ussher.
Adjt., J. C. Stormonth-Darling, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., W. C. Anderson, D.S.O., *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., R. Holden Mackenzie, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. A. Roxburgh, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., G. Paterson, T.D.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Victoria Road, Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col., J. Shaughnessy.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Cathedral Street, Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col., F. J. Smith, V.D., *c.*

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 22.—Depôt, *Chester.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Col., Sir Charles Tucker, G.C.V.O., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (22nd Foot), *Belfast.*
Lt.-Col., H. F. Kellie.
Adjt., G. Adshead, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (22nd Foot), *Shwebo.*
Lt.-Col., W. R. Clifford.
Adjt., E. C. Maxwell, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Chester.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. H. R. H. Lloyd-Mostyn, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Birkenhead.*
Lt.-Col., H. W. K. Bretherton, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Chester.*
Lt.-Col., J. A. Saner, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Stockport.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. G. Johnson, junr., V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Congleton.*
Lt.-Col., E. W. Greg, V.D.

1st Cadet Batt., *Northenden.*
Commg., E. A. Humphreys, *m.*

CITY OF LONDON REGT. (The Royal Fusiliers). (1)
Regimental District No. 7.—Depôt, *Hounslow.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir Geoffrey Barton, K.C.V.O., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (7th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., W. B. Hickie, *c.*
Adjt., F. A. Forster, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (7th Foot), *Jubbulpore.*
Lt.-Col., S. T. B. Lawford, *c.*
Adjt.,

3rd Batt., *Mauritius.*
Lt.-Col., C. T. Shipley.
Adjt., G. E. Hawes, *capt.*

4th Batt., *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., E. H. Cox, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. P. H. Hill, *capt.*

5th (Reserve) Batt. (R. Westminster Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., V. Henry.

6th (Reserve) Batt. (Middlesex Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., E. T. Le Marchant.

7th (Reserve) Batt. (R. London Mil.), *Finsbury.*
Lt.-Col., G. R. Lascelles.

1st Cadet Batt., *Hampstead.*
Lt.-Col., F. Sheffield, V.D., *c.*

CONNAUGHT RANGERS. (1)
Regimental District No. 88.—Depôt, *Galway.* Record Office, *Cork.*
Col., Sir Edward Hopton, K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (88th Foot), *Ferozepore.*
Lt.-Col., G. H. Ford-Hutchinson, D.S.O.
Adjt., H. R. G. Deacon, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (94th), *Curragh.*
Lt.-Col., J. S. M. Lenox-Conyngham.
Adjt., L. J. Comyn, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Galway.*
Lt.-Col., W. R. Inglis, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Boyle.*
Lt.-Col., D. T. Hammond, C.B., *c.*

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 11.—Depôt and Record Office, *Exeter.*
Colonel, Hon. Sir Savage Mostyn, K.C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (11th Foot), *Tidworth.*
Lt.-Col., G. M. Gloster.
Adjt., E. D. Young, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (11th Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., W. T. Bartlett.
Adjt., D. H. Blunt, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Exeter.*
Lt.-Col., D. F. Boles.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Exeter.*
Lt.-Col., C. Marwood Tucker, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Plymouth.*
Lt.-Col., R. W. Fox.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Barnstaple.*
Lt.-Col., A. F. Seldon, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists, Exeter.*
Lt.-Col., G. J. Ellicombe.

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 39.—Depôt, *Dorchester.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Colonel, Henry Cook, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (39th Foot), *Farnborough.*
Lt.-Col., A. A. Chichester, D.S.O.
Adjt., A. R. M. Roe, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (54th), *Poona.*
Lt.-Col., H. L. Rosher.
Adjt., O. W. White, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Dorchester.*
Lt.-Col., E. C. Castleman-Smith.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Dorchester.*
Lt.-Col., F. G. Wheatley, V.D.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.). (3)
Regimental District No. 102.—Depôt, *Naas.* Record Office, *Belfast.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Charles Duncan Cooper, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (102nd Foot), *Ahmednagar.*
Lt.-Col., G. Downing.
Adjt., T. H. C. Frankland, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (103rd Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., W. Bromilow.
Adjt., C. N. Perreau, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Naas.*
Lt.-Col., W. A. Gresson.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., M. C. Hackett, *c.*

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., Sir F. W. Shaw, Bt., D.S.O., *c.*

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. (1)
Regimental District No. 32.—Depôt, *Bodmin.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Colonel, Granville Geo. Chetwynd Stapylton, *l.g.*

1st Batt. (32nd Foot), *Gravesend.*
Lt.-Col., E. S. Burder.
Adjt., A. H. Griffiths, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (46th Foot), *Bloemfontein.*
Lt.-Col., F. H. Chapman, M.V.O., *c.*
Adjt., A. W. Stericker, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bodmin.*
Lt.-Col., Viscount Valletort, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Truro.*
Lt.-Col., Sir G. J. Smith, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bodmin.*
Lt.-Col., E. L. Marsack, V.D., *c.*

DURHAM LIGHT INF. (2)
Regimental District No. 68.—Depôt, *Newcastle.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Russell Upcher, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (68th Foot), *Nasirabad.*
Lt.-Col., C. E. Wilson.
Adjt., H. W. Festing, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (106th Foot), *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., E. St. G. Pratt, D.S.O.
Adjt., F. G. Maughan, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Newcastle.*
Lt.-Col., C. W. Darwin, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Barnard Castle.*
Lt.-Col., H. J. Sowerby, D.S.O., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Stockton-on-Tees.*
Lt.-Col., G. G. Spence.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Bishop Auckland.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. W. L. Vane, *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Sunderland.*
Lt.-Col., W. J. Evans.

8th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Durham.*
Lt.-Col., J. Turnbull, V.D.

9th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Gateshead.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Scott, V.D.

ESSEX REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 44.—Depôt and Record Office, *Warley.*
Colonel, Francis Ventris, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (44th Foot), *Quetta.*
Lt.-Col., H. Broadmead, *c.*
Adjt., A. E. M. Sinclair Thomson, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (56th Foot), *Curragh.*
Lt.-Col., L. R. Carleton, D.S.O.
Adjt., G. H. Wilmer, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Colvin, D.S.O., *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Brentwood.*
Lt.-Col., J. E. Windus, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., P. Adams, V.D., *c.*

6 h (Territorial) Batt., *West Ham.*
Lt.-Col., J. B. Ward, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Leyton.*
Lt.-Col., G. T. B. Cobbett, V.D., *c.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)

Regimental District No. 28.—Depôt, *Bristol.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
Colonel, William Roberts, C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (28th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Lt.-Col., W. R. P. Wallace.
Adjt., H. C. Richmond, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (61st Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., J. S. Hobbs.
Adjt., A. W. Pagan, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bristol.*
Lt.-Col., W. E. P. Burges, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Bristol.*
Lt.-Col., J. H. Woodward, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Gloucester.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. A. B. Bathurst.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Bristol.*
Lt.-Col., Rt. Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. (2)

Regimental District No. 75.—Depôt, *Aberdeen.* Record Office, *Perth.*
Col., Sir George Stuart White, V.C., G.C.B., O.M., *f.m.*

1st Batt. (75th Foot), *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. F. Gordon, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., C. A. S Maitland, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (92nd Foot), *Cawnpore.*
Lt.-Col., G. Staunton.
Adjt., P. D. Stewart, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Aberdeen.*
Lt.-Col., A. L. H. Buchanan.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Aberdeen.*
Lt.-Col., D. B. D. Stewart, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Peterhead.*
Lt.-Col., W. McConnachie, V.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Keith.*
Lt.-Col., C. McLean.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Banchory.*
Lt.-Col., A. A. Farquharson.

Shetland Companies.
Major Comdt., J. C. C. Broun.

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 37.—Depôt, *Winchester.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Col., Sir Charles Benjamin Knowles, K.C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (37th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., C. de Winton.
Adjt., C. N. French, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (67th Foot), *Pretoria.*
Lt.-Col., G. H. Nicholson.
Adjt., F. St. J. Barton, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Winchester.*
Lt.-Col., W. R. Simonds.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Winchester.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. H. Stilwell, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Southampton.*
Lt.-Col., Sir G. A. E. Hussey.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Portsmouth.*
Hon. Col., H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., G. E. Kent, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Bournemouth.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, V.D., *c.*

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Newport, I.W.*
Lt.-Col., C. V. C. Hobart, D.S.O.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (4)

Regimental District No. 71.—Depôt and Record Office, *Hamilton, N.B.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Colonel, Sir Henry J. Thoroton Hildyard, K.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (71st Foot), *Lucknow.*
Lt.-Col., G. C. I. Stockwell, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. H. V. Cameron, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (74th Foot), *Cork.*
Lt.-Col., H. F. Kays.
Adjt., P. B. Davis, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., E. A. Everett, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., T. S. G. H. Robertson-Aikman, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col. F. L. Morrison, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col., H. D. D. Chalmers, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col., G. P. MacR. Rome, V.D., *c.*

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Lanark.*
Lt.-Col., R. J. Logan.

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col., W. G. Fleming, V.D., *c.*

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS (ROYAL). (1)

Regimental District No. 27.—Depôt, *Omagh.* Record Office, *Belfast.*
Colonel, Nathaniel Stevenson, *g.*

1st Batt. (27th Foot), *Tientsin.*
Lt.-Col., H. P. Hancox.
Adjt., W. Pike, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (108th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., A. J. Hancocks.
Adjt., J. A. Byrne, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Omagh.*
Lt.-Col., J. K. McClintock.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Enniskillen.*
Lt.-Col., Sir H. H. Stewart, Bt., *c.*

IRISH FUSILIERS (ROYAL) (Princess Victoria's). (1)

Regimental District No. 87.—Depôt, *Armagh.* Record Office, *Belfast.*
Col., T. R. Stevenson, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (87th Foot), *Bordon.*
Lt.-Col., D. W. Churcher.
Adjt., E. H. M. O'Farrell, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (89th Foot), *Quetta.*
Lt.-Col., T. E. O'Leary, *c.*
Adjt., A. B. Incledon-Webber, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Armagh.*
Lt.-Col., W. C. Fitzgerald.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Cavan.*
Lt.-Col., W. Tenison, *c.*

IRISH REGIMENT (ROY.). (1)

Regimental District No. 18.—Depôt, *Clonmel.* Record Office, *Cork.*
Col.-in-Chief, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., *f.m.*
Col., C. F. Gregorie, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (18th Foot), *Agra.*
Lt.-Col., H. J. Downing, D.S.O.
Adjt., E. Roche-Kelly, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (18th Foot), *Guernsey.*
Lt.-Col., R. O. Kellett.
Adjt., A. R. G. Gordon, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Clonmel.*
Lt.-Col., H. B. Jordan.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Kilkenny.*
Lt.-Col., M. D. Keatinge, *c.*

IRISH RIFLES (ROYAL). (1)

Regimental District No. 83.—Depôt and Record Office, *Belfast.*
Col., Wilmot H. Bradford, *g.*

1st Batt. (83rd Foot), *Maymyo.*
Lt.-Col., W. E. O'Leary.
Adjt., A. N. O'Sullivan, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (86th Foot), *Dover.*
Lt.-Col., H. E. Napier.
Adjt., C. L. Master, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Belfast.*
Lt.-Col., E. J. P. F. Macartney-Filgate, *c.*

4th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Newtownards.*
Lt.-Col., F. Findlay, *c.*

5th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Downpatrick.*
Lt.-Col., R. H. Wallace, C.B., *c.*

KENT (EAST) REGIMENT (The Buffs). (1)

Regimental District No. 3.—Depôt, *Canterbury.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, K.G.
Colonel, Robert George Kekewich, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (3rd Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., H. C. de la M. Hill.
Adjt., R. Bright, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (3rd Foot), *Singapore.*
Lt.-Col., R. Bayard, D.S.O.
Adjt., H. B. Potter, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Canterbury.*
Lt.-Col., R. A. Reith.

4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Dover.*
Lt.-Col., F. W. B. Dyne.

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Cranbrook.*
Lt.-Col., J. M. Mace, T.D.

KENT (WEST) REGT. (ROYAL) (The Queen's Own). (1)

Regimental District No. 50.—Depôt, *Maidstone.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Colonel, Sir Edmund Leach, K.C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (50th Foot), *Bordon.*
Lt.-Col., R. C. Style.
Adjt., R. G. C. Brock, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (97th Foot), *Peshawar.*
Lt.-Col., N. H. S. Lowe.
Adjt., A. K. Grant, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Maidstone.*
Lt.-Col., A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen.

4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Tonbridge.*
Lt.-Col., A. T. F. Simpson, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Bromley.*
Lt.-Col., A. S. Daniell, V.D., *c.*

THE KING'S (Liverpool) REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 8.—Depôt, *Warrington.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., Edward Henry Clive, *g.*

1st Batt. (8th Foot), *Fermoy.*
Lt.-Col., T. G. P. Glynn, C.M.G.
Adjt., D. M. King, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (8th Foot), *Lahore.*
Lt.-Col., L. St. C. Nicholson.
Adjt., G. M. P. Hawthorn, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., H. H. Hobson.

4th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., E. F. Gosset, *c.*

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *St. Anne St., Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col., G. F. Allender, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Prince's Park, Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col. G. A. Wilson, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Shaw St., Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. Stott, jun.

8th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Everton Brow, Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col., J. A. Cooney.

9th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Everton Road, Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col., S. H. Perry, V.D., *c.*

10th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Fraser St., Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col., A. L. Macfie, V.D., *c.*

7th (Isle of Man) **Vol. Batt.**, *Douglas.*

1st Cadet Batt., *South Castle Street, Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col., C. C. Leslie, V.D.

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS. (1)

Regimental District No. 25.—Depôt, *Berwick-on-Tweed.* Record Office. *Hamilton, N.B.*
Col., Charles Louis Woolcombe, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (25th Foot), *Ramkhet.*
Lt.-Col., W. D. Sellar.
Adjt., R. H. Crake, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (25th Foot), *Belfast.*
Lt.-Col.,
Adjt., P. A. V. Stewart, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Dumfries.*
Lt.-Col., W. C. Critchley-Salmonson.

4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Galashiels.*
Lt.-Col., W. Murray-Threipland.

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Dumfries.*
Lt.-Col., R. F. Dudgeon, V.D., *c.*

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS. (1)

Rifle Depôt.—Record Office, *Winchester.*
Colonel-in-Chief, The King.
Comg. Rifle Depôt, A.E. Jenkins, *c.*

1st Batt. (60th Foot), *Gosport.*
Col.-Comdt., Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., R. S. Oxley.
Adjt., R. H. Seymour, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (60th Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
Col.-Comdt., Sir Edward Thomas Henry Hutton, K.C.M.G., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., S. W. Hare.
Adjt., R. E. Crichton, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (60th Foot), *Malta.*
Col.-Comdt., Sir Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., C. S. Chaplin.
Adjt., A. F. C. Maclachlan, D.S.O., *capt.*

4th Batt. (60th Foot), *Chakrata.*
Col.-Comdt., Sir Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O.
Adjt., C. V. L. Poë, *lt.*

5th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Woolwich.*
Lt.-Col., J. E. Rhodes.

6th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Woolwich.*
Lt.-Col., E. Thistlethwayte.

1st Cadet Batt., 2 *Finsbury Sq.*
Lt.-Col., (Rev.) Freeman Wills, V.D., *c.*

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. (1)

Regimental District No. 20.—Depôt, *Bury, Lancs.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Colonel, Wm. Drummond Scrase Dickins, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (20th Ft.), *Lower Gharial.*
Lt.-Col., E. C. Tidswell, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., M. Magniac, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (20th Foot), *Tidworth.*
Lt.-Col., W. F. Elmslie.
Adjt., H. H. Wilson, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Bury, Lancs.*
Lt.-Col., H. A. Schank.

4th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Bury, Lancs.*
Lt.-Col., F. L. Sanders.

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Bury.*
Lt.-Col., J. Hall, V.D.

6th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Rochdale.*
Lt.-Col., Sir G. Kemp.

7th and 8th (Territorial) **Batts.**, *Salford.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., H. B. Moss, V.D., *c.*
Lt.-Col., W. Humphreys, V.D.

LANCASHIRE (EAST) REG. (1)

Regimental District No. 30.—Depôt and Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., Thos. H. Pakenham, C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (30th Foot), *Woking.*
Lt.-Col., R. Wanless O'Gowan.
Adjt., P. O. E. D'Esterre, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (59th Foot), *Mhow.*
Lt.-Col., H. E. Voyle.
Adjt., G. E. M. Hill, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Preston.*
Lt.-Col., J. W. R. Parker, C.B., *c.*

4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Blackburn.*
Lt.-Col., J. Johnston, jun., V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Burnley.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., R. Sharples, V.D., *c.*

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (LOYAL NORTH). (1)

Regimental District No. 47.—Depôt and Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., Hugh Thomas Jones-Vaughan, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (47th Foot), *Tidworth.*
Lt.-Col., R. W. Thompson, D.S.O.
Adjt., C. W. Sandes, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (81st Foot), *Poona.*
Lt.-Col., J. H. Ansley.
Adjt., R. T. Pelly, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Preston.*
Lt.-Col., T. Cowper-Essex, *c.*

4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Preston.*
Lt.-Col.,

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Bolton.*
Lt.-Col., G. F. Smith, V.D., *c.*

LANCASHIRE (S.) REGT. (Prince of Wales's Volunteers). (1)

Regimental District No. 40.—Depôt, *Warrington.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., Euston Henry Sartorius, V.C., C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (40th Foot), *Subathu.*
Lt.-Col., H. P. Shekleton, *c.*
Adjt., A. Dickson, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (82nd Foot), *Buttevant.*
Lt.-Col., D. G. Prendergast.
Adjt., F. W. M. Drew, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., C. Marson.

4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., J. D. Fairclough.

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *St. Helens.*
Lt.-Col., R.W. H. Thomas, V.D., *c.*

LANCASTER REGT. (ROYAL) (The King's Own). (1)
Regimental District No. 4.—Depôt, *Lancaster.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Colonel, Sir William Gordon Cameron, G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (4th Foot), *Lucknow.*
Lt.-Col., J. H. A. Boyce.
Adjt., J. M. Young, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (4th Foot), *Jersey.*
Lt.-Col., G. L. Hibbert, D.S.O.
Adjt., A. D. M. Browne, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Lancaster.*
Lt.-Col., G. D. Timmis.

4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Ulverston.*
Lt.-Col., G. H. Huthwaite, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Lancaster.*
Lt.-Col., Lord R F. Cavendish.

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 17.—Depôt, *Leicester.* Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Colonel, A. H. Utterson, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (17th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., L. C. Sherer.
Adjt., A. W. S. Brock, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (17th Foot), *Madras.*
Lt.-Col., H. L. Croker.
Adjt., C. G. Liddell, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Leicester.*
Lt.-Col., W. L. Rocke, *c.*

4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Leicester.*
Lt.-Col., C. F. Oliver.

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Loughborough.*
Lt.-Col., G. German.

LEINSTER REGIMENT (Roy. Canadians) P. of Wales's. (1)
Regimental District No 100.—Depôt, *Birr.* Record Office, *Cork.*
Col., George Upton Prior, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (100th Foot), *Devonport.*
Lt.-Col., T. St. C. Davidson, D.S.O.
Adjt., B. J. Jones, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (109th Foot), *Dalhousie.*
Lt.-Col., C. S. B. Evans-Lombe.
Adjt., N. G. Burnand, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Birr.*
Lt.-Col., W. E. A. Barry, *c.*

4th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Maryborough.*
Lt.-Col., Sir A. A. Weldon, Bt., D.S.O.

5th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Drogheda.*
Lt.-Col., R. T. Woods, *c.*

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 10.—Depôt, *Lincoln.* Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Col., Henry Fanshawe Davies, *l.g.*

1st Batt. (10th Foot), *Aden.*
Lt.-Col., R. P. Maxwell.
Adjt., M. G. H. Barker, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (10th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Lt.-Col., F. C. LLoyd.
Adjt., J. H. T. Priestman, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Lincoln.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. G. E. Heneage.

4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Lincoln.*
Lt.-Col., J. W. Jessop.

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Grimsby.*
Lt.-Col., G. B. Walker, V.D., *c.*

LOTHIAN REGIMENT (The Royal Scots). (1)
Regimental District No. 1.—Depôt, *Glencorse, N.B.* Record Office, *Hamilton.*
Col., Geo. Hay Moncrieff, *l.g.*

1st Batt. (1st Foot), *Allahabad.*
Lt.-Col., D. G. Wemyss.
Adjt., H. E. Reid, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (1st Foot), *Edinburgh.*
Lt.-Col., H. P. Versturme-Bunbury.
Adjt., J. M. C. Scott, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.** (Edinburgh Light Inf. Militia), *Glencorse, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., Lord H. F. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, *c.*

4th (Territorial) **Batt.** (*Queen's Edinburgh Rifles*), *Edinburgh.*
Lt.-Col., J. Gibb, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) **Batt.** (*Queen's Edinburgh Rifles*), *Edinburgh.*
Lt.-Col., R. Clark, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Edinburgh.*
Lt.-Col., Sir G. McCrae, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Leith.*
Lt.-Col., W. C. Peebles.

8th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Haddington.*
Lt.-Col., The Master of Polwarth, V.D.

9th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Edinburgh.*
Lt.-Col., J. Clark.

10th (Territorial) **Batt.**—*Cyclists, Linlithgow.*
Lt.-Col., M. W. Henderson.

MANCHESTER REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 63.—Depôt, *Ashton-under-Lyne.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., William Osborne Barnard, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (63rd Foot), *Kamptee.*
Lt.-Col., A. H. Baldwin.
Adjt., C. C. Stapledon, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (96th Foot), *Mullingar.*
Lt.-Col., H. C. E. Westropp.
Adjt., J. H. L. Reade, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Lt.-Col., H. Crosbie, *c.*

4th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Lt.-Col., H. A. Johnson, *c.*

5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Wigan.*
Lt.-Col., W. S. France, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Hulme, Manchester.*
Lt.-Col., N. Lee, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Manchester.*
Lt.-Col., S. L. Mandleberg, T.D.

8th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Ardwick.*
Lt.-Col., H. Moore, V.D., *c.*

9th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Lt.-Col., C. R. Wainwright, T.D.

10th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Oldham.*
Lt.-Col., W. Patterson, V.D.

1st Cadet Batt., *Manchester.*
Lt.-Col., H. Ledward.

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (Duke of Cambridge's Own). (1)
Regimental District No. 57.—Depôt, *Mill Hill.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Colonel, Henry Kent, *l.g.*

1st Batt. (57th Foot), *Dinapore.*
Lt.-Col., B. E. Ward.
Adjt., H. N. Rowlatt, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (77th Ft.), *Bordon.*
Lt.-Col., E. W. M. Norie.
Adjt., D. C. Owen, *capt.*

3rd Batt., *Lebong.*
Lt.-Col., R. F. B. Glover, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. Miller, *capt.*

4th Batt., *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., C. R. Dyer.
Adjt., A. Fergusson, *lt.*

5th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Mill Hill.*
Lt.-Col., G. F. Whitehead.

6th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Mill Hill.*
Lt.-Col., R. P. D. S. Chichester.

7th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Hornsey.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. J. King.

8th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Whitton Park, Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., H. R. Peake, V.D., *c.*

9th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *St. John's Wood, N.W.*
Lt.-Col., J. L. Blumfeld.

10th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Ravenscourt Park.*
Lt.-Col., A. St. L. Glyn.

MUNSTER FUS. (ROYAL). (2)
Regimental District No. 101.—Depôt, *Tralee.* Record Office *Cork.*
Col., John Wimburn Laurie, C.B. *l.g.*

1st Batt. (101st Foot), *Ghora Dhaka.*
Lt.-Col., A. E. O. Congdon.
Adjt., H. B. T. Rye, *lt.*

nd Batt. (104th Foot), *Tidworth.*
t.-Col., R. C. Boyle.
djt., H. A. Carroll, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Tralee.*
t.-Col., G. S. Ormerod.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Kinsale.*
t.-Col., The O'Donovan, *c.*

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Limerick.*
t.-Col., T. Gloster, *c.*

NORFOLK REGIMENT. (2)
egimental District No. 9.—
Depôt, *Norwich.* Record Office, *Warley.*
ol., Henry Ralph Browne, C.B., *g.*

st Batt. (9th Foot), *Aldershot.*
t.-Col., J. Marriott, M.V.O.
djt., W. C. K. Megaw, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (9th Foot), *Belgaum.*
t.-Col., A. J. H. Luard, D.S.O.
djt., S. J. P. Scobell, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Norwich.*
t.-Col., W. C. Tonge, D.S.O.

th (Territorial) Batt., *Norwich.*
t.-Col., J. R. Harvey, D.S.O.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *East Dereham.*
t.-Col., B. J. Petre.

th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists, Norwich.*
t.-Col., B. H. L. Prior.

ORTHAMPTONSH. REGT. (2)
egimental District No. 48.—
Depôt, *Northampton.* Record Office, *Warley.*
ol., Robt. C. Whitehead, C.B., *m.g.*

t Batt. (48th Foot), *Devonport.*
t.-Col., F. J. Parker.
djt., S. H. J. Thunder, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (58th Foot), *Malta.*
t.-Col., E. F. Brereton, D.S.O.
djt., C. R. J. Mowatt, *capt.*

d (Reserve) Batt., *Northampton.*
t.-Col., Earl of Westmorland.

h (Territorial) Batt., *Northampton.*
t.-Col. Comdt., G. E. Ripley, *c.*

ORTHUMBERLAND FUS. (2)
egimental District No. 5.—
Depôt, *Newcastle.* Record Office, *York.*
l., Sir Geo. Bryan Milman, K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (5th Foot), *Gharial.*
t.-Col., D. Sapte.
djt., L. M. Bonham-Carter, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (5th Foot), *Sheffield.*
t.-Col., S. H. Enderby.
djt., G. R. F. Leverson, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
t.-Col., R. J. Roddam.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Hexham.*
t.-Col. Comdt., J. McC. Clark, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
t.-Col., D. R. MacDonald.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. Ritson, V.D.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Alnwick.*
Lt.-Col., R. Scott.

OXFORDSHIRE & BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INF. (2)
Regimental District No. 43.—
Depôt, *Oxford.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
Col., Fredk. Green Wilkinson, C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (43rd Foot), *Wellington.*
Lt.-Col., F. G. L. Lamotte.
Adjt., R. V. Simpson, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (52nd Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
Lt.-Col., R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., U. J. D. Bourke, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Oxford.*
Lt.-Col., Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., C.B., *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Oxford.*
Lt.-Col., A. Stockton.

Buckinghamshire (Territorial) Batt., *Aylesbury.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. T. F. Fremantle, V.D.

QUEEN'S, THE (Royal West Surrey Regiment). (2)
Regimental District No. 2.—
Depôt, *Guildford.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Colonel, Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (2nd Foot), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., A. W. Taylor.
Adjt., C. E. Koebel, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Lt.-Col., J. G. King-King, D.S.O.
Adjt., G. E. R. Kenrick, D.S.O., *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Guildford.*
Lt.-Col., F. G. Parsons, D.S.O.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Croydon.*
Lt.-Col., N. E. Cutler.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Guildford.*
Lt.-Col., W. J. Perkins, V.D., *c.*

1st Cadet Batt., *Southwark.*
Lt.-Col., J. B. de la P. Beresford, *c.*

RIFLE BRIGADE (The Prince Consort's Own). (2)
Rifle Depôt and Record Office, *Winchester.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.B., A.D.C., *f.m.*
Comg. Rifle Depôt, A. E. Jenkins, *c.*

1st Battalion. *Dublin.*
Col.-Comdt., Sir Arthur Frederick Warren, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.M.G., *c.*
Adjt., D. J. C. K. Bernard, *lt.*

2nd Battalion. *Calcutta.*
Col.-Comdt., Sir Martin Andrew Dillon, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., C. D. Shute.
Adjt., A. R. Harman, *capt.*

3rd Batt., *Tipperary.*
Col.-Comdt., Sir Leopold Victor Swaine, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. C. Petre.
Adjt., E. E. Solly-Flood, *capt.*

4th Battalion, *Egypt.*
Col.-Comdt., John Plumtre Carr Glynn, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., C. E. Radclyffe, D.S.O.
Adjt., A. J. H. Sloggett, *lt.*

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Woolwich.*
Lt.-Col., C. E. Greenway, *c.*

6th (Reserve) Batt., *Woolwich.*
Lt.-Col., Viscount Hardinge, *c.*

ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS—See "Seaforth Highlanders."

ROYAL FUSILIERS—See "City of London Regt."

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS (The Black Watch). (2)
Regimental District No. 42.—
Depôt and Record Office, *Perth, N.B.*
Col., Sir John Chetham McLeod, G.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (42nd Foot), *Limerick.*
Lt.-Col., H. Rose.
Adjt., G. D. Grant-Suttie, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (73rd Foot), *Borian.*
Lt.-Col., P. J. C. Livingston, *c.*
Adjt., C. W. E. Gordon, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Perth.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. Wm. Chas. Wordsworth Rollo (Master of Rollo), *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Dundee.*
Lt.-Col., H. Walker.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Arbroath.*
Lt.-Col., H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Perth.*
Lt.-Col., Sir R. D. Moncreiffe, Bt., V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *St. Andrews.*
Lt.-Col., Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bart., T.D., *c.*

ROYAL SCOTS, THE—See "Lothian Regiment."

SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY.). (2)
Regimental District No. 21.—
Depôt, *Ayr, N.B.* Record Office, *Hamilton.*
Colonel, J. T. Dalyell, *l.g.*

1st Batt. (21st Foot), *Pretoria.*
Lt.-Col., A. B. H. Northcott.
Adjt., F. E. Thornton, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (21st Foot), *Londonderry.*
Lt.-Col., D. M. Stuart.
Adjt., O. H. Delano-Osborne, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Ayr.*
Lt.-Col., Q. G. K. Agnew, M.V.O., D.S.O.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Kilmarnock.*
Lt.-Col., H. Barnett, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Ayr.*
Lt.-Col., J. Craig.

SCOTTISH BORDERERS—See "King's Own Scottish Borderers."

SCOTTISH RIFLES—See "Cameronians"

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS. (Ross-shire Buffs—The Duke of Albany's.) (1)

Regimental District No. 72.—Depôt, *Fort George.* Record Office, *Perth.*

Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Albany (Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), K.G.

Colonel, Mostyn de la Poer Beresford, *l.g.*

1st Batt. (72nd Foot), *Chaubuttia.*
Lt.-Col., E. A. Cowans.
Adjt., H. W. C. Wicks, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (78th Foot), *Fort George.*
Lt.-Col., D. Campbell.
Adjt., W. D Hepburn, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Fort George.*
Lt.-Col., E. W. Horne, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Dingwall.*
Lt.-Col., H. M. Fraser, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Golspie.*
Lt.-Col., E. G. Buik, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Elgin.*
Lt.-Col., C. G. Mackenzie, V.D.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS. (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.) (1)

Regimental District No. 45.—Depôt, *Derby.* Record Office, *Lichfield.*

Col., Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., A.D.C.-GEN., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (45th Foot), *Secunderabad.*
Lt.-Col., O. C. Wolley-Dod, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. D. S. Brownrigg, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (95th Foot), *Plymouth.*
Lt.-Col., F. C. Shaw, *c.*
Adjt., J. H. Wyberg, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Derby.*
Lt.-Col., L. S. Gordon-Cumming.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Derby.*
Lt.-Col., C. Didham.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Derby.*
Lt.-Col., M. Hunter, T.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Chesterfield.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. M. Jackson.

7th (Territorial) Batt. (Robin Hood), *Nottingham.*
Lt.-Col., C. W. Birkin.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Newark.*
Lt.-Col., G. S. Foljambe, V.D.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's). (1)

Regimental District No. 53.—Depôt and Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*

Col., Sir Charles Edmond Knox, K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (53rd Foot), *Fermoy.*
Lt.-Col., S. G. Moore.
Adjt., A. P. Bowen, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (85th Foot), *Secunderabad.*
Lt.-Col., R. A. Smith.
Adjt., E. P. Dorrien-Smith, D.S.O., *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Shrewsbury.*
Lt.-Col., T. Dickin.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Shrewsbury.*
Lt.-Col., J. R. Howard McLean, V.D., *c.*

SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INF. (Prince Albert's). (1)

Regimental District No. 13.—Depôt, *Taunton.* Record Office, *Exeter.*

Col., Henry Hallam Parr, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (13th Foot), *Portland.*
Lt.-Col., H. C. Frith.
Adjt., J. S. N. Harrison, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (13th Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., H. J. Everett.
Adjt., T. A. Walsh, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Taunton.*
Lt.-Col., H. E. Hicks, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Bath.*
Lt.-Col., G. S. Pollard, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Taunton.*
Lt.-Col. J. W. Gifford, V.D.

STAFFORDSHIRE (N.) REGT. (The Prince of Wales's). (1)

Regimental District No. 64.—Depôt and Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Col., Sir George Digby Barker, K.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (64th Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
Lt.-Col., L. T. C. Twyford.
Adjt., R. J. Armes, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (98th Foot), *Peshawar.*
Lt.-Col., E. G. Snow.
Adjt., H. Etlinger, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., G. C. Hall, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., E. S. Pipe-Wolferstan.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Hanley.*
Lt.-Col., J. H. Knight, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Burton-on-Trent.*
Lt.-Col., R. F. Ratcliff, V.D.

STAFFORDSHIRE (S.) REG. (1)

Regimental District No. 38.—Depôt and Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Colonel, Sir George Samuel Young, K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (38th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Lt.-Col., J. W. Sears.
Adjt., G. de C. Glover, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (80th Foot), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., I. Kirkpatrick.
Adjt., M. B. Savage, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., E. V. D. Pearse, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., B. T. Seckham, D.S.O., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Walsall.*
Lt.-Col., R. S. Williamson, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Wolverhampton.*
Lt.-Col., T. F. Waterhouse, T.D.

SUFFOLK REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 12.—Depôt, *Bury St. Edmunds.* Record Office, *Warley.*
Colonel, Hon. Bernard Mathew Ward, C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (12th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Col., E. Montagu.
Adjt., E. N. Jourdain, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. C. Van Straubenzee.
Adjt., G. C. Stubbs, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bury St. Edmunds.*
Lt.-Col., S. E. M. Lloyd.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Ipswich.*
Lt.-Col., W. A. Churchman, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bury St. Edmunds.*
Lt.-Col., C. Marriott, V.D., *c.*

SURREY (EAST) REGT. (1)

Regimental District No. 31.—Depôt, *Kingston.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Col., Sir George Richard Greaves, G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (31st Foot), *Kinsale.*
Lt.-Col., H. L. Smith, D.S.O.
Adjt., P. B. Stafford, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (70th Foot), *Thayetmyo.*
Lt.-Col., H. S. Sloman, D.S.O.
Adjt., E. St. L. Shaw, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Kingston.*
Lt.-Col., J. C. Worthington, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Kingston.*
Lt.-Col., B. G. F. Garnett.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Wimbledon.*
Lt.-Col., R. K. Harvey.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Kingston-on-Thames.*
Lt.-Col., F. F. Ommanney.

SURREY REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST)—See "Queen's, The."

SUSSEX REGT. (ROYAL). (1)

Regimental District No. 35.—Depôt, *Chichester.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Col., Sir Wm. Freeman Kelly, K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (35th Foot), *Upper Topa.*
Lt.-Col., A. R. Gilbert, D.S.O.
Adjt., R. M. Birkett, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (107th Foot), *Curragh.*
Lt.-Col., H. B. Scaife.
Adjt., W. B. Wroughton, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Chichester.*
Lt.-Col., S. R. Clarke, *c.*
4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Horsham.*
Lt.-Col., Duke of Norfolk, K.G., V.D., *c.*
5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Hastings.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. W. Cafe, *c.*

WALES (S.) BORDERERS. (2)
Regimental District No. 24.—Depôt, *Brecon.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Col., George Paton, C.M.G., *m.g.*
1st **Batt.** (24th Foot), *Chatham.*
Lt.-Col., H. M. Graham.
Adjt., G. T. Raikes, *lt.*
2nd **Batt.** (24th Foot), *Pretoria.*
Lt.-Col., J. H. du B. Travers, *c.*
Adjt., D. G. Johnson, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Brecon.*
Lt.-Col., T. W. Jones.
Brecknockshire (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Brecon.*
Lt.-Col., F. R. D. A. Gough, T.D.

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (ROYAL). (1)
Regimental District No. 6.—Depôt and Record Office, *Warwick.*
Colonel, Henry Broom Feilden, C.B., *m.g.*
1st **Batt.** (6th Foot), *Bombay.*
Lt.-Col., H. R. Vaughan.
Adjt., C. T. Tomes, *lt.*
2nd **Batt.** (6th Foot), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., C. C. East.
Adjt., F. B. Follett, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Warwick.*
Lt.-Col., R. W. M. Blake.
4th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Warwick.*
Lt.-Col., C. E. M. Pyne.
5th and 6th (Territorial) **Batts.**, *Thorpe Street, Birmingham.*
Lt.-Col., J. Barnsley, V.D.
7th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Coventry.*
Lt.-Col., H. J. Nutt, T.D., *c.*
8th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Aston Manor.*
Lt.-Col., W. R. Ludlow, V.D., *c.*

WELSH FUSILIERS (ROYAL). (1)
Regimental District No. 23.—Depôt, *Wrexham.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Lt.-in-Chief, The King.
Colonel, Sir Edward Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.B., *g.*
1st **Batt.** (23rd Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., H. A. Igguldeu, *c.*
Adjt., R. E. P. Gabbett, *brev. maj.*
2nd **Batt.** (23rd Foot), *Quetta.*
Lt.-Col., P. R. Mantell, D.S.O.
Adjt., H. I. Webb-Bowen, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Wrexham.*
Lt.-Col., R. F. Godfrey, *c.*
4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Wrexham*
Lt.-Col., T. A. Wynne-Edwards, V.D., *c.*
5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Hawarden.*
Lt.-Col., C. Hurlbutt.
6th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Carnarvon.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Darbishire.
7th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Newtown, Montgomery.*
Lt.-Col., R. Longueville.

WELSH REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 41.—Depôt, *Cardiff.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Colonel, William Allan, *m.g.*
1st **Batt.** (41st Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Col., H. Schofield.
Adjt., V. F. Banfield, *lt.*
2nd **Batt.** (69th Foot), *Pembroke Dock.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Young.
Adjt., A. G. Lyttelton, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Cardiff.*
Lt.-Col., W. Forrest, D.S.O.
4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Llanelly.*
Lt.-Col., W. R. Roberts, V.D., *c.*
5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Pontypridd.*
Lt.-Col. A. P. James, V.D., *c.*
6th (Territorial) **Batt.**—*Swansea.*
Lt.-Col., W. D. Rees, V.D., *c.*
7th (Territorial) **Batt.**—*Cyclists, Cardiff.*
Lt.-Col., C. L. Wilson.

WEST RIDING REGIMENT (The Duke of Wellington's). (1)
Regimental District No. 33.—Depôt, *Halifax.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Herbert Eversley Belfield, C.B., *m.g.*
1st **Batt.** (33rd Foot), *Solon.*
Lt.-Col., C. V. Humphreys.
Adjt., J. H. B. Wilson, *capt.*
2nd **Batt.** (76th Foot), *Tidworth.*
Lt.-Col., F. A. Hayden, D.S.O.
Adjt., C. J. Pickering, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Halifax.*
Lt.-Col., H. H. Wayman.
4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Halifax.*
Lt.-Col., J. E. Hartley.
5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Huddersfield.*
Lt.-Col., J. Marsden, V.D.
6th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Skipton-in-Craven.*
Lt.-Col., R. E. Williamson, V.D., *c.*
7th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Milnsbridge.*
Lt.-Col., G. W. Treble, C.M.G., *c.*

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (The Duke of Edinburgh's). (1)
Regimental District No. 62.—Depôt, *Devizes.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Colonel, Sir John Hart Dunne, K.C.B., *g.*
1st **Batt.** (62nd Foot), *Pietermaritzburg.*
Lt.-Col., L. H. Warden.
Adjt., C. G. M. Carter, *capt.*
2nd **Batt.** (99th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., A. G. Jeffreys.
Adjt., F. H. Dansey, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Devizes.*
Lt.-Col., R. Barclay, *c.*
4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Trowbridge.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Radnor.

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 29.—Depôt, *Worcester.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
Col., Sir Geo. Wentworth Alex. Higginson, G.C.B., *g.*
1st **Batt.** (29th Foot), *Parkhurst.*
Lt.-Col., W. D. Holland, *c.*
Adjt., J. G. Smyth-Osbourne, *lt.*
2nd **Batt.** (36th Foot), *Jhansi.*
Lt.-Col., H. de B. Hovell, D.S.O.
Adjt., H. P. Dobson, *lt.*
3rd **Batt.**, *Dover.*
Lt.-Col., G. T. Peacocke.
Adjt., F. St. J. Tyrrwhitt, *capt.*
4th **Batt.**, *Bareilly.*
Lt.-Col., G. W. Lewis, *c.*
Adjt., G. C. Deans, *lt.*
5th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Worcester.*
Lt.-Col., S. A. Stephenson-Fetherstonhaugh, *c.*
6th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Worcester.*
Lt.-Col., A. G. Steward.
7th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Kidderminster.*
Lt.-Col., J. W. Garratt, V.D.
8th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Worcester.*
Lt.-Col., M. Dixon, V.D., *c.*

YORK & LANCAST. REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 65.—Depôt, *Pontefract.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Frederick Hardy, C.B., *m.g.*
1st **Batt.** (65th Foot), *Karachi.*
Lt.-Col., F. F. W. Daniell.
Adjt., A. St. J. Blunt, *capt.*
2nd **Batt.** (84th Foot), *Farnborough.*
Lt.-Col., H. N. Byass, *c.*
Adjt., V. A. Gillam, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Pontefract.*
Lt.-Col., E. C. Broughton.
4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Sheffield.*
Lt.-Col., G. E. Branson, V.D.
5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Rotherham.*
Lt.-Col., T. W. H. Mitchell, V.D.

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's Own). (1)
Regimental District No. 51.—Depôt, *Pontefract.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Frederick Geo. Thomas Deshon, C.B., *l.g.*
1st **Batt.** (51st Foot), *Hong Kong.*
Lt.-Col., L. A. H. Hamilton.
Adjt., R. E. Boulton, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (103th Foot), *Cork.*
Lt.-Col., P. H. Rogers.
Adjt., B. N. Denison, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Pontefract.*
Lt.-Col., J. R. Shaw, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Wakefield.*
Lt.-Col., E. Hind, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Doncaster.*
Lt.-Col., S. E. Somerville, V.D., *c.*

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT
(Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own). (2)

Regimental District No. 19.—Depôt, *Richmond.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., William E. Franklin, C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (19th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Col., E. M. Esson.
Adjt., B. H. Leatham, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (19th Foot), *York.*
Lt.-Col., C. A. C. King.
Adjt., C. G. Jeffery, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Richmond.*
Lt.-Col., J. W. Lodge, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Northallerton.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. A. Wharton, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Scarborough.*
Lt.-Col., J. A. Staveley, V.D., *c.*

YORKSHIRE (EAST) REGT. (1)

Regimental District No. 15.—Depôt, *Beverley.* Record Office, *York.*
Colonel, Sir Coleridge Grove, K.C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (15th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., A. J. Richardson.
Adjt., K. T. Woodmass, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (15th Foot), *Fyzabad.*
Lt.-Col., H. Haggard.
Adjt., C. P. B. Riall, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Beverley.*
Lt.-Col., H. R. Pease, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Hull.*
Lt.-Col., W. W. Hall, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists, Hull.*
Lt.-Col., R. W. Aske.

YORKSHIRE (WEST) REGT.
(The Prince of Wales's Own). (1)

Regimental District No. 14.—Depôt and Record Office, *York.*
Col., William Hanbury Hawley, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (14th Foot), *Kuldana.*
Lt.-Col., W. de S. Cayley.
Adjt., S. T. Grigg, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (14th Foot), *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., H. O'Donnell.
Adjt., S. H. Green, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *York.*
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col., A. M. Sagar-Musgrave, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *York.*
Lt.-Col., J. B. G. Tottie.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *York.*
Lt.-Col., J. C. R. Husband, V.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Bradford.*
Lt.-Col., J. H. Hastings.

7th and 8th (Territorial) Batts., *Carlton Barracks, Leeds.*
Lt.-Cols., J. W. Stead, V.D.; W. Hepworth, V.D.

The following Regiments consist of Territorial Battalions only.

The Cambridgshire Regiment.
1st Batt., *Cambridge.*
Lt.-Col., A. J. Lyon, V.D., *c.*

The Herefordshire Regiment.
1st Batt., *Hereford.*
Lt.-Col., M. J. G. Scobie, V.D., *c.*

The Hertfordshire Regiment.
1st Batt., *Hertford.*
Lt.-Col., C. E. Longmore, V.D., *c.*

The London Regiment.

1st City of London (*Roy. Fusiliers*). *Lt.-Col.*, P. B. G. O. Crowe, V.D., *c.*

2nd City of London (*Roy. Fusiliers*). *Lt.-Col.*, P. Carlebach.

3rd City of London (*Roy. Fusiliers*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. A. Howell.

4th City of London (*Roy. Fusiliers*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. Dade.

5th City of London (*London Rifle Brigade*). *Lt.-Col.*, Lord Bingham, *c.*

6th City of London (*Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, R. W. Smith, V.D., *c.*

7th City of London (*Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, T. C. Ekin, *c.*

8th City of London (*Post Office Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, L. C. Du Cane, V.D.

9th County of London (*Queen Victoria's Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. M. Tanqueray, V.D., *c.*

10th County of London (*Paddington Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. G. Pawle, V.D., *c.*

11th County of London (*Finsbury Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. Davis, V.D., *c.*

12th County of London (*The Rangers*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. S. Coldicott, V.D., *c.*

13th County of London (*Kensington*). *Lt.-Col.*, F. G. Lewis.

14th County of London (*London Scottish*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Greig, V.D., *c.*

15th County of London (*Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, Hon. C. S. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby.

16th County of London (*Queen's Westminster Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, C. A. G. Clark.

17th County of London (*Poplar and Stepney Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, G. E. Holman.

18th County of London (*London Irish Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. A. Pakenham.

19th County of London (*St. Pancras*). *Lt.-Col.*, G. T. Cattell.

20th County of London (*Blackheath and Woolwich*). *Lt.-Col.*, E. J. Moore, V.D., *c.*

21st County of London (*First Surrey Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, S. C. Johnston.

22nd County of London (*The Queen's*). *Lt.-Col.*, E. J. Previté, V.D.

23rd County of London
Lt.-Col., B. T. L. Thomson, V.D., *c.*

24th County of London (*The Queen's*). *Lt.-Col.*,

25th County of London (*Cyclists*). *Lt.-Col.*, G. Smith, T.D.

28th County of London (*Artists Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. C. Horsley, V.D., *c.*

Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps. *Lt.-Col.*, H. S. Sankey V.D.

The Monmouthshire Regiment.

1st Batt., *Newport.*
Lt.-Col., J. C. Llewellin.

2nd Batt., *Pontypool.*
Lt.-Col., J. A. Bradney, *c.*

3rd Batt., *Abergavenny.*
Lt.-Col., W. D. Steel, V.D., *c.*

Cyclist Battalions.

THE ESSEX AND SUFFOLK. *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., T. J. Boulter.

THE HIGHLAND. *Birnam.*
Lt.-Col., A. M. B. Grahame.

THE KENT. *Tonbridge.*
Lt.-Col., C. E. Warner, V.D.

THE NORTHERN. *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
Lt.-Col., J. A. York.

WEST INDIA REGIMENT.
(£28,000).

Depôt, *Jamaica.*
Col., Wm. John Chamberlayne.

1st Batt., *Jamaica.*
Lt.-Cols., F. R. Lovebaud.
Adjt., A. C. Adair, *lt.*

2nd Batt., *Sierra Leone.*
Lt.-Cols., L. S. Blackden, *c.*
Adjt.,

WEST AFRICA REGIMEN
(£40,000).

Sierra Leone.
Comdt., H. W. G. Graham, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., C. H. Dinnen, *capt.*

Army Service Corps (£301,000). (3)

Colonel, H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G. A.D.C., *f.m.*

Colonels, G. Stanley, C.B.; L. A. Hope, C.B., A.D.C.; F. W. B. Landon, C.B., *b.g.* (*Inspector, A.S.C.*); G. P. Bourcicault, *b.g.* (*Dir. of Supplies*); T. J. O'Dell, C.B.; F. W. B. Koe, C.B.; G. O. Welch, C.B.; F. C. A. Gilpin; F. Horniblow (*A.S.C. Records*); T. D. Forster, M.V.O.; S. S. Long; G. R. C. Paul, C.M.G.; P. E. F. Hobbs, C.M.G.; G. A. French; W. M. J. Edye; E. A. Bramhall.

Lieut.-Colonels, A. L. Caldwell; C. W. King, M.V.O., *c.*; H. R. H. Jack, C.M.G.; E. T. Buttanshaw, *c.*; H. N. Sargent, D.S.O.; P. O. Sandilands; A. E. Cuming; H. L. Humphreys; St. J. W. T. Parker; A. H. Terry; A. Long, D.S.O.; J. A. R. Purvis; J. S. Moore; W. G. B. Boyce, D.S.O.; R. G. Mathew; A. P. Welman; A. Phelps; E. C. Thring; A. K. Seccombe, D.S.O.; E. E. Carter, C.M.G.; C. M. Ryan, D.S.O.; C. S. Dodgson.

TERRITORIAL FORCE, A.S.C.

East Anglian (*Ilford*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. R. Marchbank, V.D.

Highland (*Perth*). *Lt.-Col.*, G. J. Haynes, T.D.

Home Counties (*Hounslow*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. H. Martin.

East Lancashire (*Manchester*). *Lt.-Col.*, F. T. Prince, V.D.

West Lancashire (*Southport*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. D. Lomas.

1st London (*Woolwich*). *Col.*, T. J. Kearns.

2nd London (*Fulham Road, S.W.*). *Lt.-Col.*, P. H. Dalbiac, *c.*

Lowland (*Glasgow*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. A. Hope, V.D.

North Midland (*Handsworth*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. S. Hooper.

South Midland (*Warwick*). *Lt.-Col.*, C. H. Collis, V.D., *c.*

Northumbrian (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. A. Erskine, V.D., *c.*

West Riding (*York*). *Lt.-Col.*, J.C. Chambers, V.D.

Welsh (*Hereford*). *Lt.-Col.*, T. P. B. Giles.

Wessex (*Exeter*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. L. Cooper.

Army Medical Service (£452,000). (2)

Director-General (*ranking as Lieut.-Gen.*), W. L. GUBBINS, C.B., M.V.O., M.B., K.H.S., *s.g.*

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Surg.-Generals, Sir T. J. Gallwey, K.C.M.G., M.D., F. W. Trevor, C.B., M.B., K.H.S., G. D. Bourke, C.B., K.H.P., J. C. Dorman, C.M.G., M.B., K.H.P., A. T. Sloggett, C.B., W. W. Kenny, M.B., H. R. Whitehead, C.B., O. E. P. Lloyd, V.C., J. G. MacNeece.

Colonels, G. W. Robinson, T. M. Corker, M.D., A. E. J. Croly, R. H. Forman, M.B., J. G. Harwood, E. North, T. F. MacNeece, W. Babtie, V.C., C.M.G., M.B., *s.g.* (*Dep. Dir.*), A. P. O'Connor, C.B., D. Wardrop, C.V.O., M.B., F. B. Maclean, H. W. Murray, M.B., M. W. Kerin, C.B., A. Peterkin, M.B., Sir D. Bruce, C.B., F.R.S., M.B. (*Advisory Board*), L. E. Anderson, H. G. Hathaway, J. R. Dodd, M.B., W. G. Bedford, C.M.G., M.B., R. Jennings, M.D., S. C. B. Robinson, R. W. Ford, D.S.O., H. J. R. Moberley, E. Butt, T. P. Woodhouse, T. J. R. Lucas, C.B., M.B., R. Porter, M.B., W. G. Macpherson, C.M.G., M.B., M. W. O'Keefe, M.D. (*Inspr. of Med. Services*), T. J. O'Donnell, D.S.O., R. H. S. Sawyer, M.B., J. C. Culling.

Lieut.-Colonels, W. J. Baker, S. Townsend, M.D., J. H. A. Rhodes, R. E. R. Morse, T. E. Noding, R. I. D. Hackett, M.D., H. H. Johnston, C.B., M.D., E. J. E. Risk, W. G. Birrell, M.B., F. P. Nichols, M.B., F. J. Lambkin, W. L. Reade, W. Dick, M.B., F. J. Jencken, M.B., F. H. Treherne, H. J. Barratt, H. O. Trevor, A. F. Russell, C.M.G., M.B., W. W. Pike, D.S.O., J. M. Irwin, M.B., F. H. M. Burton, M.D., C. E. Nichol, D.S.O., M.B., S. Westcott, C.M.G., B. M. Skinner, M.V.O., R. Kirkpatrick, C.M.G., M.D., H. S. McGill, C. R. Tyrrell, W. B. Thomson, R. J. Simpson, C.M.G., M.B., T. W. O'H. Hamilton, C.M.G., M.B., R. P. Bond, E. H. L. Lynden Bell, M.B., R. H. Firth, R. R. H. Moore, M.D., A. E. Tate, C. E. Faunce, R. J. Geddes, D.S.O., M.B., D. V. O'Connell, M.D., A. Dodd, G. Wilson, M.B., J. M. Reid, M.D., T. B. Winter, F. S. Heuston, C.M.G., G. F. Gubbin, M. O'D. Braddell, M.B., J. J. C. Donnet, H. M. Sloggett, W. C. Beevor, C.M.G., M.B., J. Maher, G. D. Hunter, D.S.O., H. L. E. White, L. W. Swabey, C. W. S. Magrath, M.D., G. W. Brazier-Creagh, C.M.G., W. A. Morris, H. N. Thompson, D.S.O., M.B., N. Manders, C. Birt, R. S. F. Henderson, M.B., J. R. Forrest, M. W. Russell, H. A. Haines, M.D., G. E. Hale, D.S.O., C. W. Johnson, M.B., A. T. I. Lilly, C. C. Reilly, W. Turner, W. E. Berryman, R. Caldwell, S. Hickson, M.B., H. J. Fletcher, M.B., S. Powell, M.D., F. W. C. Jones, M.B., J. Meek, M.D., A. E. Morris, M.D., W. T. Swan, M.B., R. L. R. Macleod, M.B., G. G. Adams, J. M. F. Shine, M.D., C. T. Blackwell, M.D., N. C. Ferguson, C.M.G., M.B., S. R. Wills, M. L. Hearn, R. H. Hall, M.D., R. G. Hanley, M.B., G. Cree, S. C. Philson, S. G. Allen, J. S. Green, M.B., C. A. Lane, M.B., P. C. H. Gordon, L. T. M. Nash, M. O'Halloran, M.D., J. H. Daly, H. D. Rowan, M.B., H. Carr, M.D., T. Daly, M. J. Sexton, M.D., H. E. Cree, W. H. Starr, A. A. Sutton, D.S.O., M. T. Yarr, C. H. Melville, M.B., H. Cocks, M.B., J. B. Wilson, M.D., F. W. G. Gordon-Hall, M.B., A. Kennedy, H. P. G. Elkington, J. B. W. Buchanan, M.B., H. M. Adamson, M.B., T. G. Lavie, H. H. Brown, M.B., C. H. Burtchaell, M.B., J. J. Gerrard, M.B., J. B. Davidson, M.B., J. Will, M.B., J. Fallon, J. V. Salvage, M.D., A. R. Aldridge, M.B., Sir J. Fayrer, Bt., M.D., C. J. MacDonald, M.D., T. H. F. Clarkson, R. W. Wright, E. Eckersley, M.B., R. J. C. Cottell, D. Hennessy, M.D., D. M. Saunders, M.D., D. M. O'Callaghan, J. F. Donegan, J. Donaldson, H. B. Mathias, D.S.O., G. H. Barefoot, F. R. Newland, M.B., R. J. Windle, M.B., J. J. Russell, M.B., G. F. H. Marks, M.D., R. Holyoake, T. Du B. Whaite, M.B., H. T. Knaggs, M.B., F. S. Le Quesne, V.C., R. H. Penton, D.S.O., A. L. F. Bate, H. W. Austin.

TERRITORIAL FORCE, R.A.M.C.

Mounted Brigade Field Ambulances.

Eastern (*Luton*). *Lt.-Col.*, E. F. Bindloss.

Highland (*Inverness*). *Lt.-Col.*,

London. *Lt.-Col.*, C. Stonham, C.M.G.

Lowland (*Glasgow*). *Lt.-Col.*, R. T. Halliday, M.B.
North Midland (*Handsworth*). *Lt.-Col.*, T. Thompson.
Notts and Derby (*Nottingham*). *Lt.-Col.*, L. W. Pockett, M.D.
South-Eastern (*Margate*).
1st South Midland (*Birmingham*).
2nd South Midland (*Stony Stratford*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. H. Bull, V.D., *c.*
South Wales (*Hereford*).
1st South-Western (*Devizes*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. J. Mackay, M.B.
2nd South-Western (*Frome*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. W. Dalby.
Welsh Border (*Chester*).
Yorkshire (*Wakefield*).

Field Ambulances.

1st East Anglian (*Ipswich*). *Lt.-Col.*, S. S. Hoyland, V.D.
2nd East Anglian (*Norwich*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. H. Stacy.
3rd East Anglian (*Leyton*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. T. Challis, V.D., M.D.
1st Highland (*Aberdeen*). *Lt.-Col.*, F. Kelly, M.D.
2nd Highland (*Aberdeen*).
3rd Highland (*Dundee*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. Kinnear, M.D., V.D.
1st Home Counties (*Maidstone*). *Lt.-Col.*, C. P. Oliver, M.D.
2nd Home Counties (*Canterbury*).
3rd Home Counties (*Surbiton*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. J. de Z. Marshall, V.D.
1st East Lancashire (*Manchester*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. B. Mann.
2nd East Lancashire (*Manchester*).
3rd East Lancashire (*Manchester*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Smith, M.D.
1st West Lancashire (*Liverpool*). *Lt.-Col.*, F. J. Knowles.
2nd West Lancashire (*Liverpool*). *Lt.-Col.*, T. M. Dawson, V.D.
3rd West Lancashire (*St. Helens*). *Lt.-Col.*, R. Jackson, M.B.
1st London (*Bunhill Row*). *Lt.-Col.*, R. R. Sleman, M.D., V.D.
2nd London (*Shaftesbury St., N.*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. N. Brown, M.D.
3rd London (*Calthorpe St.*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. Harper, M.D.
4th London (*Woolwich*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. S. Greenway, M.D.
5th London (*Greenwich Road*). *Lt.-Col.*, C. H. Hartt, V.D., *c.*
6th London ( ). *Lt.-Col.*, E. Lloyd-Williams.
1st Lowland (*Glasgow*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. F. Somerville, M.D.
2nd Lowland (*Glasgow*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. D. Moffat, T.D.
3rd Lowland (*Edinburgh*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. A. Ross, M.B.
1st North Midland (*Derby*).
2nd North Midland (*Leicester*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. P. Peake.
3rd North Midland (*Wolverhampton*). *Lt.-Col.*,
1st South Midland (*Birmingham*). *Lt.-Col.*, C. H. Hawkins.
2nd South Midland (*Birmingham*). *Lt.-Col.*, C. T. Griffiths.
3rd South Midland (*Bristol*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. W. Pritchard, V.D.
1st Northumbrian (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. Clay, M.B.
2nd Northumbrian (*Darlington*). *Lt. Col.*, L. J. Blandford, M.D.
3rd Northumbrian (*Hull*). *Lt.-Col.* H. G. Falkner.
1st West Riding (*Leeds*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. E. L. Wear, M.D.
2nd West Riding (*Leeds*).
3rd West Riding (*Sheffield*). *Lt.-Col.*, T. S. Adair, M.B.
1st Welsh (*Ebbw Vale*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Davies, V.D.
2nd Welsh (*Cardiff*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. W. Sheen, M.D.
3rd Welsh (*Swansea*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. L. Jones.
1st Wessex (*Exeter*). *Lt.-Col.*, R. Pickard, M.D.
2nd Wessex (*Plymouth*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. B. Soltau, M.D.
3rd Wessex (*Portsmouth*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. D. Brook, V.D.

General Hospitals.

1st Eastern (*Cambridge*). J. Griffiths, M.D., *c.*
2nd Eastern (*Brighton*). *Lt.-Col.*, C. J. Jacomb-Hood.
1st London (*Calthorpe Street*). *Lt.-Col.*, C. E. Harrison, C.V.O., M.B., *c.*
2nd London (*Calthorpe Street*). *Lt.-Col.*, C. Godson, M.D., V.D., *surg.-col.*
3rd London (*Ivy Lane*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. Adams, V.D., *surg.-col.*
4th London (*Harley Street*). *Lt. Col.*, A. Thorne, M.B., V.D. *surg.-col.*
1st Northern (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. V. W Rutherford.
2nd Northern (*Leeds*). *Lt.-Col.* E. F. Trevelyan, M.D.
3rd Northern (*Sheffield*). *Lt. Col.*, J. S. White, M.D.
4th Northern (*Lincoln*). *Lt.-Col.* W. H. B. Brook, M.D.
5th Northern (*Leicester*). *Lt.* A. V. Clarke, M.D.
1st Scottish (*Aberdeen*). *Lt.-Col.* J. M. Booth, M.D.
2nd Scottish (*Edinburgh*). *Lt. Col.*, F. W. Thompson, M.B.
3rd Scottish (*Glasgow*). *Lt.-Col.* D. J. MacKintosh, M.V.O., M.
4th Scottish (*Glasgow*). *Lt.-Col.* A. Napier, V.D., M.D., *surg.-co*
1st Southern (*Birmingham*). *Lt Col.*, G. J. Lloyd.
2nd Southern (*Bristol*). *Lt.-Co* J. P. Bush, C.M.G.
3rd Southern (*Oxford*). *Lt.-Col.* G. S. A. Ranking, M.D.
4th Southern (*Plymouth*). *Lt Col.*, C. E. R. Rendle, V.D.
5th Southern (*Gosport*). *Lt.-Co* B. H. Mumby, M.D.
1st Western (*Liverpool*). *Lt.-Co* N. Raw, M.D.
2nd Western (*Manchester*). *Lt Col.*, G. A. Wright, M.B.
3rd Western (*Cardiff*). *Lt.-Co* D. Hepburn, M.D., V.D., *surg col.*

Army Veterinary Service (£55,250).

Director-General (*ranking as Major-General*), R. Pringle, D.S.O., C.B., *hon. m.g.*, War Office, S.W.

Colonels, C. Rutherford, C.M.G., F. W. Forsyke, E. H. Hazelton, L. J. Blenkinsop, D.S.O.

Lieut.-Colonels, A. F. Appleton, C. E. Nuthall, R. W. Raymond, J. Moore, E. R. C. Butler, Taylor, E. W. Larnder.

Continued from p. 226.

Building Works Department.

Supt., Col. A. H. Bagnold, C.B.
Staff Officer, Maj. A. J. Craven, R.E.
1st Asst. Supt., Maj. A. H. Tyler, R.E.
3rd do. do., Hon. Lieut. H. Mitchell, R.E.
Traffic Manager, Lieut. W. D. Beatty, R.E.
Engineer (*Railways*), N. W. J. Gibson, A.M.I.C.E.
Surveyor, G. J. Burns, B.Sc.

Medical Officers (*Royal Arsenal*).

Lt.-Col. T. Du B. Whaite, M.B., R.A.M.C.
Maj. A. E. Master, M.B., R.A.M.C.
Capt. W. R. P. Goodwin, R.A.M.C.

Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, & Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield.

Supt., Bt. Lt.-Col. F. T. Fisher, R.A.
Asst. Supts., Capt. S. C. Halse, R.A.; Capt. C. J. Freeth, R.A.
Danger Buildings Officer, Lt. S. F. Montague, R.A.
2nd Asst. Supt. (*Building Works*), Capt. C. J. Godwin, R.E.
Senior Clerks, F. C. Green (Waltham Abbey); E. Phillips (Enfield).
Clerks, W. J. C. H. Burges (Waltham Abbey); Guilly (Enfield).
Medical Officer, J. Damer Priest, M.D.

Army Chaplains' Department (£68,400). (3)

Chaplain-General (ranking as Major-General), Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor Smith, C.V.O., D.D.

Chaplains to the Forces, 1st Class (ranking as Colonels): Rev. R. F. Collins, D.S.O., **R.C.**, Rev. J. Hackett, D.D., Rev. E. M. Morgan, **R.C.**, Rev. P. F. Raymond, M.A., Rev. J. M. Simms, D.D., **P.**, Rev. F. G. Wright, Rev. W. B. Dowding, Rev. A. A. L. Gedge, M.A., Rev. L. J. Matthews, **R.C.**, Rev. W. F. Sorsbie, M.A., Rev. F. B. N. Norman-Lee, M.A., Rev. R. Armitage, D.S.O., M.A., Rev. S. W. W. Wilkin, Rev. W. C. Haines, Rev. G. H. Andrews, M.A., Rev. T. H. Foulkes, M.A., Rev. R. Moseley, M.A., Rev. J. A. Hatton, M.A., Rev. M. W. Churchward, M.A., Rev. W. J. Ward, B.D.

Chaplains to the Forces, 2nd Class (ranking as Lieut.-Colonels): Rev. E. H. Pulling, Rev. E. G. F. Macpherson, B.A., Rev. R. J. D. Oliver, M.A., Rev. T. Murray, M.A., **P.**, Rev. A. V. C. Hordern, Rev. W. S. Jaffray, **P.**, Rev. J. G. W. Tuckey, M.A., Rev. W. Keatinge, **R.C.**, Rev. J. Blackbourne, B.A., Rev. M. Jones, B.D., Rev. H. Little, B.A., Rev. J. Brough, M.A., Rev. C. F. Baines, M.A., Rev. F. A. Hill, B.A., Rev. E. R. Day, M.A., Rev. E. W. M. Norris, M.A., Rev. F. B. D. Bickerstaffe, Drew, **R.C.**, Rev. T. H. Chapman, B.D., **P.**, Rev. J. Benoy, M.A., Rev. J. T. Bird, M.A., **P.**, Rev. A. G. M. Wetherall, Rev. A. G. Pentreath, D.D., Rev. W. G. Howard, M.A., Rev. A. R. Witt, M.A.

*** Chaplains to the Forces, 3rd Class, rank as *Majors*, and 4th Class as *Captains*. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chaplains are distinguished by the letters **P** and **R.C.**

Army Ordnance Department (£192,100). (3)

Principal Ordnance Officer, C. G. Jeans, *hon. m.g. (ranking as Maj.-Gen.), Woolwich Arsenal.*

HEAD-QUARTERS OF COMPANIES, ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Cape Town; 2 *Aldershot*; 3 *Portsmouth*; 4 *Burscough*; 5 *Chatham*; 6 *Bloemfontein*; 7 *Egypt*; 8 *Gibraltar*; 9 *Pretoria*; 10 *Colchester*; 11 *Stirling*; 12 *Aldershot*; 13 *Aldershot*; 14 *Curragh*; 15 *Dublin*; 16 *York*; 17 *Devonport*; 18 *Dover*; 19 *Aldershot*; 21 *Malta*; 22 *Salisbury Plain*; 23 *Haulbowline*; Depôt Co., *Woolwich*.

Ordnance Officers, 1st Class, T. P. Battersby, *b.g.* (*Inspr. Gen.*), R. T. H. Law, *c.*, G. J. Butcher, C.B., *c.*, H. W. N. S. Smyth, *c.*, R. Crawford, *c.*, R. W. M. Jackson, C.B., *c.*, E. H. Seymour, *c.*, F. J. Angell, *c.*, R. H. B. Taylor, *c.*, F. W. McT. Bunny, *c.*

Ordnance Officers, 2nd Class, E. D. Caird, *l.c.*, C. M. Mathew, W. Lambert, *c.*, H. W. Perry, *c.*, H. D. E. Parsons, C.M.G., *c.*, C. Hall, *l.c.*, H. A. Anley, *l.c.*, T. W. Hale, *l.c.*, W. Moore-Lane, *l.c.*, T. B. Nowlan, *l.c.*, H. Waring, *l.c.*, A. Y. Barton, *l.c.*, C. C. Wrigley, *l.c.*, J. C. Thorp, *l.c.*, W. T. Davies, *l.c.*, R. K. Scott, D.S.O., *l.c.*, P. A. Bainbridge, *l.c.*, H. S. Langhorne, *l.c.*, W. H. U. Smith, D.S.O., *l.c.*, M. H. Egan, *l.c.*, L. Tufnel, *l.c.*

Ordnance Officers, 3rd Class, 29.

Ordnance Officers, 4th Class, 60.

Army Pay Department.

Colonels, A.P.D. (Chief Paymasters), R. M. Ireland, C.M.G., F. H. Haynes, F. G. Hamley, C.M.G., S. S. C. Dolby, C. A. Bray, C.M.G., G. C. Fuller, J. S. Gaussen, E. L. R. Thackwell, G. D. Collings, D.S.O., H. J. Thwaytes, F. G. B. Smerdon, W. C. Minchin, J. Lowry, F. W. Hill, E. W. Newland, J. T. Carter, G. B. Smith.

Lieut.-Colonels. A.P.D. (Staff Paymasters), H. A. Eyre, L. P. Ditmas, A. G. B. Stubbs, E. C. Eicke, W. J. F. Morgan, G. P. B. Molyneux, H. D. Stacpole, A. H. Magee, G. B. Smith, R. B. Patten, A. G. Inglis, L. Dorling, D.S.O., P. S. Dyson, Sir J. E. S. Maclure, Bt., W. F. Trevelyan, A. F. Pereira, G. E. G. W. Bird, G. L. Jennings - Bramley, W. G. S. Benson, G. W. Fitton, R. T. M. Lethbridge, J. O'Hara, R. A. Vowell, W. C. Woollett, A. F. H. Cox, P. de S. Bass, I. T. Owen, H. C. B. Payne, H. Q. Pinhorn, A. W. B. Buckle, A. B. Morgan, W. B. Lauder, C. H. Moore, A. Haynes, A. M. Sugden, G. G. O'N. Ray, R. S. Ruston, A. B. Nolan, C. I. Scott, F. H. Mackenzie, C. V. Hale, G. W. G. Brett, W. G. C. Feilden.

Channel Islands Militia (£8,150).

THE ROYAL MILITIA OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

Lt.-Gov. Comg., A. N. Rochfort, C.B., *m.g.*

A.A.G., J. W. Godfray, C.V.O., *c.*

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col. in comd., H. O'B. Owen, *c.*

Adjt., L. J. R. Connolly, *capt.*, R.A.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st (West) Battalion.

Lt.-Col., C. M. Sumner, *c.*

Adjt., A. G. L'E. Le Gallais, *capt.*

2nd (East) Battalion.

Lt.-Col. in comd., R. F. Lindsell, C.B., *c.*

Adjt., H. F. C. Chetwood-Aiken, *capt.*

3rd (South) Battalion.

Lt.-Col. in comd., T. M. Bagnall.

Adjt., W. Dugmore, *capt.*

ROYAL GUERNSEY.

Lt.-Gov. Comg., R. Auld, C.B., *m.g.* [A.D.C., *c.*

D.A.A.G., J. E. Le Mottée, *c.*

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col., R. F. McCrea, *c.*

Adjt., R. M. Powell, *capt.* R.A.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

Lt.-Col., W. A. Frere, *c.*

Adjt., M. D. Carey, *capt.*

2nd Battalion.

Lt.-Col., J. Macartney, *c.*

Adjt., R. J. P. D. Aldridge, *capt.*

Malta Militia (£12,550).

ROYAL ALDERNEY.

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col., W. G. de Jersey, *c.*

Adjt., F. J. N. Smyth, *capt.* R.A.

THE KING'S OWN MALTA REGIMENT.

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Cols., H. W. Engerer (1); A. Briffa (2).

Adjts., J. E. S. Woodman, *capt.* (1); E. A. A. de Salis, D.S.O., *capt.* (2).

BERMUDA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Maj., R. W. Appleby.

Adjt., A. G. Joiner, *capt.*

Royal Marines (£732,439).

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
D.A.G., Sir W. T. Adair, K.C.B., *m.g.*
A.A.G., E. P. Brittan, *c.*
D.A.A.G., J. M. Rose, *l.c.*

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

General, W. Campbell, C.B.
Lt.-Gen., J. B. Leefe.
Maj.-Gen., W. C. Nicholls.
Col. Comdt., J. H. Bor, C.M.G., A.D.C.
Col. and Com., W. I. Eastman.
Lt.-Cols., A. Orford, *c.*; H. L. Talbot, *c.*; *H. D. Drake, c.*; *G. G. Aston*, C.B., *b.g.*; *E. P. Brittan, c.*; A. Paris, C.B., *c.*; G. M. Campbell.
Adjt., R. E. Kilvert, *capt.*

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Generals, F. Baldwin; R. B. Kirchhoffer.
Lieut.-Gens., H. St. G. Schomberg, C.B.; T. W. Dowding; R. Pine Coffin.
Major-Gens., Sir W. T. Adair, K.C.B.; H. C. Eagles; A. F. Gatliff; E. A. Wylde; E. L. McCausland; H. C. Money, C.B.

1ST DIVISION—Chatham.

Col. Com., J. F. Daniell, *c.*
Col. and Com., J. H. Swanton, *c.*
Lieut.-Cols., C. Field; C. McN. Parsons; E. G. Lywood.
Adjt., W. H. P. Richards, *capt.*

2ND DIVISION—Portsmouth.

Col. Com., F. G. Cotter.
Col. and Com., C. H. Kennedy, *c.*
Lt.-Cols., E. C. B. Roe, *c.*; A. E. Marchant, C.B., A.D.C., *c.*; F. W. Luard.
Adjt., E. F. P. Sketchley, *lt.*

3RD DIVISION—Plymouth.

Col. Com., C. G. Brittan.
Col. and Com., C. L. Gordon.
Lt.-Cols., C. E. E. Curtoys; E. E. Chown; R. D. Beith.
Adjt., J. Macnair-Smith, *capt.*

DEPÔT—Deal.

Col. Com., J. R. Johnstone, C.B., *c.*
Col. and Com., J. R. H. Oldfield.
Lt.-Col., D. Mercer.
Adjt., M. C. Festing, *capt.*

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR—(1349).

Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, Maj.-Gen. Edward Henry Courtney, C.V.O., R.E.

Royal Foundation.

Swinfen, Col. Frederick Hay.
Bolton, Major H. F. Somerset.
Watson, Major Stephen.
Battye, Lt.-Col. Montague McP.
Somerset, Col. Henry Geo. E.
Dale, Major Clement Headington
Norton, Major Charles G. Campbell.
Hervey, Col. T. G. O'Donoghue.
Bayley, Capt. E. R. W.
Moffatt, Lt.-Col. Wm. Henry.
Bedingfeld, Major E. G.
Poole, Major A. E.

Lower Foundation.

Broun, Lt.-Col. M. C.
Hasted, Capt. E. G.
Anderson, Lt.-Col. J. G.
Money, Lt.-Col. A. C.
Frend, Lt.-Col. G.

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS—(1509).

Captain, The Lord Denman, K.C.V.O.
Lieutenant, Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham, C.V.O.
Standard-Bearer, Col. Sir Aubone George Fife, C.V.O.
Colonels, Cooch, Owen, C. C. Gore, Hume, Kelsey, Sir C. W. Murray, C.B., Keppel, Lloyd, M.V.O., Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C., Burn, Durand, C.B., Howard, C.B., Paget, Viscount Maitland, Gore-Brown, St. J. Gore, C.B.
Lt.-Cols., Mildmay, Davidson, Hill, Hornsby-Drake, Barrington-Kennett, Gore (G. A. E.), Brooke-Hunt, Spragge, D.S.O., Scott, Newton Villiers, Berkeley, Agnew, M.V.O.
Majors, Hon. W. C. Rowley, Edwards, *V.C.* MacDougall, MacRae-Gilstrap, Ricardo Milner.
Captains, Waller, M.V.O., Liddell, Hon. L. Campbell, Towse, *V.C.*
Clerk of Cheque & Adjutant, Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher C.V.O.
Sub-Officer, Lt.-Col. John Glas Sandeman, M.V.O.
Gentlemen on Half-Pay, Cols. Master, C.B. Brown.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD—(1485).

Captain, The Lord Allendale. *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir R. Hennell, C.V.O. *Ensign*, Major E. H. Elliot, M.V.O. *Clerk of Cheque and Adjutant*, Capt. H. French. *Exons*, Col. Hon. F. L. I Colborne; Col. F. B. de Sales La Terrière Capt. C. W. McRae; Lt.-Col. J. C. Wray, M.V.O

THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND.

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS—(1676 & 1703).

Captain General, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T., *l.c.*
Captains, Earl of Wemyss, G.C.V.O., *c.*; Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., *c.*; Earl of Haddington, K.T., *c.*; Earl of Home, K.T., *c.*
Lieutenants, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.; Lord Polwarth; Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., *c.*
Ensigns, Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T.; Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., *c.*; Earl of Dalkeith; Duke of Abercorn, K.G., *c.*
Brigadiers, J. T. Hutchison; Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G., *c.*; Lord Saltoun, *l.c.*; Lord Elphinstone; Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bt., M.V.O., *c.* Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., *c.*; Earl of Stair, *l.c.* Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., *c.*; R. C. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., *c.*; Hon. H. H. Dalrymple, *l.c.*; Earl of Mar and Kellie, *c.*; Sir R. Dundas, Bt., *l.c.*; Lord Newlands.
Adjutant, R. G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., *c.*
Surgeon, W. A. Jamieson, M.D.

NAVY PAY (ANNUAL).

Exclusive of Allowances.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, £2,190. Admiral, £1,825. Vice-Admiral, £1,460. Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Commodore (1st class), £1,095. Captain of the Fleet, £1,095. Captain, first 75, £602; second 75, £502; remainder, £411. Staff Captain, £511. Commander, £401. Lieutenant-in-Command, £201 to £310. Lieutenant, £182 to £292. Sub-Lieutenant, £91. Midshipman, £32. Naval Cadet, £18. Carpenter Lieutenant, £237 to £273 15s. Commissioned Warrant Officers, £183 to £219. Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter, and Head Wardmaster, £100 to £164. Various Ratings, £9 to £136. Able, Ordinary, and Leading Seaman, £23 to £36.

Engineer Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Engineer Captain, £638 to £730. Engineer Commander, £438 to £602. Engineer Lieutenant, £182 to £365 (or £264 to £301). Engineer Sub-Lieutenant, £137. Chief Artificer Engineer, £210 to £246. Artificer Engineer, £155 to £192.

Chaplain, £219 to £401. Secretary, £274 to £548. Paymaster-in-Chief, £694. Paymaster, £274 to £602. Assistant ditto, £91 to £237. Clerk, £73. Assistant Clerk, £46.

Naval Instructor, £219 to £401. Chief Schoolmaster, £201. Head Schoolmaster, £137 to £155.

Inspector-Gen., £1,300; charge pay, £182 10s. Deputy Insp.-Gen., £766 10s.; charge pay, £137. Fleet-Surgeon, £493 to £657; extras, £46 to £91. Staff-Surgeon, £365 to £438; extras, £46 to £91. Surgeon, £256 to £310.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Santon, Mackrell, & Co., 3 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.
Burnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.
Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.
Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.

ARMY AGENTS.

1. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.
2. Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, S.W.
3. Sir C. R. M'Grigor, Bt., & Co., 25 Charles Street, S.W.

ARMY PAY.

a DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT), EXCLUSIVE OF ALLOWANCES.

	Household Cavalry.		R. Horse Artillery.		Line Cavalry.		Royal Field Artillery.		(b) Royal (Garrison) Artillery.		Royal Engineers.*		Foot Guards.†		Infantry.		(c) A.S.C.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel	24	6	24	9	24	6	23	0	19	6	18	0	18	0	23	0	18	0
Major	15	6	18	6	15	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	13	7	13	7	13	7
Captain	13	6	15	0	13	0	11	7	11	7	11	7	11	7	11	7	11	7
Lieutenant	9	0	8	10	7	8	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	6	6	6	6	6
Second Lieutenant	6	8	7	8	6	8	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	3	5	3	5	3
Adjutant, if Captain	2	6	2	6	5	0	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	5	0	2	6
,, if Lieutenant	3	6	2	6	5	0	2	6	2	6	2	6	3	6	5	0	3	6
Riding-Master	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	.....		10	6	.....		.....		10	6
Quartermaster	10	6	10	6	10	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	0	9	0	9	6
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	5	10	6	0	5	4	5	10	5	10	6	0	5	2	5	0	5	6
Bandmaster	5	6	.....		5	6	.....		6	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	.....	
Armr.-Sergt. (Corp.-Major)	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	6	4	0	4	0	4	3
Battery Sergt. Major, do. Q.-M. Sergt.	.....		4	4	.....		4	2	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Squad. Sergt. Maj. (Corp.-Maj.)	4	6	.....		4	4	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Troop & Coy. Sergt. (Corp.) Major	.....		.....		.....		.....		4	0	3	9	.....		.....		4	3
Colour Sergeant	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		3	8	3	6	2	0
Sergeant (Corporal of Horse)	3	0	3	4	2	8	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	6	2	4	2	7
Corporal	2	8	2	8	2	0	2	6	2	6	2	6	1	9	1	8	1	9
Bombardier, Second Corporal	.....		2	5	.....		2	3	2	3	2	2	.....		.....		.....	
Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer	2	4½	2	2	1	9½	2	0	2	0	.....		.....		.....		.....	
Shoeing and Carriage Smith	2	3	2	2	1	8	2	0	2	0	2	0	.....		.....		.....	
Trumptr., Bugler, Drumr. & Fifer	1	11	2	0	1	4	1	2½	1	2½	1	1½	1	2	1	1	.....	
Gunner, Sapper, Private	1	9	1	4	1	2	1	2½	1	2½	1	1½	1	1	1	0	1	2
Driver	.....		1	3	.....		1	2½	1	2½	1	1½	.....		.....		1	2

* In addition to "Engineer's pay:" Lt.-Col., 14s.; Maj., 9s.; Capt., 6s.; Lt. and and Lt., 4s.
† In addition to "Guard's pay:" Col., £250; Lt.-Col., £200; Maj., £170; Capt., £140; Lt. and and Lt., £70 *pr. ann.*
‡ In addition to regimental pay.
(*a*) In addition Proficiency Pay (6*d.* and 3*d.* a day) to Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.
(*b*) In addition Armament Pay: Lt.-Col., 5s.; Maj., 3s. 6*d.*; Capt., 3s.; Lt. and and Lt., 2s.
(*c*) In addition Corps Pay: Lt.-Col., 6s.; Maj., 5s. 4*d.*; Capt., 4s.; Lt., 3s. 6*d.*; and Lt., 2s. 6*d.*

The Union Jack Club, 91A Waterloo Road, London, S.E.

Patron-in-Chief, HIS MAJESTY THE KING. *Patroness-in-Chief*, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Patron, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. *Patroness*, H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Object.—To promote the welfare and ameliorate the condition of sailors, soldiers, and marines; to maintain and conduct a residential club for their use, and to provide a club-house and all conveniences in connexion therewith.

The Union Jack Club was opened on 1st July, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. The Club, which is run on ordinary club lines, was erected by public subscription as a national memorial to sailors, soldiers, and marines who had died in the service of their country, for the use of Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men in the Royal Navy, Army, and Royal Marines. The accommodation now includes 355 separate bedrooms, baggage room, baths, billiard-room (6 tables), barber's shop, dining-room, library and reading-room, smoking-room, coffee and writing-room, bicycle-shed, lockers, &c., &c. Since the opening of the Club to the 31st Oct., 1910, sleeping accommodation for 227,047 has been provided, of whom 114,044 were sailors and marines, and 113,003 soldiers. The need for additional bedrooms became so urgent that the extension wing, containing 147 extra rooms, was built in 1910. Notwithstanding this extension wing, the demand for bedrooms at holiday times and many week-ends is far in excess of the 355 available, and numbers have to be sent to selected lodging-houses and hotels in the neighbourhood. Great use of the Club is also constantly made for a few hours by service men passing through London. An annual report and balance sheet is issued every year and sent to all representative members, who consist of Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, N.C.O.'s, or men elected by the various ships and regiments, and to the individual members of the Association, together with a notice convening the Annual General Meeting in May.

Subject to the control of the Council, the affairs of the Club are managed by a General Committee, which includes six Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, N.C.O.'s, or men, who are elected annually from amongst the members.

A scheme is in process of being worked out, to which it is expected practical effect will be given in the near future, to provide a hostel for the wives and children of members when staying in, or passing through, London.

President of Council and Chairman of Committee, Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. *Vice-President*, F. C. Wallis, F.R.C.S. *Hon. Treasurer*, G. J. Marjoribanks. *Comptroller and Secretary*, Major E. F. O. Gascoigne, D.S.O. *Telegrams*, "Anchorable, London." *Telephone*, Central 14298.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

*** *For full particulars see* "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399). *Tria juncta in uno.* (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged twelve times since.)—THE SOVEREIGN; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field-Marshal* H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar and Secretary*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Charles George Barrington, C.B.; *Chancery*, The Lord Chamberlain's Dept. —G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (*m*) or (*c*) for Mil. or Civ. Division.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861). *Heaven's Light our Guide.*—THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), Spencer Harcourt Butler, C.I.E.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.—G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818). *Auspicium melioris ævi.*—THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master and First or Principal Knight Grand Cross*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, His Grace The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Secretary*, Sir F. J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; *King of Arms*, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar*, Sir C. P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Officer of Arms*, Sir William Alexander Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878). (Since enlarged five times.) *Imperatoris auspiciis.*—THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being.—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896). —THE SOVEREIGN; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse. —G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood, and, strictly speaking, now rank as a Degree. Following on the establishment of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, the Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights Bachelor" was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*President*, Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir William Bull, Kt., M.P.; *Hon. Secretary*, Willoughby Bullock, Esq.; *Offices and Library*, 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

*The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses marked * in the following pages preferred several years ago to take, in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income; they are consequently suffering more or less from the agricultural depression of recent years.*

*Canterbury. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., G.C.V.O. (*cons.* 1891), 1903. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.) [Signs Randall Cantuar.]
Bishop of Dover, Rt. Rev. Wm. Walsh, D.D. (1898).
Bishop of Croydon, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira (1904).
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903) £1,600.

Canons Residentiary (each £800).

A. J. Mason, D.D. 1895
Bishop of Dover...1897
Archd. Spooner ...1900
Edwd. Moore, D.D....1903
Edwd. A. Stuart, M.A. 1907
William Danks, M.A. 1907

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Dover, D.D., *Canterbury* 1897
Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, *Maidstone*.....1900

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 152.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C.
Commissary of Diocese, T. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Principal Reg. of Province and Diocese, Harry Wilmot Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.
Apparitor-General, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart.
Legal Secs., H.W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

*York. £10,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (*cons.* 1901) 1909. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor:]
Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, Rt. Rev. Robert JarrattCrosthwaite, D.D. (BoltonPercy, York) 1889
Bp. Suff. of Hull, Rt. Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D. (The Vicarage, Hessle, Hull) 1910
Bp. Suff. of Sheffield, Rt. Rev. J. N. Quirk, D.D. (1901) (St. Mark's Vicarage, Sheffield).
Dean, VeryRev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D. (1880) £2,000
Canons Resident (each £700, red. temp. to £350).

John Watson, M.A. 1896
W. H. Hutchings, M.A. 1906
George Austen, M.A. 1908
A. D. Tupper-Carey, M.A. 1910

Organist, Thomas Tertius Noble.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Beverley, D.D., *York*.....1884
Ven. John Rashdall Eyre, M.A., *Sheffield*.....1897
Ven. Charles C. Mackarness, M.A., *East Riding* 1898
Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A., *Cleveland* 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 632; *Curates, &c.*, 250.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibden, K.C.
Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C., M.P.
Registrar and Secretary, Henry Arthur Hudson, York.

London. £10,000.

Bp. Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury) (*cons.* 1897), 1901. (St. James's Square; Fulham Palace, S.W.) [Signs A. F. London.]

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D. (*cons.* 1906) 1908
Islington, Rt. Rev. C. H. Turner, D.D. 1898
Kensington, Rt. Rev. F. E. Ridgeway, D.D....1911
Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev. Thomas E. Wilkinson, D.D. ...1886 (Bradford Court, Taunton.)
Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Robert Gregory, D.D. (1891), Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

H. Scott-Holland, D.D. '84
W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890
Archd. Sinclair, D.D. 1889
S. A. Alexander, M.A. 1909
Organist, Sir George Clement Martin, Mus.D., M.V.O.

Archdeacons:

Ven. William M. Sinclair, D.D. *London* (1889)
Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, D.D., *Middlesex* (1903) £333

Beneficed Clergy, 561; *Curates, &c.*, 1015.

Chancellor of Dioc., Thos. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. W. Lee, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.
Secs. and Chapter Clerk, Harry Wilmot Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D. 1902

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

R. Duckworth, D.D. 1875
Archd. Wilberforce 1894
H. H. Henson, D.D... 1900
H. C. Beeching, D.Litt. 1902
S. A. Barnett, M.A. 1906

Sub-Dean, Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D., C.V.O.
Archdeacon, Ven. Basil Wilberforce, D.D..... 1900
Receiver-General & Chapter Clerk, G. H. Radcliffe.
Precentor, Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.
Organist, Sir John Fredk. Bridge, Mus.D., M.V.O.

Durham. £7,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D. 1901 (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Handley Dunelm.]
Bp. Suff. of Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Geo. Nickson, LL.D. 1906
Dean, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D. £3,000 1894

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archdcn. Watkins 1880
Dr. George Body ...1883
Dr. R. J. Knowling 1905
Bp. of Jarrow 1906
Dr. A. H. Cruickshank 1910

Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Hen. Wm. Watkins, D.D., *Durham* 1880
Ven. Edwin Price, M.A., *Auckland*.....1908

Beneficed Clergy, 245; *Curates, &c.*, 254.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Winchester. £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D. (*cons.* 1901), 1903. (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Herbert E. Winton.]
Bp. Suff. of Southampton, Rt. Rev. Jas. Macalthur, D.D. (*cons.* 1898) (Basset, Southampton) ...1903
Bp. Suff. of Guildford, Rt. Rev. J. H. G. Randolph, D.D. (Wonersh, Guildford) 1909
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. M. Furneaux, D.D. ...1903
Canons Res., each £420 to £450 (*nominally* £510).

P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A. 1901
Archd. Fearon, D.D. 1906
Vernon F. Storr, M.A. 1907
Archd. Robinson, M.A. 1908
J. Vaughan, M.A. ... 1909

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Wm. Andrewes Fearon, D.D., *Winchester* 1903
Bishop of Southampton, *Isle of Wight* 1906
Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A., *Surrey*.....1908

Beneficed Clergy, 571; *Curates, &c.*, 450.

Chancellor, Harold Carlyon Gore-Browne, M.A.
Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.
Surrey Regist. W. P. Moore, Doctors' Commons, E.C.
Secretaries, H. W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Hbt. Williams, D.D. 1899
(Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge.)
Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A.(1903) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Arch. Morgan, M.A. 1902 | Archd. Lloyd Jones, M.A. 1906
E. Hughes, B.A. ... 1903 | E. T. Davies, B.A. 1906
Organist, Roland Rogers, Mus.Doc., £120.
Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).
Ven. John Morgan, M.A., *Bangor* 1902
Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A., *Merioneth* 1906
Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates*, &c., 70.
Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. ...1909
Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

Ep., Rt. Rev. George W. Kennion, D.D. (*cons.* 1882) 1894
(The Palace, Wells.) [Signs G. W. Bath: & Well:]
Dean, Very Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D. (1891) £1,000
Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).
C. M. Church, M.A. 1867 | Bp. Stirling, D.D....1901
T. S. Holmes, M.A. 1899 | E. J. Harford, M.A. 1903
Organist, Rev. T. H. Davies, Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Frederick A. Brymer, M.A., *Wells*.....1899
Ven. William Henry Askwith, M.A., *Taunton* 1903
Ven. Lancelot J. Fish, M.A., *Bath* 1909
Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates*, &c., 136.
Chancellor, Francis H. E. Errington.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, Rd. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Birmingham. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D. (*cons.* 1902) 1905
(Bishop's Croft, Birmingham.)
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. W. O. Burrows, M.A., *Birmingham* 1904
Ven. C. M. Owen, M.A., *Aston* 1906
Beneficed Clergy, 145; *Curates*, &c., 186.
Organist, E. Stephenson.
Chancellor, John S. Dugdale, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke.

Bristol. £3,000 (*reconstituted* 1897).

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George F. Browne, D.D. (*cons.* 1895). (The Palace, Bristol) 1897
Dean, Very Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D. (1891) £1,400
Canons Residentiary (each £650).
Archdn. Robeson...1884 | Archdn. Stewart... 1904
Archdn. Tetley.....1892 | Reg. T. Talbot, D.D. 1906
Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. R. Stewart, M.A., *North Wilts* 1904
Ven. J. C. Tetley, D.D., *Bristol* 1909
Beneficed Clergy, 180; *Curates*, &c., 104.
Chancellor, Arthur Becher Ellicott, M.A.....1891
Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Carlisle. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. W. Diggle, D.D. 1905
(Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs J. W. Carlisl.]
Bishop Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Campbell West-Watson, D.D. (The Abbey, Carlisle) 1909
Dean, Very Rev. William Barker, D.D. (1908) £1,080
Canons Residentiary (each £530).
Archd. Prescott, D.D. '70 | H. Rawnsley, M.A. 1909
R. Bower, M.A.....1902 | Bp. of Barrow, D.D. 1909
Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.B.
Archdeacons.
Ven. John Eustace Prescott, D.D., *Carlisle* ...1883
Ven. Wm. Sherwen, M.A., *Westmorland* (1901) £200
Ven. H. E. Campbell, M.A., *Furness* (1905)...£200
Beneficed Clergy, 291; *Curates*, &c., 95.
Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

*Chester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D....1889
(The Palace, Chester.) [Signs F. J. Cestr.]
Dean, Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886)...£1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
Archd. Barber, M.A. 1886 | Arthur Gore, D.D. 1893
A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | F. W. Spurling, M.A. 1907
Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Edward Barber, M.A., *Chester* 1886
Ven. A. M. Wood, M.A., *Macclesfield*.....1904
Beneficed Clergy, 270; *Curates*, &c., 197.
Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, S.W.
Chapter Clerk, C. Coppack.

*Chichester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ridgeway, D.D. 1908
(The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs C. J. Cicestr.]
Bishop Suffragan of Lewes, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D. (Hove Vicarage, Brighton) 1909
Dean, Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. (1902) £680
Canons Residentiary (each £340).
R. E. Sanderson, D.D. 1889 | Hy. D. Jones, M.A. 1900
A. M. Deane, M.A. 1897 | J. H. Masters, M.A. 1902
Organist, F. J. W. Crowe.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Edwd. Leighton Elwes, M.A., *Chichester* 1903
Ven. Theodore T. Churton, M.A., *Lewes* 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 377; *Curates*, &c., about 188.
Chancellor, Thos. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, W. B. B. Freeland, Chichester.

Ely. £5,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D. ...1905
(The Palace, Ely.)
Dean, Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1906) £1,320
Canons Residentiary (each £620).
W. Emery, B.D. ... 1870 | R. H. Kennett, B.D. 1903
E. C. Lowe, D.D.... 1873 | M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. 1905
V. H. Stanton, D.D. 1889 | B. W. Randolph, D.D. 1910
Organist, Archibald Wayet Wilson, Mus.D.
Archdeacons.
Ven. William Cunningham, D.D. *Ely* (1907) £600
Ven. Fras. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., *Hunts* (1874) £200
Ven. George Hodges, M.A., *Sudbury* (1902) £200
Rt. Rev. Bishop Noel Hodges, D.D., *Bedford* (1910) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 565; *Curates*, &c., 230.
Chancellor, George J. Talbot, M.A.
Registrar and Secretary, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Exeter. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Archibald Robertson, D.D. 1903
(The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs A. Exon:]
Bishop Suffragan of Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. 1897
Dean, Bishop of Marlborough, D.D. (1900)...£2,000
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Bishop Trefusis.....1889 | W. E. Pryke, M.A. 1907
W. J. Edmonds, B.D. 1890 | Archd. Sanders ...1909
Organist, Daniel Joseph Wood, Mus.D.
Archdeacons.
Ven. F. Arthur Sanders, M.A., *Exeter* (1909) £50
Bishop Trefusis, D.D., *Barnstaple* (1909).....£200

Ven. A. H. Simms, M.A., *Totnes* (1910) £200
Benefices, 515; *Incumbents*, 494; *Curates*, &c., abt. 300.
Chanc., Sir C. E. H. Chadwick-Healey, K.C.B., K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, A. J. Mackey, M.A., Exeter.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Gloucester. £4,300.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, D.D., 1905. (Palace, Gloucester.)
Dean, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D. (1886) £1,050
Canons Residentiary (each £475).

M. F. St. John, D.D. 1884 | Bp. Mitchinson, D.C.L. 1899
H. R. Hayward ... 1898 | Mowbray Trotter, M.A. 1904
C. H. Ridsdale, M.A., 1909 (*Canon Missioner*).
Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £250.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Edward C. Scobell, M.A., *Gloucester* 1903
Ven. John Stewart Sinclair, M.A. *Cirencester* 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 320; *Curates*, &c., 90.
Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., Arthur B. Ellicott, M.A. 1891
Regist. & Sec., F. Hannam-Clark, N.P. (Gloucester).

Hereford. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Percival, D.D. 1895
(The Palace, Hereford.)
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Mather, D.D., The Rectory, Hampton Bishop (*cons.* 1897) 1904
Dean, Very Rev. Hon. James Wentworth Leigh, D.D., F.S.A. (1894) £1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £450).

Chas. S. Palmer, M.A. 1892 | A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909
F. M. Williams, M.A. 1896 | H. Rashdall, M.A. 1910
W. W. Capes, M.A. 1903
Organist, George Robertson Sinclair, Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. A. L. Oldham, D.D., *Ludlow* 1904
Ven. F. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A. *Hereford* 1910
Beneficed Clergy, 352; *Curates*, &c., 81.
Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, James Beresford Atlay, M.A.
Dep. do. and Sec., Henry Child Beddoe, Hereford.
Lond. Sec., H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

Lichfield. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. and Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D. (The Palace, Lichfield) 1891
Dean, Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. (1909) £1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Chas. Bodington ...1888 | Archd. Hodgson ...1907
C. Mortimer, M.A. ....1890 | Bishop of Stafford 1909
Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus.B.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Robert Hodgson, M.A., *Stafford* 1898
Ven. Charles Bulmer Maude, M.A., *Salop* 1896
Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A., *Stoke-on-Trent* 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 451; *Curates*, &c., 282.
Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A.
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Sec., R. R. Redmayne, LL.B., The Close, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edward Lee Hicks, D.D. 1910
(The Old Palace, Lincoln.)
Bishop Suffragan of Grantham, Right Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, D.D. 1905
Dean, Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. (1910) ...£2,000
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archdcn. Kaye, M.A. 1863 | J. H. Crowfoot, M.A. 1898
E. T. Leeke, M.A. ....1877 | Archdeacon Bond ...1902
Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus.Doc.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Wm. Fredk. John Kaye, M.A., *Lincoln* 1863
Ven. John Bond, M.A., *Stow* (£200) 1897
Benefices, 581; *Curates*, &c., 122.
Chancellor, Geo. John Talbot, 4 Eaton Terrace, S.W.
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

Liverpool. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. ...1900
(Palace, 19 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.)
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Thos. John Madden, *Liverpool* 1906
Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner, *Warrington* 1906
Beneficed Clergy, 216; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates*, &c., 220
Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D., D.C.L.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co. Church House, Liverpool.

Llandaff. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D., 1905. (The Palace, Llandaff.)
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Harrison Davey, M.A. (1897) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Archdeacon Bruce 1885 | W. Lewis, M.A. ...1903
Archdcn. Edmondes 1897 | C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. 1903
Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.B., £140.
Archdeacons (Canonries attached).
Ven. Frederick Wm. Edmondes, M.A., *Llandaff* 1897
Ven. Wm. Conybeare Bruce, M.A., *Monmouth* 1886
Beneficed Clergy, 261; *Curates*, &c., 250.
Chancellor, John Sankey, M.A., K.C., Cardiff 1909
Secretary, Registrar, and Apparitor-General, Frederick J. Smith.
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Manchester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, D.D. (*cons.* 1894) 1903
(Bishops' Court, Higher Broughton, Manchester.)
Bishop Suffragan of Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn, D.D. ..... (1909) £1,900
Bishop Suffragan of Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. 1909
Dean, Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. (1906) £1,500
Canons Residentiary (each £850).

Jas. D. Kelly, M.A. 1884 | E. S. Richardson, M.A. 1909
J. J. Scott, M.A. ...1903 | J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1910
Organist, S. H. Nicholson, M.A., Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. R. C. Fletcher, M.A., *Blackburn* 1901
Ven. W. C. Allen, M.A., *Manchester* 1909
Ven. Phipps John Hornby, M.A., *Lancaster* ...1909
Ven. A. F. Clarke, M.A., *Rochdale* 1910
Beneficed Clergy, 564; *Curates*, &c., about 360.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar & Secretary, Edward P. Charlewood, M.A.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 15 South King Street, Manchester.

Newcastle. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Norman D. J. Straton, D.D. (*cons.* 1892), 1907. (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)
Archdeacons.
Ven. H. B. Hodgson, M.A. (£200), *Lindisfarne* 1904
Ven. J. Henderson, D.D., *Northumberland* ...1905
Canons Residentiary.

E. J. Gough, D.D. (£300) 1900 | Archd. Henderson (£500) 1906
H. B. Southwell, M.A. (£500) .....1901 | J. M. Lister, D.D. (£300) 1906

† Together with Rectories attached to each Canonry.

Organist, John E. Jeffries, F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 177 ; *Chaplains*, 9 ; *Curates*, 130.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.
London Sec., M. Barlow, LL.D., 2 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

*Norwich. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., C.V.O. 1910 (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norvic.]
Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1903
Dean, Very Rev. H. R. Wakefield, D.D. (1909) £1,600
Canons Residentiary (each £800).

W. Hay M. H. Aitken, M.A. 1900	Archdeacon Westcott 1909
C. H. W. Johns, M.A. '09	Bp. of Thetford ... 1910

Organist, F. Bates, Mus.Doc., £200.
Archdeacons.
Ven. C. d'Aguilar Lawrence, M.A., *Suffolk* (1900) £184
Ven. Sidney Pelham, M.A., *Norfolk* (1901) ... £200
Bishop of Thetford, D.D., *Lynn* (1903) £200
Ven. F. B. Westcott, M.A., *Norwich* (1910) ... £200
Beneficed Clergy, 914 ; *Curates*, &c., 180.
Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bolingbroke, Norwich.
London Sec., Harry W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Oxford. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Francis Paget, D.D. 1901
(Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs F. Oxon.]
Bishop Suffragan of Reading (vacant) ....
Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, D.D. (1901) £3,000
Canons Residentiary (£1,200—£1,500).

S. R. Driver, D.D. ... 1882	R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903
W. Sanday, D.D. ... 1895	E. W. Watson, D.D. 1908
Archd. Houblon ... 1903	(A vacancy) 1910

Organist, H. G. Ley, £300.
Archdeacons.
Ven. T. H. Archer Houblon, D.D., *Oxford* (1903)
Ven. W. M. G. Ducat, M.A., *Berks* (1903) £200
Ven. E. D. Shaw, M.A., *Buckingham* (1910) £300
Beneficed Clergy, 651 ; *Curates*, &c., 233.
Chancellor, Sir Wm. Reynell Anson, Bt., D.C.L., M.P.
Sec. & Registrar, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Philip Frank Eliot, D.D., K.C.V.O. 1891
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

John Neale Dalton, M.A., C.V.O. 1885	E. Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. 1907
C. Smith, M.A., M.V.O. 1902	Hon. L. R. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O. 1910

Chapter Clerk, Richard Cope.
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.D.

*Peterborough. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hon. Edwd. Carr Glyn, D.D. 1897 (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs E. C. Petriburg.]
Bp. Suffragan of Leicester, Rt Rev. Lewis Clayton, D.D. (Canonry House, Peterborough) 1903
Dean, Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. (1908) ... £620
Canons Residentiary (each £310).

Bishop Thicknesse 1875	C. T. Cruttwell, M.A. 1904
Bp. of Leicester ... 1887	Wm. Bury, M.A. 1908

Organist, Haydn Keeton, Mus.D.
Archdeacons.
Bishop Thicknesse, D.D., *Northampton* (1875) £80
Ven. Jno. Edwd. Stocks, M.A., *Leicester* (1899) £200
Ven. E. Marsham Moore, M.A., *Oakham* (1906) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 582 ; *Curates*, &c., 152.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1907
Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
Diocesan Sec., A. P. Moore. B.C.L.

*Ripon. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D. 1884 (The Palace, Ripon.)
Bp. Suffragan of Richmond, Rt. Rev. John James Pulleine, D.D. (Stanhope Rectory, Co. Durham) '88
Bp. Suffragan of Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Old Residence, Ripon) 1905
Dean, Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D. (1895) £1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).

A. T. Waugh, M.A. ... 1891	G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907
Bp. of Knaresboro' 1905	(A vacancy) 1909

Organist, Charles H. Moody, £200.
Archdeacons.
Bp. of Knaresborough, D.D., *Ripon* 1905
Ven. Fras. Chas. Kilner, M.A., *Craven* (£200) 1896
Ven. Henry A. Hall, M.A., *Richmond* (£200) 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 347 ; *Curates*, 192.
Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L. £250
Regist. and Country Sec., F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.

*Rochester. £4,000.

Bishop Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D. (*cons.* 1895) 1905
(Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.) [Signs J. R. Roffen.]
Dean, Very Rev. Ernald Lane, D.D. (1904) £1,200
Canons Residentiary (each £600).

E. B. Ottley, M.A. ... 1907	Archd. Rowe, M.A. 1908
G. A. Cooke, D.D. ... 1908	(A vacancy) 1910

Organist, B. Luard Selby.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Avison T. Scott, M.A., *Tonbridge* (£200) 1906
Ven. John Tetley Rowe, M.A., *Rochester* 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 196 ; *Curates*, &c., 202.
Chancellor (vacant).
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

St. Albans. £3,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D. (*cons.* 1896). (Verulam House, St. Albans) 1903
[Signs Edgar Alban :]
Bishop Suffragan of Barking, Rt. Rev. Thomas Stevens, D.D. (Vicarage, Barking) 1901
Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. R. H. Whitcombe, D.D. (Gostyke, Colchester).....1909
Dean, Very Rev. Walter J. Lawrance, D.D. 1900
Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons.
Bishop of Barking, D.D., *Essex* (1894) £450
Bishop of Colchester, D.D., *Colchester* (1909) £600
Ven. Hon. K. G. Gibbs, D.D., *St. Albans* (1909) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 627 ; *Curates*, 225.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1891
Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

St. Asaph. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D. 188
(Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Asaph.]
Dean, Very Rev. Ll. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (1910) £70
Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Archd. Thomas..... 1910	Archd. Lloyd..... 191
Archd. Fletcher ... 1910	D. Davies, M.A. 191

Organist, W. E. Belcher, M.A., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Thomas Lloyd, M.A., *St. Asaph* 191
Ven. David Rd. Thomas, M.A., *Montgomery* 188
Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A., *Wrexham* 191

Beneficed Clergy, 207; *Curates, &c.,* 106.
Chancellor (vacant).
Registrar, Henry Asaph Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, John Pryse Lewis, Solicitor, Denbigh.

St. Davids. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. 1897
(Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.)
Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. John Lloyd, D.D. (Cantreff Rectory, Brecon) 1903
Dean, Very Rev. J. Allan Smith, F.D. (1903) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
W. Williams, B.A. 1893 | Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903
Robert Camber-Williams, M.A. ...1899 | C. G. Brown, M.A. 1908
Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons.
Ven. D. E. Williams, M.A., *St. David's* (1900) £279
Ven. Owen Evans, M.A., *Carmarthen* (1901) £200
Ven. D. Williams, M.A., *Cardigan* (1903) ... £200
Ven. E. Latham Bevan, M.A., *Brecon* (1907) ..£400
Beneficed Clergy, 360; *Curates, &c.,* 130.
Chancellor, Marlay Samson, M.A. (1909).
Registrar, T. W. Barker, Carmarthen.

*Salisbury. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D. 1885
(The Palace, Salisbury.) [Signs John Sarum.]
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Page Roberts, D.D. (1907) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Archd. Lear, M.A. 1862 | E. S. Bankes, M.A....1898
Archd. Buchanan 1895 | F. Sowter, M.A. 1910
Organist, Charles F. South (1883).
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Thos. Boughton Buchanan, M.A., *Wilts* 1874
Ven. Francis Lear, M.A., *Sarum* 1875
Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., *Dorset*.....1902
Beneficed Clergy, 490; *Curates, &c.,* 227.
Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb (1907).
Registrar, A. R. Malden, M.A., Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.
Bishop's Sec., Carnegy Johnson, B.A.

Sodor and Man. Net £1,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, D.D. 1907
(Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.)
Archdeacon, Ven. H. Stowell Gill, M.A. (1895) £546
Beneficed Clergy, 28; *Curates, &c.,* 24.
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A.
London Secretary, Montague Barlow, LL.D.

Southwark. £3,000.

Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. (*cons.* 1895) (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.) 1905
Bp. Suff. of Woolwich, Rt. Rev. J. C. Leeke, D.D. 1905
Bp. Suffragan of Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Cecil Hook, D.D.... 1905
Canons Residentiary.
Archd. Daniell (*Chan.*) | Archd. Taylor, M.A.
R. Rhodes Bristow, M.A. | Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames.
Allen Edwards, M.A. | F. B. Macnutt.
Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Saml. M. Taylor, M.A., *Southwark* 1904
Ven. G. W. Daniell, M.A., *Kingston* 1904
Ven. C. E. Escreet, M.A., *Lewisham* 1906

Southwell. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D. (*cons.* 1901) (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) 1904
Bishop Suffragan of Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas Abraham, D.D. (The Vicarage, Bakewell) 1909
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. John Gray Richardson, M.A., *Notts* 1894
Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D., *Derby* ...1909
Ven. Edmond Francis Crosse, M.A., *Chesterfield* 1910
Beneficed Clergy, 498; *Curates, &c.,* 219.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Registrar, D'Oyley S. Ransom.

Truro. £3,000.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Charles William Stubbs, D.D. 1906 (Lis. Escop, Truro.) [Signs C. W. Truron:]
Bishop Commissary, Rt. Rev. J. Rundle Cornish, D.D. (Kenwyn Vicarage, Truro), 1905.
Canons Residentiary.
A. J. Worlledge, M.A. 1887 | G. V. Sampson, M.A. 1902
E. C. Corfe, M.A. ...1904 (Each of above £400.) | R. S. Hassard, M.A. 1907 (£300)
Archdeacons (each £200).
Bishop Cornish, *Cornwall* 1888
Ven. Henry H. Dn Boulay, M.A., *Bodmin* 1892
Organist, M. J. Monk, Mus.D.
Beneficed Clergy, 234; *Curates,* 71; *other Clergy,* 36.
Chancellor, Robert Macleane Paul, M.A. (1888).
Registrar and Sec., Chr. L. Cowlard, Principal Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Wakefield. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D. (*cons.* 1890) (Bishopgarth, Wakefield).....1897
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. William Donne, M.A., *Huddersfield*.....1892
Ven. William Foxley Norris, M.A., *Halifax*...1906
Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus.B.
Beneficed Clergy, 178; *Curates, &c.,* 105.
Chancellor, T. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar and Sec., W. F. L. Horne, B.A., Wakefield.

Worcester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Huyshe Yeatman-Biggs, D.D. (*cons.* 1891) (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.) 1905 [Signs Huyshe Worcester.]
Dean, Very Rev. William Moore Ede, D.D. (1908)
Canons (each £800). [£1,450
W. Knox-Little, M.A. '81 | T. Teignmouth Shore 1891
T. L. Claughton, M.A. '86 | J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905
Organist, Ivor Atkins, Mus.B.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. William Walters, M.A., *Worcester*.....1889
Ven. G. Arbuthnot, M.A., *Coventry*.....1908
Ven. J. H. Peile, M.A., *Warwick* 1909
Beneficed Clergy, 381; *Curates, &c.,* 433.
Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, M.A., K.C.
Sec. and Registrar J. H. Hooper, M.A., Worcester.

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS.

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses :—
Barking (St. Albans); Barrow-in-F. (Carlisle); Beverley (York); Burnley (Manchester); Colchester (St. Albans); Crediton (Exeter); Croydon (Canterbury); Derby (Southwell); Dover (Canterbury); Dunwich (Norwich); Durham (Durham); Grantham (Lincoln); Guildford (Winchester); Hull (York); Islington (London); Jarrow (Durham); Kensington (London); Kingston (Southwark); Knaresborough (Ripon); Leicester (Peterborough); Lewes (Chichester); Marlborough (Exeter); Reading (Oxford); Richmond (Ripon); Sheffield (York); Southampton (Winchester); Stafford (Lichfield); Stepney (London); Swansea (St. David's); Thetford (Norwich); Whalley (Manchester); Woolwich (Southwark).

BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Arthur H. Baynes.....	*Natal*	1893	1900
C. H. Boutflower	*Dorking*	1905	1908
Edward T. Churton ...	*Nassau*	1886	1900
Charles J. Corfe	*Korea*	1889	1904
Nathaniel Dawes	*Rockhampton*	1892	1908
Alfred Earle.....	*Marlborough*	1888	1904
Philip K. Fyson	*Hokkaido*.....	1898	1908
Wm. Thos. Gaul	*Mashonaland*	1895	1907
A. G. Sumner Gibson	*Cape Town* ...	1894	1906
William T. Harrison...	*Glasgow*.....	1888	1903
Ernest Noel Hodges...	*Travancore* ...	1890	1904
George F. Hose	*Singapore*.....	1881	1909
Ernest G. Ingham.....	*Sierra Leone*	1883	1896
Edward R. Johnson...	*Calcutta*.....	1876	1898
Arthur M. Knight ...	*Rangoon*	1902	1909
Samuel E. Marsden...	*Bathurst*	1869	1885
Herbert Mather	*Antigua*.....	1897	1904
John Mitchinson	*Barbados*	1873	1881
Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
H. H. Montgomery ...	*Tasmania*.....	1889	1902
James Moorhouse.....	*Manchester* ...	1876	1903
G. Evans Moule.....	*Mid-China*.....	1880	1907
Louis George Mylne...	*Bombay*	1876	1897
G. Albert Ormsby.....	*Honduras*	1893	1907
E. N. Powell	*Mashonaland*	1907	1910
James L. Randall ...	*Reading*.....	1889	1908
Wm. Moore Richardson	*Zanzibar* ...	1895	1900
Peter S. Royston	*Mauritius*	1872	1890
John Sheepshanks ...	*Norwich*	1893	1909
Chas. Maurice Stack	*Clogher*	1886	1902
Waite Hocken Stirling	*Falklands* ...	1869	1901
Edmund Craig Stuart	*Waiapu*	1877	1893
Fras. Hy. Thicknesse...	*Leicester*	1888	1902
Samuel Thornton ...	*Ballarat*	1875	1900
Jas. Edwd. Cowell Welldon	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
M. J. Stone-Wigg ...	*New Guinea* ...	1898	1908

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocations of Bishops and Clergy: there is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. Each Convocation consists of two Houses, the upper confined to the archbishops and bishops, the lower composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese in the province of Canterbury, and by every archdeaconry in the province of York. A fresh election is made with every new Parliament.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of London; Winchester; Bangor; Bath and Wells; Birmingham; Chichester; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester; Bristol; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; Llandaff; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; Salisbury; Southwark; Southwell; St. Albans; St. Asaph; St. Davids; Truro; Worcester.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.
The Very Rev. the Deans; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors.
Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Actuary, Hugh Childers.

PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Durham; Ripon; Chester; Newcastle; Wakefield; Liverpool; Manchester; Carlisle; Sodor and Man.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Beverley, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors.
Registrar, Hen. A. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

THE HOUSES OF LAYMEN.

The House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury, as also for that of York, consists of members elected by the various Diocesan Conferences, who are themselves elected by the Laity of their respective Parishes or Rural Deaneries. The members are elected with every fresh Parliament.

Royal Commissions.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS sitting as at 1 Nov., 1910:—

Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions (England)—Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.; *Sec.*, George H. Duckworth.

Ancient Monuments (Scotland)—29, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; *Sec.*, Alex. O. Curle, B.A., W.S., F.S.A.

Ancient Monuments (Wales)—Royal Commissions House, Old Palace Yard, S.W.; *Sec.*, Edward Owen, F.S.A.

Canada and West Indies Trade Relations—Colonial Office, S.W.; *Sec.*, H. R. Cowell.

Canals and Inland Navigation—54, Victoria Street, S.W.; *Sec.*, R. W. Dunwoody, A.M.I.C.E.

Church of England in Wales—68, Victoria St., S.W. (about to report).

Coast Erosion and Afforestation—Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.; *Sec.*, C. H. Grimshaw.

Divorce and Matrimonial Causes—Winchester House, 21, St. James's Square, S.W.; *Sec.*, Hon. H. Gorell Barnes.

Electoral Reform—Treasury, S.W.; *Sec.*, E. Hilton Young, M.A.

Historical MSS.—Rolls House, Chancery Lane, E.C.; *Sec.*, R. A. Roberts.

Irish Railways (Vice-Regal Commission)—13, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; *Sec.*, G. E. Shanahan.

Land Transfer Acts—Royal Commissions House, Old Palace Yard, S.W.; *Sec.*, John Felix Waley.

Mines and Mines—Winchester House, 21, St. James's Square, S.W.; *Joint Secs.*, F. E. Bettany and G. W. Christal.

National University of Ireland—Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin; *Sec.*, Joseph M'Grath, LL.D.

Public Records—Royal Commissions House, Old Palace Yard, S.W.; *Sec.*, Hubert Hall, F.S.A.

Sewage Disposal—Royal Commissions House, Old Palace Yard, S.W.; *Sec.*, R. H. H. Keenlyside.

Tuberculosis Commission—Royal Commissions House, Old Palace Yard, S.W.; *Sec.*, Edward J. Steegmann, M.B.

University Extension in London—72, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; *Joint Secs.*, J. Kemp and H. F. Heath.

Vivisection—Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.; *Sec.*, Capt. Hon. Clive Bigham, C.M.G.

Colonial and Missionary Bishops of the Church of England.

Sees.	PROVINCE OF CANADA.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Algoma	George Thornelоe, D.D.	1897	32
Fredericton	J. A. Richardson, D.D.	1907	78
Huron	D. Williams, D.D.	1905	158
Montreal	John Farthing, D.D.	1909	121
Niagara	John P. Du Moulin, D.D.	1896	63
Nova Scotia	C. Lamb Worrell, D.C.L.	1904	113
Ontario	W. L. Mills, D.D.	1901	
Ottawa	C. Hamilton, D.D., *Archb. & Metrop.*, 1909 (*cons.* 85)	1896	140
Quebec	A. Hunter Dunn, D.D.	1892	81
Toronto	J. Sweeney, D.D. ; Wm. Day Reeve, D.D., *Asst. Bp.* 1907	1909	183

	PROVINCE OF RUPERTSLAND.		
Athabasca	G. Holmes, D.D. (*cons.* '05)	1909	9
Calgary	W. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D.	1887	57
Keewatin	Joseph Lofthouse, D.D.	1901	
Mackenzie River	(vacant)		8
Moosonee	J. G. Anderson, D.D.	1909	11
Qu'Appelle	John Grisdale, D.D.	1897	52
Rupertsland	S. P. Matheson, D.D., *Archbp. of Rupertsland and Primate of Canada* (*cons.* 1903)	1905	86
Saskatchewan	J. A. Newnham, D.D. (*cons.* 1893)	1904	39
Yukon	Isaac Stringer, D.D.	1905	7

	Extra Provincial.		
Caledonia	F. H. Duvernet, D.D.	1905	14
Columbia	W. W. Perrin, D.D.	1893	27
New Westminster and Kootenay	A. U. de Pensier...	1910	56

	PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.		
Bombay	Edwin Jas. Palmer, D.D.	1908	82
Calcutta	R. S. Copleston, D.D. (*cons.* 1875), *Met.*	1902	142
Chhota Nagpur	F. Westcott, M.A.	1905	30
Colombo	Ernest A. Copleston, D.D.	1903	83
Lahore	George A. Lefroy, D.D.	1899	107
Lucknow	G. H. Westcott, D.D.	1910	97
Madras	Henry Whitehead, D.D.	1899	134
Nagpur	Eyre Chatterton, D.D.	1902	32
Rangoon	R. S. Fyffe, D.D.	1909	40
Tinnevelly & Madura	A. A. Williams, D.D.	1905	95
Travancore & Cochin, C. H. Gill, D.D.		1905	41

	PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland	(vacant)	1910	90
Christchurch	Churchill Julius, D.D.	1890	75
Dunedin	S. T. Nevill, D.D., *Primate*	1871	40
Melanesia	Cecil Wilson, M.A.	1894	29
Nelson	Chas. Oliver Mules, D.D.	1892	20
Waiapu	Alfred Walter Averill	1909	65
Wellington	Frederick Wallis, D.D.	1895	57

	PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.		
Bathurst	Chas. E. Camidge, D.D.	1887	52
Goulburn	C. G. Barlow, D.D. (*cons.* '91)	1902	48
Grafton and Armidale	Henry Edwd. Cooper, D.D. (*cons.* 1895)	1901	64
Newcastle	J. F. Stretch, D.D. (*cons.* '95)	1906	52
Riverina	Ernest A. Anderson, D.D.	1895	19
Sydney	John Chas. Wright, D.D., *Abp. & Metrop. N.W.S.*; *Primate*, 1910	1909	228

	PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.		
Ballarat	A. V. Green, LL.D. (*cons.* '94)	1900	78
Bendigo	J. D. Langley, D.D.	1907	31
Gippsland	Arth. Wellesley Pain, D.D.	1902	29
Melbourne	Hy. Lowther Clarke, D.D., *Archbp. and Metrop.* '05	1902	166
Wangaratta	Thos. H. Armstrong, D.D.	1902	27

Sees.	PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Brisbane	St. Clair Donaldson, D.D., *Archbishop & Metrop.*	1904	72
Carpentaria	Gilbert White, D.D.	1900	10
New Guinea	Gerald Sharp, D.D.	1910	8
N. Queensland	George H. Frodsham, D.D.	1902	18
Rockhampton	George D. Halford	1909	14

	INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA.		
Adelaide	Arthur N. Thomas, D.D.	1906	94
Bunbury	Fredk. Goldsmith, D.D.	1904	20
N.W. Australia	Gerald Trower, D.D.	1910	4
Perth	Chas. Owen L. Riley, D.D.	1894	54
Polynesia	T. C. Twitchell, D.D.	1908	5
Tasmania	John Edward Mercer, D.D.	1902	80

	PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.		
Bloemfontein	Arthur Chandler, D.D.	1901	45
Capetown	W. M. Carter, D.D. (*cons.* 1891), *Archbp.* ; W. M. Cameron, D.D., *Co-adj.* 1906	1908	94
Grahamstown	Chas. E. Cornish, D.D.	1899	84
Lebombo	Wm. Edm. Smyth, M.B.	1893	3
Mashonaland	Frederic H. Bevan, D.D.	1910	13
Natal	Fredk. Saml. Baines, D.D.	1901	48
Pretoria	Michael B. Furse, D.D.	1909	31
St. Helena	W. A. Holbech, D.D.	1905	4
St. John's, Kaffraria	J. W. Williams, D.D.	1901	44
Zululand	Wilmot L. Vyvyan, D.D.	1902	23

	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.		
Antigua	Walter Farrar, D.D.	1905	30
Barbados	W. P. Swaby, D.D. (1893)	1900	58
Guiana	E. A. Parry, D.D.	1900	38
Honduras	Herbert Bury, D.D.	1908	17
Jamaica	E. Nuttall, D.D. *Abp. Prim.* 1880; A. F. Josselyne, D.D. *Asst.* 1905		96
Nassau	W. B. Hornby, D.D. (*cons.* 1892)	1904	23
Trinidad	John F. Welsh, D.D.	1904	37

	UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY		
Argentina	E. F. Every, D.D.	1910	—
**China, Central*	W. Banister, D.D.	1909	—
**China, Mid-*	Herbert James Molony	1907	31
**China, North*	C. Perry Scott, D.D.	1880	10
**China, West*	W. Wharton Cassells, D.D.	1895	12
**Korea*	Arthur B. Turner, D.D.	1904	10
**Equatorial Africa (Western Niger, &c.)*	Herbert Tugwell, D.D.	1894	50
Assistant-Bishops	I. Oluwole (1893); J. Johnson (1900); N. T. Hamlyn (1904).		
Falklands	Lawrence F. D. Blair, D.D.	1910	34
Fuh-Kien	Horace M. E. Price, D.D.	1905	—
Gibraltar	Wm. Edwd. Collins, D.D.	1904	102
Horan	W. C. White, D.D.	1910	—
Hokkaido	Walter Andrews, D.D.	1909	7
**Jerusalem*	Geo. F. P. Blyth, D.D.	1887	51
Khartoum	Llewellyn H. Gwynne, D.D.	1908	—
Kiushiu (S. Japan)	A. Lea, D.D.	1909	9
Labuan	W. R. Mounsey, D.D.	1909	—
**Madagascar*	Geo. Lanchester King, D.D.	1899	32
Mauritius	Fras. A. Gregory, D.D.	1904	23
Mombasa	Wm. George Peel, D.D.	1899	21
Newfoundland	Ll. Jones, D.D.	1878	71
**Nyasaland*	Thos. C. Fisher, D.D.	1910	13
Osaka (Japan)	Hugh Jas. Foss, D.D.	1899	24
Shantung (China)	Geoffrey D. Hill, D.D.	1903	—
Sierra Leone	John Walmsley, D.D.	1910	41
Singapore, &c.	C. J. Ferguson-Davie, D.D.	1909	72
S. South Tokyo	C. H. Bontflower, D.D.	1910	27
Uganda	A. R. Tucker, D.D.	1890	44
Victoria, Hong Kong	G. H. Lander, D.D.	1907	43
**Zanzibar*	Frank Weston, D.D.	1908	33

* Missionary Bishops.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED).

Sees.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	Incumbents.	Curates.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. W. Alexander, D.D. (*cons.* 1867)	1896 ...	55,359 ...	90 ...	19 ...	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, D.D. (*cons.* 1894)	1897 ...	98,796 ...	147 ...	78 ...	2,500
	Bishops.					
Meath.....	Most Rev. James Bennett Keene, D.D....	1897 ...	10,203 ...	68 ...	14 ...	1,500
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. James O'Sullivan, D.D.....	1890 ...	9,723 ...	60 ...	10 ...	1,493
Cork	Rt. Rev. William Edward Meade, D.D. ...	1894 ...	31,935 ...	100 ...	35 ...	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. George Alex. Chadwick, D.D. ...	1896 ...	50,741 ...	105 ...	18 ...	1,140
Killaloe ...	Rt. Rev. Mervyn Archdall, D.D.	1897 ...	9,222 ...	58 ...	10 ...	1,500
Kilmore...	Rt. Rev. Alfred George Elliott, D.D.	1897 ...	31,210 ...	97 ...	26 ...	1,542
Down	Rt. Rev. J. B. Crozier, D.D. (*cons.* 1897)	1907 ...	204,773 ...	165 ...	56 ...	1,750
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Henry Stewart O'Hara, D.D. ...	1900 ...	9,691 ...	55 ...	18 ...	1,462
Ossory ...	Rt. Rev. Chas. F. D'Arcy, D.D. (*cons.* 1903)	1907 ...	22,446 ...	101 ...	34 ...	1,535
Limerick .	Rt. Rev. Raymond d A. Orpen, D.D.	1907 ...	9,805 ...	53 ...	11 ...	1,408
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. Maurice Day, D.D.....	1908 ...	37,183 ...	65 ...	10 ...	1,273

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D., D.C.L.

GENERAL SYNOD.

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representat ves (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay)

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. Wm. Colquhoun, B.D. ; Ven. I. K. Latham, D.D. ; Sir J. C. Meredith, LL.D. ; Capt. R. Wade Thompson.

Secretary to the Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually.

Subject to the General Synod are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz. :—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital now amounts only to £408,517, charged with annuities to 101 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £9,087,534, made up of *Commutation* £408,517, *Parochial Sustentation* £5,690,444, *Episcopal Sustentation* £563,613, *Glebes purchased* £355,115, *Miscellaneous purposes* £2,017,397, and *Balances* £52,446.

Since 1869, members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £7,117,478. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £211,706. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1909, was £100,575, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £272,482.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1901, was 581,089, or 13·0 per cent. of the entire population.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy	Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Rowland Ellis, D.D....	1906	52*	£901
Argyll ...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	19	587
Brechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D. (*Primus* 1908)	1904	30	*£1,057
Glasgow ...	A. E. Campbell, D.D.	1904	93	*974
Moray	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	25	*804
St. Andrews	C. E. Plumb, D.D....	1908	50	*738
Edinburgh	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910	82	*£902

* With residence.

Registrar to the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 404. Parsonages, 149. Clergy, 350. Communicants, 52,029.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the universities and royal burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 synods and 84 presbyteries, and there are over 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants at the close of 1909 was 711,211. The sum of £526,700 was raised in 1908 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 457 chapels, at a cost of £1,695,455, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1428. There are in addition 275 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted. The Presbyterian form of Church government as first set up in Scotland was superseded in 1662 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts; but at the Revolution in 1688, Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment, which it still preserves.—LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, The Earl of Stair.

MODERATOR, 1910, Right Rev. Pearson McAdam Muir, D.D. *Agent*, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1909, there were 1,610 congregations and 27 preaching stations. The total membership exceeded 507,000, and there were 2,309 Sunday Schools, with 239,049 scholars and 25,221 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 334 European Mission Agents and 4,216 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,178,648 0s. 3d. —*Offices*, 1 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.* — According to the Census of 1901, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 443,494. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 presbyteries, 649 ministers, 565 congregations, with 106,481 communicants, 85,779 families, 8,126 Sabbath-school teachers, and 94,728 scholars. During the year 1909-1910 this branch contributed by congregational effort £220,887 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £282,475. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 14 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 31 ministerial with 5 medical missionaries in foreign parts.—*General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 354 congregations, 10 preaching stations, and 86,421 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 82 missionaries abroad, including 34 women. In 1909 the amount raised for all purposes was £276,007.—*General Secretary*, Rev. W. M. Macphail, M.A. *Financial Sec.*, John Leggat, 7 E. India Avenue, E.C. *Publications Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: The *Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. When Wesley died the number of members was 76,968, and since then the increase has been so great that about 18,000,000 people are now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world. At Washington, in October, 1891, it was reported that there were more than 30,000,000 Methodists. This statement has been recently repeated by leading Wesleyans.—*Pres.*, Rev. J. Hornabrook; *Sec.*, Rev. S. Johnson.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings" the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. S. S. Henshaw.

3. *The Methodist New Connexion*, which was

formed in 1797 by the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference and at once founded a new community.

4. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They exist principally in the West of England.

5. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which are an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodist, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan-Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the training of ministers; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in the Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous pamphlets, on suspicion of being the authors and circulators of which three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

United Methodist Church.—The three latter denominations—the Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christians, and the United Methodist Free Churches—secured an Act of Parliament in 1907 to authorise their union into one denomination, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline. A fund of 100,000 guineas was raised to commemorate the union.—*President*, Rev. H. T. Chapman; *Secretary*, Rev. J. Baxter.

6. *Independent Methodists.*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.

Finances.—The *Wesleyans* raised in 1909–1910 £189,700 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £39,733; and £13,495 was expended for the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 247 in the four theological colleges. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £25,686 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Church* £13,151 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachrs.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,699	20,204	517,920	28,324	8,643	980,165
Primitive Methodists	1,192	16,241	211,691	...	4,583	470,039
United Methodist Church	895	6,239	148,362	8,949	2,359	309,649
Independent Methodists	...	413	9,035	413	145	27,747
Wesleyan Reformers	22	532	7,859	337	197	22,310

Other Religious Denominations.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, in England come next to the Methodists; they are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both episcopacy and presbyteries. They first appeared in the time of Elizabeth, under whom they were very harshly treated; in consequence great numbers repaired to North America; but their principles triumphed under the Commonwealth. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,666 churches and preaching stations containing 1,700,347 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,195. Of these 235 are temporarily without pastoral charge, 85 are engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 45 are occupied in secretarial work, and 422 by reason of age or ill-health have retired from pastoral duty. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1910–11, Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P.; 1911–1912, Gerard N. Ford, J.P. *Secretary*, Rev. Richard J. Wells. *Office*, 16, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 42 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Sec.*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1909, 4,146 chapels and 2,120 pastors. The members numbered 422,455, Sunday-school teachers 59,195, and Sunday scholars 579,242. In the U.S. they form one of the most numerous religious bodies, the "members" alone numbering nearly 6,000,000. Their missionaries are employed in India, Ceylon, China, Palestine, the West Indies, Africa, Brittany, and Italy.—*President of the Baptist Union*, 1910–11, Sir George Watson Macalpine. *Sec.*, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

The WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNEXION is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. The form of Church government is presbyterian, and the Church is in federation with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England, *q.v.* At the present time the body numbers—churches, 1,456; chapels and places of worship, 1,704; ministers and preachers, 1,310; deacons, 5,955; communicants, 184,558; on probation, 2,124; Sunday-school teachers, 28,447; scholars and teachers, 216,855; number belonging to the congregations (including communicants),

344,545. A sum amounting to £297,237 14s. 3d. was collected for various religious purposes in 1908. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools. There are 329 English chapels and preaching stations with 27,575 communicants; all the rest are Welsh.—*Moderator of General Assembly*, Rev. Principal Owen Prys, M.A., Theological College, Aberystwyth. *Secs.*, Revs. J. Gwynoro Davies, Barmouth, and Maurice Griffith, M.A., Aberystwyth. *Statistical Secs.*, Rev. T. J. Morgan, Garn, Bowstreet, and Rev. E. Jones Evans, Walton, Liverpool.

The SALVATION ARMY is one of the most recent religious denominations, and one of the most successful. In Sept., 1910, the number of *Officers, Cadets* and *Employés* was 21,390, of *Corps* and *Outposts* 8,768, *Local Officers* 60,260. The number of countries occupied was 56, and of languages used 33. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 118 Rescue Homes for Fallen Women, 22 Maternity Homes and 37 Children's Homes, 149 Slum Posts, 17 Prison-Gate Homes, 229 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 157 Workshops and Factories, 60 Labour Bureaux, 18 Farms, &c. GENERAL, Wm. Booth, 101 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the **Unitarians**, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels, and other places of worship. The **Society of Friends**, which consists of 19,348 members in Great Britain and Australasia, and 2,440 in Ireland, has 398 recorded ministers, including over 150 women; their places of worship, in 1909, numbered 434. The Friends support their own poor. *Central Office for Great Britain*, 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. Ireland has a separate organization, with *Office*, 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The **Churches of Christ** have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The **Moravians** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) have about 60 congregations and preaching stations. The **Catholic Apostolic Church** have above 80 churches; the New Church (**Swedenborgians**), 75 societies, with about 6,800 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (**Mormors**) have 82 churches. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 230,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers (*Chief Rabbi*, Dr. Hermann Adler, C.V.O., Chief Rabbi's Office, Finsbury Square, E.C.). The Jews support their own poor, and raise about £150,000 annually for religious and benevolent purposes. Their number throughout the world is computed at eleven millions. The Brethren, or **Plymouth Brethren**, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester; the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and a mosque has been opened for Moslems.

The Roman Catholic Church.

IN *England* there are 1 Archiepiscopal and 15 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 30 Archiepiscopal and 109 Episcopal Sees, with 39 Vicariates and 11 Prefectures Apostolic, as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Archbishop.		Cons. Clergy.
Westminster	Francis Bourne (*translated from* Southwark 1903)	1896	530
	Patrick Fenton, Bishop Auxiliary	1904	
	Bishops.		
Birmingham	Edward Ilsley	1879	303
Clifton	George A. Burton	1902	136
Hexham and Newcastle	Richard Collins	1905	231
Leeds	William Gordon	1890	170
	J. R. Cowgill, Coadj.	1905	
Liverpool	Thomas Whiteside	1894	466
Menevia, Wales	Francis Mostyn	1895	82
Middlesbrough	Richard Lacy	1879	114
Newport	John C. Hedley	1873	84
Northampton	Fredk. Wm. Keating	1908	88
Nottingham	Robert Brindle, D.S.O.	1889	127
Plymouth	Charles Graham	1891	123
Portsmouth	(vacant)		275
Salford	Louis Chas. Casartelli	1903	320
	John S. Vaughan, Aux.	1909	
Shrewsbury	Hugh Singleton	1908	80
Southwark	Peter E. Amigo	1904	553
	SCOTLAND.—*Archbishops.*		
St. Andrews & Edinburgh	James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1900)	1890	89
Glasgow	John Maguire	1894	282
	Bishops.		
Aberdeen	Aeneas Chisholm	1899	75
Argyll & Isles	George J. Smith	1893	25
Dunkeld	Angus MacFarlane	1901	50
Galloway	William Turner	1893	32
	IRELAND.—*Archbishops.*		
Armagh	Michael Card. Logue (*succeeded* 1887)	1879	177
Dublin	William J. Walsh	1885	559
	N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux.	1883	
Cashel	Thomas Fennelly (*succeeded* 1902)	1901	117
Tuam	J. Healy (*tr.* 1903)	1884	150
	Bishops.		
Achonry	John Lyster	1888	51
Ardagh	Joseph Hoare	1895	96
Clogher	P. McKenna	1909	124
Clonfert	T. P. Gilmartin	1910	75
Cloyne	Robert Browne	1894	139
Cork	Thomas O'Callaghan	1884	190
Derry	Charles MacHugh	1907	110
Down & Connor	John Tohill	1908	167
Dromore	Henry O'Neill	1901	55
Elphin	John Clancy	1895	104
Ferns	James Browne	1884	135
Galway and Kilmacduagh	Thomas O'Dea	1903	78
Kerry	John Mangan	1904	128
Kildare and Leighlin	Patrick Foley	1896	151
Killala	John Conmy	1892	41
Killaloe	Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Kilmore	Patrick Finnegan	1910	104
Limerick	Edward T. O'Dwyer	1886	169
Meath	Laurence Gaughran	1906	164
Ossory	Abraham Brownrigg	1884	119
Raphoe	Patrick O'Donnell	1888	77
Ross	Denis Kelly	1897	28
Waterford & Lismore	R. A. Sheehan	1892	167
BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.			
EUROPE.	*Bishops:*—		Cons.
Malta	Peter Pace, K.C.V.O. (Abp. of *Rhodes*)		1877
Gozo	John Camilleri		1889
Gibraltar	(vacant)		1910

AMERICA.

Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp Stagni.

	Archbishops.	Cons.
Quebec	Louis Nazaire Bégin	1888
	Paul Eugene Roy, Bp. Aux.	1908
Halifax	Edward MacCarthy	1906
Kingston.....	(vacant).....	
Montreal.....	Paul N. Bruchesi	1897
	Zotique Racicot, Bp. Aux....	1904
Ottawa	Charles Gauthier	1898
Port of Spain	John Pius Dowling	1909
Toronto	Fergus Patrick McEvay	1899
St. Boniface	Louis Philip A. Langevin ...	1895
St. John's, Newfoundland,	Michael Howley	1892
Vancouver, B.C.	Neil MacNeil	1895

Bishops.

Alexandria .	William A. MacDonnell	1906
Antigonish...	(vacant).....	
Charlottetown	James McDonald	1890
Chatham, N.B.,	Thomas F. Barry.....	1900
Chicoutimi...	Michael Labrecque	1892
Hamilton ...	Thomas Joseph Dowling.....	1887
Harbour-Grace,	John March	1906
Joliette	Joseph Archambeault	1904
London	F. Fallon	1910
Nicolet.....	Joseph S. Brunault	1899
Pembroke ...	N. Z. Lorrain	1882
Peterboro' ...	Richard O'Connor	1889
Prince Albert	Albert Pascal	1891
Rimouski ...	Andrew Blais	1890
Roseau.....	Philip Scheifhaut	1902
St. Albert ...	Emile Joseph Légal	1897
St. George's, N.F.,	(vacant).....	
St. Hyacinth	Alexis Bernard	1906
St. John, N. Brunswick,	Timothy Casey ...	1900
Sault Ste. Marie,	David J. Scollard	1904
Sherbrooke ...	Paul Stanislas La Rocque ...	1893
Three Rivers	F. X. Cloutier	1899
Valleyfield ...	Joseph Emard.....	1892
Victoria, B.C.	Alex. Macdonald	1908
Athabasca ...	Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap....	1891
	Celestine Joussard, Coad. ...	1909
Curaçao	(vacant).....	
Demerara ...	Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1902
Gulf of St. Lawrence,	Gustave Blanche, Vic. Ap.	1905
Honduras ...	Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap.	1899
Jamaica	John J. Collins, Vic. Ap. ...	1907
Keewatin ...	(vacant)	
Mackenzie ...	Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap. .	1902
Regina.....	(vacant)	
Temiskaming	Elias A. Latulipe, V.A.	1908
Surinam.....	(vacant).....	

AFRICA. *Bishops*:—

Basutoland.	Julius J. Cénez, V.A.....	1909
Cape Colony	*East*...Hugh MacSherry, V. A.	1896
	West...John Rooney, Vic. Ap..	1886
Gold Coast ...	Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap....	1906
Kenia	Philip Perlo, V.A.	1909
Lagos	Joseph Lang, Vic. Ap.	1902
Natal	Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904
Nyassa	Joseph Dupont, Vic. Ap.....	1897
Orange R. Colony,	Matthew Gaughren, V.A.	1902
Orange River,	J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898
Port Louis ...	James R. Bilsborrow	1910
Port Victoria, Seychelles	Bernardine Thomas Clark ...	1902
Shiré	Louis Anneau, Vic. Ap.	1910
Sierra Leone	John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903
Transvaal...	William J. Miller, Vic. Ap....	1904
Uganda, or Upper Nile,	Henry Hanlon, V.A.	1894
Victoria Nyanza, North,	H. Streicher, V. A.	1897
Zanzibar ...	Emilius Allgeyer, Vic. Ap....	1897

ASIA.

Delega'e-Apostolic to India, Abp. Zaleski.

ASIA.	*Archbishops.*	Cons.
Agra	Charles Gentili	1897
Bombay	Hermann Jürgens	1907
Calcutta	Brice Meuleman.....	1902
Colombo	Antony Coudert.....	1898
Cyprus	Peter Zoghbe	1906
Madras	Joseph Colgan	1882
	John Aelen, Bp. Coadj.	1902
Simla	(Not yet appointed)	
Verapoly.....	Bernard Arguinzonis	1896

Bishops.

Allahabad ...	Peter Gramigna	1904
Arabia (Aden)	Philip R. Prescinti, V. Ap....	1910
Burma, East	Victor Emml. Segrada, V. A.	1908
Burma, North	Eugene C. Fouquier, Vic. A.	1906
Burma, South	Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1893
Changanacherry,	Matthew Makil, Vic. Ap..	1896
Cochin	José Ribeiro	1909
Coimbatore...	Augustine Roy	1904
Dacca	Francis Linneborn	1909
Ernakulam .	Louis Pareparambil, V.A. ...	1896
Galle.....	Joseph van Reeth	1895
Hong Kong...	Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap....	1905
Hyderabad...	Denis Vismara	1909
Jaffna	Henry Joulain.....	1893
Kandy.....	Clement Pagnani	1879
Krishnagur .	Santino Taveggia	1906
Kumbaconum	Hugh M. Bottero	1899
Lahore.....	Fabian A. Eestermans.....	1905
Malacca	Emile Barillon	1904
Mangalore ...	P. Perini	1910
Meliapur ...	T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro ...	1899
Mysore.....	Eugene Louis Kleiner	1890
	Augustine F. Baslé, Coadj....	1906
Nagpur	Francis S. Coppel	1907
Poona	Henry Doering	1907
Quilon	A. M. Benziger	1900
Trichinopoly	John Mary Barthe	1890
	A. Faisandier, Coadj.	1909
Trichur	John Menachery, Vic. Ap....	1896
Trincomalee	Charles Lavigne	1887
Vizagapatam	John Mary Clerc	1891

AUSTRALASIA. *Archbishops*:—

Sydney	Cardinal Patrick Moran (*transl. from* Ossory 1884)...	1872
	Michael Kelly, Abp. Coadj.	1901
Adelaide.....:	John O'Reily	1888
Brisbane.....	Robert Dunne.....	1882
Hobart..... ..	Patrick Delany	1893
Melbourne ...	Thomas Carr	1883
Wellington	Francis Redwood	1874

Bishops.

Armidale ...	Patrick J. O'Connor	1903
Auckland ...	Henry William Cleary.....	1910
Ballarat.....	Joseph Higgins	1888
Bathurst.....	John Dunne.....	1901
Christchurch	John J. Grimes	1887
Cooktown.....	Dominic Murray, Vic. Ap....	1898
Dunedin.....	Michael Verdon	1896
Fiji	Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost. ..	1887
Geraldton ...	William Kelly.....	1898
Gilbert Islands,	Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.....	1889
Goulburn ...	John Gallagher	1895
Lismore	John Carroll	1910
Maitland ...	Patrick Dwyer	1897
New Guinea	A. G. de Boismenu	1899
Perth	(vacant).....	
Port Augusta	John Norton	1906
Rockhampton	James Duhig	1907
Sale	James Corbett	1885
Sandhurst ...	Stephen Reville.....	1885
Wilcannia ...	John Dunne	1887

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L., *All Souls* ..... Elect. 1907

High Steward, Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., *Merton*..... 1896

Vice-Chan., C. B. Heberden, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., Principal of *Brasenose* 1910

Proctors, A. E. W. Hazel, M.A., B.C.L., *Jesus*; Rev. M. W. Patterson, M.A., *Trinity* 1910

Burgesses, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of *All Souls*, 1899; Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., *Hertford* 1910

Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., *All Souls* .....

Deputy Steward, Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Fellow of *All Souls*..... 1905

Public Orator, A. D.Godley, M.A., *Magdalen* 1910

Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., *Exeter* 1899

Bodley's Librarian, E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., *Trinity* 1882

Sub-Librarians, F. Madan, M.A., *B.N.C.*, 1880; A. E. Cowley, M.A., *Magdalen* 1899

Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magd.*

Sec. of Museum, Henry Balfour, M.A., *Trinity* 1909

Radcliffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., *New Coll.* 1900

Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Hogarth, M.A., *Magdalen* 1909

Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., *Magdalen*..... 1909

Keeper of the Indian Institute, Professor Macdonell, *C.C.C.*.....

Registrar of the University, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke* 1907

Assistant Registrar, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Univ.* 1907

Radcliffe Observer, A. A. Rambaut, D.Sc. (Dublin), *Queen's* 1897

Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, William B. Gamlen, M.A., *Exeter* 1873

Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* 1908

Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch.Ch.* 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's* 1908

Univ. Counsel, S. O. Buckmaster, K.C., M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1910

Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* 1908

Bedels, H. M. S. Lodge, *Divinity*; A. S. Renshaw, *Medicine*; E. Parker, *Law*; W. Moon, *Arts* .....

Organist, F. Iliffe, Mus.D., *St. John's* 1900

Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy..... 1900

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.

Heads of Houses, The Rector of *Exeter*; Warden of *New Coll.*; Warden of *Merton*; President of *St. John's*; Master of *Univ.*; President of *C.C.C.*

Professors, The Professor of Exegesis; the Waynflete Professor of Physiology; the Camden Professor of Ancient History; the Professor of Comparative Philology; the Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics; the Professor of Human Anatomy.

Members of Convocation, H. T. Gerrans, M.A.; P. E. Matheson, M.A.; H. A. Wilson, M.A.; E. M. Walker, M.A.; S. Ball, M.A.; W. M. Geldart, M.A.

1. PUBLIC EXAMINERS: *Final Honour Schools.*

In Lit. Hum., H. W. Blunt, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; H. S. Jones, M.A., *Trinity*; H. W. B. Joseph, M.A., *New Coll.*; P. V. M. Benecke, M.A., *Magd.*

In Scientiis Math. et Phys., E. B. Elliott, M.A., *Magd.*; L. J. Rogers, M.A., *Balliol*; C. E. Haselfoot, M.A., *Hertf.*

In Scientiâ Naturali, Preliminary, P. J. Kirkby, M.A., *Exeter*; C. E. Haselfoot, M.A., *Hertford*; R. T. Lattey, M.A.; J. Joly, D.Sc.; W. N. Stocker, M.A., *B.N.C.*; B. Lambert, M.A., *Merton*; D. L. Chapman, M.A., *Jesus*; G. H. Grosvenor, M.A., *New Coll. Final*, B.H. Bentley, M.A., *Keble*; J. B. Farmer, M.A., D.Sc., *Magd.*; J. Walker, M.A., *Univ.*; C. H. Lees; A. F. Walden, M.A., *New Coll.*; H. B. Hartley, *Bal.*; Dr. H. K. Anderson; W. Ramsden, D.M., *Pembroke*; E. S. Goodrich, M.A., *Mert.*; J. S. Gardiner, M.A.; J. Reynolds Green, D.Sc. (*Camb.*); J. E. Marr, D.Sc.; J. Hudson Beare; Prof. C. F. Jenkins, *New Coll.*

In Jurisprudentiâ, Preliminary, J. C. V. Behan, B.C.L., *Hertford*; J. L. Brierley, B.C.L., *All Souls*; E. Barker, M.A., *St. John's.*

In Jurisprudentiâ, Final, J. C. Miles, B.C.L., *Merton*; A. T. Carter, D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.*; Prof. Geldart, B.C.L., *Trinity.*

In Historiâ Moderna, A. Hassall, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; W. H. Hutton, B.D., *St. John's*; G. Baskerville, M.A., *Keble*; R. S. Rait, M.A., *New Coll.*; C. T. Atkinson, M.A., *Exeter.*

In Sacrâ Theologiâ, G. A. Cooke, D.D., *Oriel*; H. A. Wilson, M.A., *Magd.*; F. H. Dudden, D.D., *Linc.*

In English Language and Literature, A. O. Belfour, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; W. H. Dixon: Prof. J. Wright, M.A., *Exeter*; Prof. Raleigh, M.A., *Magd.*

Modern Languages, H. Oelsner; H. E. Berthon, M.A., *Wadham*; C. H. Herford; F. L. Armitage, M.A., *Trinity.*

Final Pass Schools.

W. A. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., *Magd.*; J. Solomon, M.A., *Balliol*; J. Murra, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; W. H. Hawker Hughes, M.A., *Jesus*; R. F. Hodgkin, M.A., *Queen's*; H. G. Wace, M.A., *B.N.C.*; R. B. Mowat, M.A., *C.C.C.*; G. S. Gordon, M.A., *Magd.*; E. W. Webster, M.A., *Wad.*; C. T. T. Kemshead, M.A., *Magd.*; J. Williams, D.C.L., *Lincoln*; F. Morgan, M.A., *Keble*; P. J. Kirkby, M.A., *Exeter*; E. I. Carlyle, M.A., *Linc.*; J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., *New Coll.*; H. G. Fiedler, M.A., *Queen's*; H. Cohen, M.A., *Jesus*; W. A. Green, M.A., *All Souls*; J. S. Holdsworth, D.C.L., *St. John's*; C. E. Haselfoot, M.A., *Hertford*; F. W. Spurling, M.A., *Keble*; D. C. Simpson, M.A., *Wadh.*; Capt. G. S. Clive; C. T. Atkinson, M.A., *Exeter*; Capt. R. C. Maclachlan; Prof. Somerville, *St. John's*; A. D. Hall M.A., *Ball.*; H. Ainsworth Davis, M.A., *Camb.*

2. MODERATORS:—*Honour Schools.*

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, H. L. Henderson, M.A., *New Coll.*; S. G. Owen, M.A., *Ch.Ch.*; H. L. Drake, M.A., *Pemb.*; F. W. Hall, M.A., *St. John's.*

In Disciplinis Mathematicis, C. H. Thompson, M.A., *Queen's*; E. H. Hayes, M.A., *New Coll.*; A. E. Jolliffe, M.A., *C.C.C.*

Pass School.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, H. J. Cunningham, M.A., *Worc.*; R. H. Lloyd, M.A., *Trinity*; G. E. Underhill, M.A., *Magd.*; E. E. Genner, M.A., *Jesus*; J. B. Baker, M.A., *Non-Coll.*; R. G. Parsons, M.A., *Univ.*

3. MASTERS OF THE SCHOOLS.

H. L. Wild, M.A., *St. John's*; W. G. Kendrew, M.A., *Non-Coll.*; G. R. Wood, M.A., *Mert.*; H. B. Cooper, M.A., *Keb.*; E. C. Marchant, M.A., *Linc.*; E. F. Carritt, M.A., *Univ.*

PROFESSORS, &C. Elect.

Anatomy (*Lees Reader*), J. Barclay, M.A.... 1869

Anthropology, E. B. Tylor, Hon. D.C.L., *Ball.* 1895

Arabic (*Laud's*), D. S. Margoliouth, D.Litt., *New Coll.* 1888

	Elect.
Archæology (*Linc.*), P. Gardner, M.A., *Linc.*	1887
Archæology Prehistoric), A. J. Evans, M.A., D.Litt., *B.N.C.*	1909
Assyriology, A. H. Sayce, D.Litt., *Queen's*...	1891
Astronomy (*Savilian*), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1893
Botany (*Sherard*), S. H. Vines, M.A., *Magd.*	1888
Celtic, Sir John Rhys, D.Litt., Principal of *Jesus*	1877
Chemistry (*Waynflete*), W. Odling, M.A., *Worc.*	1872
Chinese, T. L. Bullock, M.A., *New Coll.*	1898
Civil Law (*Regius*), H. Goudy, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1893
Colonial History (*Beit*), H. E. Egerton, M.A., *All Souls Coll.*	1906
Comparative Anatomy (*Linacre*), G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., *Merton*	1906
Comparative Philology, J. Wright, M.A., *Exeter*	1901
Divinity (*Regius*) (vacant).	
Divin. (*Margaret*), W. Sanday, D.D., *Ch.Ch.*	1895
Eccles. Hist. (*Reg.*), E. W. Watson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1908
Engineering Science, C. F. Jenkin, M.A., *New Coll.*	1908
English Literature and Anglo-Saxon, Arthur S. Napier, D.Litt., *Merton*	1885
English Literature, W. A. Raleigh, M.A., *Magdalen*	1904
Exegesis (*Ireland*), W. Lock, D.D., Warden of *Keble*	1895
Exp. Phil., R. B. Clifton, M.A., *Merton*	1865
Fine Art (*Slade*), S. Image, M.A., *New Coll.*	1910
Geography, A. J. Herbertson, M.A., *Trinity*	1910
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., *University*	1897
Geometry (*Savilian*), W. Esson, M.A., *New Col.*	1897
German Language and Literature, H. G. Fiedler, M.A., *Queen's*	1909
Greek (*Regius*), G. G. A. Murray, M.A., *Ch.Ch.*	1908
Hebrew (*Regius*), S. R. Driver, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1882
History, Ancient (*Camden*), F. Haverfield, M.A., *B.N.C.*	1907
History, Ancient (*Wykeham*), J. L. Myres, M.A., *New Coll.*	1910
Human Anatomy, A. Thomson, M.A., *Exeter*	1885
International Law (*Chichele*) (vacant)	
Interpretation of Holy Scripture (*Oriel*), G. A. Cooke, D.D., *Oriel*	1908
Jurisprudence (*C.C.C.*), P. Vinogradoff, Hon. D.C.L., *C.C.C.*	1903
Latin Literat. (*C.C.C.*), R. Ellis, M.A., *C.C.C.*	1893
Law (*Vinerian*), W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L., *Trinity*	1910
Logic (*Wykeham*), J. Cook Wilson, M.A., *New Coll.*	1889
Medicine (*Reg.*), W. Osler, Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., *Ch. Ch.*	1904
Military History (*Chichele*), H. S. Wilkinson, M.A., *All Souls*	1909
Mineralogy, H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1909
Modern History (*Chichele*), C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls*	1905
Modern History (*Reg.*), C. H. Firth, M.A., *Oriel*	1904
Moral Philosophy (*Waynflete*), J. A. Smith, M.A., *Magdalen*	1910
Moral Philosophy (*Whyte*), J. A. Stewart, M.A., *C.C.C.*	1897
Music, Sir Walter Parratt, D.Mus., *Magdalen*	1908
Natural Philosophy (*Sedleian*), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's*	1899
Papyrology, B. P. Grenfell, D.Litt., *Queen's*	1908
Pastoral Theology (*Reg.*), R. L. Ottley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1903
Pathology, G. Dreyer, M.A., *Oriel*	1907
Physics (*Wykeham Prof.*), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., *New Coll.*	1900
Physiology (*Waynflete*), F. Gotch, D.Sc., *Magdalen*	1859

Fnded.	Colleges, &c.	HEADS.	Elect.	Gross Income.	Contribn. to Univer. purposes.	Under-graduates.	Members of Convocation.
				£	£		
1437	*All Souls*	Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.C.L., M.P., *Warden*	1881	31,603	7,330	5	89
1262	*Balliol*	J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A., *Master*	1907	20,006	319	255	446
1509	*Brasenose*	C. B. Heberden, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. (*Vice-Chan.*), *Principal*	1889	22,978	1,281	133	307
1532	*Ch. Ch.*	T. B. Strong, D.D., *Dean*	1901	64,062	4,135	315	751
1516	*Corpus Christi*	Thomas Case, M.A., *President*	1904	20,231	1,788	91	252
1314	*Exeter*	W. W. Jackson, D.D., *Rector*	1887	15,733	91	195	493
1874	*Hertford*	H. Boyd, D.D., *Principal*	1877	8,700	16	134	149
1571	*Jesus*	Sir John Rhys, M.A., D.Litt., *Principal*	1895	20,133	913	166	200
1427	*Lincoln*	W. W. Merry, D.D., *Rector*	1884	11,053	287	110	207
1456	*Magdalen*	T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., *Pres.*	1885	72,195	8,076	188	400
1270	*Merton*	T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden*	1903	35,010	3,250	132	296
1386	*New Coll.*	W. A. Spooner, D.D., *Warden*	1903	46,002	3,592	288	493
1326	*Oriel*	C. L. Shadwell, D.C.L., *Provost*	1905	18,460	596	121	255
1624	*Pembroke*	Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L., *Master*	1899	9,178	76	118	183
1340	*Queen's*	J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost*	1878	38,322	1,543	171	297
1555	*St. John's*	H. A. James, D.D., *President*	1909	37,412	2,298	223	321
1554	*Trinity*	H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., *President*	1907	15,408	212	195	428
1249	*University*	R. W. Macan, M.A., D.Litt., *Master*	1906	19,500	197	201	334
1613	*Wadham*	P. A. Wright-Henderson, D.D. *Warden*	1903	11,931	188	127	233
1714	*Worcester*	C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., *Provost*	1903	10,329	37	115	249
1269	*St. Edm. Hall*	E. Moore, D.D., *Principal*	1864	—	—	54	35
1869	*Keble*	W. Lock, D.D., *Warden*	1897	—	—	246	307
1863	*Non-Coll. Stu.*	R. Wm. M. Pope, D.D., *Censor*	1890	—	—	243	160
	Marcon's Hall	C. Abdy Marcon, M.A.		—	—	30	8
	Pope's Hall	J. O'F. Pope, M.A.		—	—	11	15
	Parker's	E. S. Parker, M.A.		—	—	10	3
		Total				3,877	6,911

	Elect.
Poetry, J. W. Mackail, M.A., *Balliol*	1906
Political Econ., F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., *All Souls Coll.*	1891
Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), E. B. Elliott, M.A., *Queen's*	1892
Romance Languages, H. Oelsner, M.A.	1909
Rural Economy (Sibthorp), W. Somerville, M.A., *St. John's Coll.*	1906
Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Corpus*	1899
Septuagint, R. H. Charles, M.A., *Exeter*	1905
Zend Philology, L. H. Mills, Hon. M.A.	1898
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, M.A., *Jesus*	1893

PRIZEMEN, &C., 1910.—THE CHANCELLOR'S.

English Essay—Not awarded.
Latin Verse—R. A. Knox, *Balliol.*
Latin Essay—L. W. Hunter, *New Coll.*
GAISFORD. *Greek Verse*—R. McKenzie, *Trin.*
,, *Greek Prose*—Not awarded.
NEWDIGATE. *Engl. Verse*—C. H. Bewley, *New.*
CORDEN—R. V. Lennard, B.A., *New Coll.*
Welsh Prize—C. M. Burrell; *Univ.*
Arnold—(no candidate).
Lothian—M. L. R. Beaven, B.A., *Exeter.*
Stanhope—David Ogg, *Linc.*
Conington—(no candidate).
Ellerton—G. B. Allen, B.A., *Wadh.*
Rolleston—C. H. G. Martin, *Magd.*
Greek Testament (senior)—H. Marriott, B.A., *Keble.*
Greek Testament (junior)—S. H. Hooke, *Jesus.*
Septuagint (senior)—Not awarded.
Septuagint (junior)—F. W. Phillips, *Jesus*; H. Danby, *Keble.*
Syriac—Not awarded.
Gladstone Memorial—J. S. Eagles, *Magd.*
M. Arnold Memorial—(no candidate). [(1908).
English Poem—S. J. W. L. Lucas, M.A., *Univ.*
Herbert Memorial—H. A. Smith, B.A., *St. John's*; J. A. Estey, B.A., *Queen's.*
Radcliffe—A. F. Herz, D.M., *Magd.*
Beit—J. B. Black, *Balliol.*
Oldham—W. R. Halliday, B.A., *New Coll.*

SCHOLARS, &C., 1910.

Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship—M. W. Flack, *Keb.*
Craven (Fellow)—P. Newbold, B.A., *Oriel.*
Vinerian—M. F. Woodrow, *Ch. Ch.*
Hertford—E. N. A. Finlay, *Balliol.*
Ireland—E. A. Barber, *New Coll.*
Craven—A. J. Toynbee, *Balliol*; E. Lobel, *Balliol*; J. D. Denniston, *New Coll.*
Derby—L. W. Hunter, B.A., *New Coll.*
Abbott—H. Whitehead.
John Locke—R. Petrie, B.A., *Balliol.*
Chinese—Jayaswal Kashi Prashad, *Non-Coll.*
Burdett-Coutts—(No candidate).
Kennicott (senior)—G. G. V. J. T. H. Stonehouse, M.A., *Exeter.*
Kennicott (junior)—H. S. Hooke, B.A., *Jesus.*
Pusey and Ellerton—H. Danby, *Keble*; J. Orman, *Linc.*
Boden Sanskrit—E. N. Blandy, *Balliol.*
Denyer and Johnson—G. B. Allen, B.A., *Wadham.*
Eldon, Law—J. N. Daynes, *Magd.*
Mathematics (senior)—T. W. Chaundy, B.A., *Balliol.*
,, *(junior)*—N. T. Huxley, *Balliol.*
,, *(exhibition)*—J. Morgan, *Jesus.*
Geography—B. W. Baker, *Univ.*
Passmore Edwards—L. W. Hunter, B.A., *New.*
Squire—G. C. D. Hill; J. C. Poole; H. R. Higgs.
Pelham Student—T. E. Peet, B.A., *Queen's.*
Philip Walker Student—W. Ray, B.Sc., *Magd.*
Theodore Williams—A. H. Southam, *Ch. Ch.*; R. St. A. Heathcote, *New Coll.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

	Elect.
Chancellor, The Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.*	1908
Vice-Chancellor, R. F. Scott, M.A., *St. John's*	1910
High Steward, The Lord Walsingham, LL.D., *Trin.*	1892
Representatives in Parliament, S. H. Butcher, M.A., Hon. Litt.D., *Trin.*; J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.*	1910
Commissary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.*	1900
Deputy High Steward, Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.A., K.C., *Trin.*	1899
Public Orator, J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., *St. John's*	1876
Registrary, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., *Pemb.*	1910
Assistant Registrary, B. Benham, M.A., *King's*	
Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., *Trin.*	1889
Sec. to the Library, H. G. Aldis, M.A., *Pet.*	
Counsel, Rt. Hon. A. Cohen, M.A., K.C., *Magd.*	1879
Esquire Bedells, A. P. Humphry, M.V.O., M.A., *Trin.*	1877
A. H. Evans, M.A., *Clare*	1900
Proctors, H. F. Stewart, B.D., *St. John's*, and J. Barcroft, M.A., *King's*	1910
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A., Mus.D. (*Oxf.*), *King's*	
Director of the Observatory, Sir Robert Stawell Ball, M.A., *King's*	
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, L. Doncaster, M.A., *King's*	
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, S. C. Cockerell, M.A., *Jesus*	1908
Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's*	
Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, M.A., *Trin.*	
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., *Trin.*	
Curator of the Botanic Garden, R. I. Lynch, M.A.	
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *Emman.*	
Representative on General Medical Council, Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., *Caius*	

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The Master of *Pembroke*; The Master of *Magdalene*; The Master of *Gonville and Caius*; The President of *Queens'*.
Professors, Professor Stanton; Professor Kenny; Professor Hobson; Professor Seward.
Other Members of the Senate, Dr. Anderson (*Cai.*); Dr. Keynes (*Pemb.*), *Sec.*; Dr. Tanner (*St. John's*); R. St. J. Parry, B.D. (*Trin.*); W. Durnford, M.A. (*King's*); W. L. Mollison, M.A. (*Clare*); J. H. Gray, M.A. (*Qu.*); H. McL. Innes, M.A. (*Trin.*).

PROFESSORS.	Elect.
Agricultural Botany, R. H. Biffen, M.A., *Cath.*	1908
Agriculture (Drapers) T. B. Wood, M.A., *Cai.*	1907
Anatomy, A. Macalister, M.D., *St. John's*	1883
Ancient History, J. S. Reid, Litt.D., *Caius*	1899
Anglo-Saxon, W. W. Skeat, Litt.D., *Christ's*	1878
Arabic (Sir T. Adams), E. G. Browne, M.A. *Pemb.*	1902
,, *(Lord Almoner*, Reader in). A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin.*	1893
Archæology (Disney), W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., *Caius*	1908
Astronomy (Lowndean), Sir R. S. Ball, M.A., *King's*	1892
Astronomy (Plumian), Sir G. H. Darwin, K.C.B., M.A., *Trin.*	1883
Astrophysics, H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.*	1909

Biology, R. C. Punnett, M.A., *Caius* 1910
Biology (Quick), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., *Magd.* 1909
Botany, A. C. Seward, M.A., *St. John's* 1906
Chemistry, W. J. Pope, M.A., *Sid.* 1908
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., *Trin.* 1897
Civil Law (Regius), E. C. Clark, LL.D., *St. John's* 1872
Divinity (Regius), H. B. Swete, D.D., *Caius* 1890
,, (*Lady Margaret*), W. R. Inge, D.D., *Jesus* 1907
,, (*Hulsean*), W. E. Barnes, D.D., *Pet.* ... 1901
,, (*Norrisian*), F. C. Burkitt, M.A., *Trin.* 1905
,, (*Ely*), V. H. Stanton, D.D., *Trin.* 1889
Ecclesiastical History (Dixie) Henry Melville Gwatkin, M.A., *Emmanuel* 1891
Experimental Physics, Sir J. J Thomson, M.A., *Trin.* 1884
Fine Art (Slade), C. Waldstein, Litt.D., *King's* 1907
Geology (Woodwardian), T. McK. Hughes, M.A., *Clare* 1873
German (Schröder), K. H. Breul, Litt.D., *King's* 1910
Greek (Regius), H. Jackson, O.M., Litt.D., *Trin.* 1906
Hebrew (Regius), R. H. Kennett, B.D., *Queens'* 1903
International Law, L. Oppenheim, M.A., *Trin.* 1908
Latin, J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., *St. John's* 1872
Law (Downing), C. S. Kenny, LL.D., *Down.* 1907
Mathematics (Lucasian), Sir J. Larmor, M.A., *St. John's* 1903
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, Bertram Hopkinson, M.A., *Trin.* 1903
Medicine (Downing), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., *Down.* 1894
Mental Philosophy & Logic, J. Ward, Sc.D., *Trin.* 1897
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., *Trinity* ... 1881
Modern History (Regius), J. B. Bury, M.A., *King's* 1902
Moral Philosophy (Knightbridge), W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., *King's* 1900
Music, Sir Charles V. Stanford, Mus.D., *Trin.* 1887
Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian), Sir James Dewar, M.A., *Peterhouse* 1875
Pathology, G. S. Woodhead, M.A., *Trin. H.* 1899
Physic (Regius), Sir T. C. Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., *Caius* 1892
Physiology, J. N. Langley, Sc.D., *Trin.* 1903
Political Economy, A. C. Pigou, M.A., *King's* 1908
Pure Mathematics (Sadlerian), E. W. Hobson, Sc.D., *Christ's* 1910
Sanskrit, E. J. Rapson, M.A., *St. John's* ... 1906
Surgery, F. H. Marsh, M.A., M.C., *Down.* ... 1903
Zoology, &c., J. S. Gardiner, M.A., *Caius* ... 1909
Hulsean Lecturer, The Rev. E. A. Edghill, M.A., *King's* 1910
Lady Margaret Preacher, The Rev. E. S. Roberts, M.A., Master of *Gonv. and Cai.* 1910

READERS.

Botany, F. F. Blackman, M.A., *St. John's* ... 1904
Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queens'* 1907
Classics (Brereton), W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., *Cai.* 1907
Comparative Philology, P. Giles, Litt.D., *Emm.* 1891
English Law, H. D. Hazeltine, M.A., *Emm.* 1907
Ethnology, A. C. Haddon, Sc.D., *Christ's* ... 1909
Forestry, A. Henry, M.A., *Caius* 1907
Talmudic, Israel Abrahams, M.A., *Chr.* ... 1902
Sandars in Bibliography, W. M. Lindsay, M.A. (*Oxf.*) 1909
Romance, E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A., *King's* 1900
Chemical Physiology, F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Trin.* 1902
Zoology, A. E. Shipley, M.A., *Christ's* 1908
Metallurgy (Goldsmiths), C. T. Heycock, M.A., *King's* 1908

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

Classics (Epigraphy & Dialects), S. G. Campbell, M.A., *Christ's.*
Ancient History, N. Wedd, M.A., *King's.*
Mathematics, Dr. Baker, *St. John's*; H. W. Richmond, M.A., *King's*; R. A. Herman, M.A., *Trin.*; Dr. T. J. I'A. Bromwich, *St. John's*; J. H. Grace, M.A., *Pet.*
Mathematics (Stokes Lecturer), J. H. Jeans, M.A., *Trin.*
,, (*Cayley Lecturer*), H. F. Baker, Sc.D., *St. John's.*

Founded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elected.	Gross income of Coll. 1909.	Contribn. to Univer. Purposes 1910.	Undergrads.	Members of the Senate.	Members on the Boards
				£	£			
1473	*St. Catharine's*	Claude H. W. Johns, Litt.D., *Master*	1909	6,012	614	124	118	304
1505	*Christ's*	Arthur Everett Shipley, M.A., *Master*	1910	15,621	1,331	212	415	903
1326	*Clare*	Edward Atkinson, D.D., *Master*	1856	15,598	1,400	221	306	679
1352	*Corpus Christi.*	Robert T. Caldwell, M.A., *Master* ...	1906	9,748	990	103	254	455
1800	*Downing*.....	Frederick H. Marsh, M.A., *Master* ...	1907	8,675	673	126	103	314
1584	*Emmanuel* ...	William Chawner, M.A., *Master*	1895	20,212	1,923	209	379	858
1348	*Gonville & Caius*	Ernest Stewart Roberts, M.A., *Master*	1903	27,763	2,596	332	464	1,152
1496	*Jesus*	Henry Arthur Morgan, D.D., *Master*	1885	13,571	1,498	195	211	473
1441	*King's*	Montague R James, Litt.D., *Provost*	1905	35,845	2,833	179	474	956
1519	*Magdalene*.....	Stuart A. Donaldson, D.D., *Master* ...	1904	5,809	661	95	88	225
1347	*Pembroke*	Arthur James Mason, D.D., *Master*	1903	13,813	1,600	272	437	976
1257	*Peterhouse*	Adolphus W. Ward, Litt.D., *Master*	1900	7,819	731	70	220	388
1448	*Queens'*	Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., *Pres.*	1906	7,873	870	182	165	482
1595	*Sidney-Sussex.*	Charles Smith, M.A., *Master*	1890	14,208	1,259	94	163	353
1511	*St. John's*	Robert Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master*	1908	41,618	3,954	261	949	1,523
1546	*Trinity*	Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., *Master*	1886	79,559	6,357	672	2,186	3,677
1350	*Trinity Hall* ...	Edward Anthony Beck, M.A., *Master*	1902	9,127	843	156	244	575
	HOSTELS.							
1882	*Selwyn College*	J. O. Farquhar Murray, D.D., *Master*	1909	...	...	119	145	375
1869	*Non-Coll. Stds.*	W. F. Reddaway, M.A., *King's, Censor*	1907	...	...	104	28	105
		Not on College Boards	...	...	...	...	148	148
		Total (Cambridge Calendar, 1910)	...	...	...	3,726	7,497	14,985

Experimental Physics, G. F. C. Searle, M.A., *Pet.*; C. T. R. Wilson, M.A., *Sid.*
Botany, A. G. Tansley, M.A., *Trin.*
,, R. P. Gregory, M.A., *St. John's.*
Chemistry, Dr. Sell, *Christ's*; Dr. Fenton, *Christ's.*
Organic Chemistry, S. Ruhemann, M.A., *Caius.*
Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's.*
Zoology, L. A. Borradaile, M.A., *H. Selw.*
Advanced Physiology, Dr. Gaskell, *Trin. H.*; Dr. Shore, *St. John's.*
Agricultural Physiology, F. H. A. Marshall, M.A., *Christ's.*
Physiology, Dr. Anderson, *Caius.*
Physiology of the Senses, W. H. R. Rivers, M.A., *St. John's.*
Experimental Psychology, Dr. Myers, *Caius.*
Advanced Human Anatomy, Dr. Barclay-Smith, *King's.*
Medical Jurisprudence, B. Anningson, M.D., *Caius.*
Medicine, Dr. Humphry.
Surgery, G. E. Wherry, M.A., *Down.*
Geology, J. E. Marr, SC.D., *St. John's.*
History, B. E. Hammond, M.A., *Trin.*
Moral Science, Dr. Keynes, *Pembroke.*
Moral Science (*Sidgwick Lecturer*), W. E. Johnson, M.A., *King's.*
Hygiene, Dr. Graham-Smith, *Pembroke.*
Pathology, Dr. Cobbett, *Trin.*
Special Pathology (*Huddersfield Lecturer*), T. S. P. Strangeways, M.A., *St. John's.*
Harmony and Counterpoint, Dr. Wood, *Caius.*
Persian, Dr. R. A. Nicholson, *Trin.*
Palæography, E. H. Mims, M.A., *Pemb.*
Aramaic, N. McLean, M.A., *Christ's.*
English, G. C. Macaulay, M.A., *Trin.*
Physical Anthropology, W. L. H. Duckworth, M.D., SC.D., *Jesus.*
Agriculture (*Gilbey*), F. R. Salter, B.A., *Magd.*
Palæozoology, H. Woods, M.A., *Joh.*
Petrology, A. Harker, M.A., *Joh.*
Electrical Engineering, C. G. Lamb, M.A., *Clare.*
Mechanical Engineering, C. E. Inglis, M.A., *King's.*
Philosophy of Religion, F. R. Tennant, D.D., *Caius.*
Economics (*Girdlers'*), H. O. Meredith, M.A., *King's.*
Russian, A. P. Goudy, M.A.
Geography, H. Y. Oldham, M.A., *King's*; P. Lake, M.A., *Joh.*; A. R. Hinks, M.A., *Trin.*
Pharmacology, W. E. Dixon, M.A., *Downing.*
Education, Theory, History, & Practice, S. S. F. Fletcher, M.A., *King's.*
Sir Robert Rede's, C. H. Firth, M.A. (*Oxf.*), Hon. Litt.D.
Leslie Stephen, W. P. Ker, M.A. (*Oxf.*).
Norman Maccoll (vacant).
Chemistry and Physics in their application to Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, J. E. Purvis, M.A., *St. John's.*
Agriculture, K. J. J. Mackenzie, M.A., *Christ's.*

MATRICULATIONS.

1898-99 ...	946	1902-1903	906	1906-1907	1,083
1899-1900	932	1903-1904	936	1907-1908	1,164
1900-1901	878	1904-1905	933	1908-1909	1,163
1901-1902	901	1905-1906	1,067	1909-1910	1,218

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Abbott, F. G. Chevassüt, *Trin.*; J. R. Wade, *Queens'* (Æq.)	1910
Allen, R. Whiddington, B.A., *St. John's* ...	1910
Bell, A. W. St. C. Tisdall, *Trin.*; P. G. Bambrigge, *Trin.*	1910
Charles Oldham Shakespeare, R. F. Patterson, B.A., *St. John's*	1910
Craven, H. E. Foster, *Trin.*	1910
Harkness, E. S. Pinfold, *Pet.*	1910
Lightfoot, R. H. Snape, B.A., *Emm.*	1910
Porson, D. H. Robertson, *Trin.*	1910
Squire in Law (*Ja. Will.*), A. P. Bunt, *St. John's*	1910
Do. (*Rebecca Flower*), H. Hands, *Down.*; R. D. Scholfield	1910
Stewart of Rannoch (*Greek and Latin, restricted*), H. G. Dennehy, *Emm.*; W. M. Peacock, *Jesus*; (*Sacred Music, open*), A. E. Davison; C. G. B. Stevens, *Emm.*; (*Sacred Music, restricted*), J. M. D. Stancomb, *Emm.*; (*Hebrew, open*), W. B Jefferson, *Corp.*; J. Rothfield, *Non.-Coll.*, (*Hebrew, restricted*), no candidates	1910
Tiarks (*German*), G. Waterhouse, B.A., *St. John's*	1910
Tyrwhitt (*Hebrew*), (1) E. Levine, B.A., *Jesus*; (2) not awarded	1910

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS.

Balfour, J. C. F. Fryer, B.A., *Caius*	1910
Burney, A. G. Widgery, B.A., *Cath.*	1910
Craven, F. E. Adcock, B.A., *King's*	1910
Frank Smart, R. H. Compton, B.A., *Caius*	1910
Isaac Newton, S. Brodetsky, B.A., *Trin.*	1910
Prendergast, C. F. Taylor, B.A., *Emm.*	1910

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Bhaonagar (*Medal*), H. F. Dunkley, B.A., *St. John's*	1910
Browne (*Sir Wm.*) *Medals*, (*Greek Epigram*) and (*Latin Epigram*) F. W. Haskins, *Trin.*; (*Latin Ode*) no exercise sent in; (*Greek Ode*) J. R. M. Butler, *Trin.*	1910
Burney, J. G. Walker, B.A., *Jes.*; A. G. Widgery, B.A., *Cath.* (Æq.)	1910
Chancellor's Medals: *Classics* (not awarded)	1910
English Verse, D. H. Robertson, *Trin.*	1910
English Law (not awarded)	1910
Frank Smart, A. J. Wilmott, B.A., *Joh.* (Botany); J. T. Saunders, *Christ's* (Zoology	1910
Gedge, G. R. Mines, B.A., *Sid.*	1910
George Long, A. Alexander, *Joh.*	1910
Gladstone Memorial, J. R. M. Butler, *Trin.*	1910
Gordon Wigan, J. Thomas, B.A., *Trin.*	1910
Harness, R. C. Brooke, B.A., *King's*	1910
Hebrew, E. Levine, B.A., *Jesus*	1910
Hebrew (*Mason*), E. Levine, B.A., *Jes.*	1910
Le Bas, N. S. Subbarao, B.A., *St. John's*	1910
Members, (*Latin Essay*), J. Brennan, *Chr.*; C. M. Picciotto, *Trin.* (Æq.); (*English Essay*), A. K. Gray, *Jesus*	1910
Porson, J. R. M. Butler, *Trin.*	1910
Powis (*Medal*), J. R. M. Butler, *Trin.*	1910
Prince Consort, A. A. Seaton, B.A., *Pemb.*; G. B. Tatham, M.A., *Trin.*	1910
Raymond Horton Smith, R. W. S. Walker, M.D., *Trin.*	1910
Smith, (1) G. I. Taylor, B.A., *Trin.*; (2) not awarded	1910
Tyson (*Medal*) (not awarded)	1910
Wiltshire, J. M. Lee, *Trin. H.*	1910
Winbolt Prize, A. B. Eason, B.A., *Jesus*	1910
Winchester, (1) G. G. Morris, *Trin.*; (2) J. R. M. Butler, *Trin.*; A. F. Hall, *St. John's* (Æq.)	1910

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR 1909, £56,274 5 7

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR 1909.

Total payments	£53,030 10 5
Balance due to Chest	3,243 15 2
	£56,274 5 7

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, South Kensington, S.W. 1836 and 1900.

THE University was reconstituted in 1900, and has now an "Academic" Department for the organisation and control of higher education in its various constituent "Schools" and other Institutions throughout London, as well as an "External" Department for the continuation of its old functions of examining and conferring degrees upon students throughout the country and in all parts of the Empire.

Number entered by matriculation or otherwise in 1909–10, 4,053. Internal students at present time, 4,250.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, SC.D., F.R.S.
Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, LL.B.
Principal, Henry Alexander Miers, D.SC., F.R.S.
Registrars: (*Academic Council*) P. J. Hartog, B.SC.; (*External Council*) A. Milnes, M.A.; (*University Extension*) R. D. Roberts, D.SC.
Secretary to the Senate, P. M. Wallace, M.A.
Sec. to Finance Committee, W. K. Hill, B.A.
Sup. of Examinations, W. H. Sampson, B.A.
Clerk of Committees, C. F. Treherry, D.SC.
Goldsmiths' Librarian, R. A. Rye.
Clerk of Convocation, H. E. Allen, LL.B.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, B.SC.
Representative on General Medical Council, Frederick Taylor, M.D.
Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, M.A.
Esquire Bedell, H. E. Vincent, M.D.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, F. D. Acland, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Prof. A. Schuster, Sir John Wolfe-Barry. *By Convocation*—(*Divinity*), Rev. J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), R. C. B. Kerin, Prof. S. L. Loney, Dr. T. L. Mears, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, Sir Albert Rollit; (*Laws*), The Master of the Rolls (Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy); (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Prof. Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (*Science*), Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. G. T. Moody, Dr. J. Wade, Dr. R. M. Walmsley, Dr. S. R. Wells. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Sir William Allchin, Dr. F. Taylor. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, Prof. R. J. Godlee, Sir Alfred Gould. *Co-opted to represent University College*, Dr. T. Gregory Foster, Lord Reay. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. T. Buzzard. *By King's College* (*Theological Department*), Rev. Dr. A. C. Headlam. *By Lincoln's Inn*, Lord Macnaghten. *By Inner Temple*, Arthur Cohen. *By Middle Temple*, Dr. R. A. McCall. *By Gray's Inn*, C. A. Russell. *By Law Society*, J. W. Budd, H. J. Johnson. *By Corporation of London*, Ald. Sir Thomas B. Crosby. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. Collins, Cyril Jackson. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Lt.-Gen. J. W. Laurie. *By the Faculties*—(*Theology*), Rev. Prof. W. H. Bennett; (*Arts*), Rev. Prof. A. Caldecott, Miss B. Edgell, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Prof. A. F. Pollard; (*Laws*), C. V. Barrington; (*Music*), Prof. Sir Frederick Bridge; (*Medicine*), Dr. H. A. Caley, L. E. Hill, Prof. E. H. Starling; (*Science*), Prof. A. W. Crossley, J. L. S. Hatton, Pro . J. M. Thomson, Dr. A. D. Waller; (*Engineering*), Prof. J. D. Cormack; (*Economics*), Sidney J. Webb.

ORGANISATION OF TEACHING.

The Teaching of the University is organised under three categories:—(1) That conducted by the University itself; (2) that conducted by the several "Schools of the University"; (3) that conducted at the other Institutions at which there are "Recognised Teachers of the University."

The University.

University College, since January 1, 1907, is a "School of the University" in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics; and on January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, but is divided into two separate institutions, viz.: (*a*) "King's College" (in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering and Economics) and (*b*) "King's College for Women" (in the Faculties of Arts and Science). The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Matriculated students working at these Institutions in any of these Faculties are "Internal Students of the University." Other Institutions maintained directly by the University are the Brown Animal Sanitary Institution, Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, and Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C.
(1826).
Chairman of Committee, The Rt. Hon. Lord Reay G.C.S.I., LL.D.
Treasurer, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.
Provost, T. Gregory Foster, PH.D.
Secretary, Walter W. Seton, M.A.
Lady Superintendent of Women Students, Ros Morison.
Librarian, R. W. Chambers, M.A.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.
(1829).
Principal, Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D.
Vice-Principal, Prof. J. M. Thomson, LL.D. F.R.S.
Secretary, Walter Smith.
Librarian, F. W. Walton, M.A.
Warden of King's College for Women, Hilda I Oakeley, B.A.
Secretaries, Lucy Knowles and Hilda F Saunders.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.
(1905).
Warden, William Loring, M.A.
Principal of Day Training Dept., The Warden.
Vice-Principals, do., T. Raymont, M.A.; Caroline Graveson, B.A.

PROFESSORS AND OTHER TEACHERS.

The Teaching Staff of the University is organised under two categories:—(1) "Appointed Teachers," *i.e.*, such as have been appointed by the University with the express designation of "Appointed Teachers"; (2) "Recognised Teachers," *i.e.*, such as have been appointed either by the University itself or by one of its

Schools" or by one of the other Institutions which instruction is given under its auspices, and have been recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University standard.

APPOINTED TEACHERS.

Professors.

Anatomy, G. D. Thane, LL.D.
Applied Mathematics (Goldsmid), Karl Pearson, M.A., F.R.S.
Archæology (Yates), E. A. Gardner, M.A.
Architecture, F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A.
Botany (Quain), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, General, Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Do., Organic, J. Norman Collie, LL.D., F.R.S.
Comparative Law (Quain), Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.
Comparative Philology (vacant.)
Education, John Adams, M.A.
Egyptology (Edwards), W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Electrical Engineering (Pender), J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Engineering, D. S. Capper, M.A.; W. E. Dalby, M.A.
English History, A. F. Pollard, M.A.
English Lang. and Lit. (Quain), W. P. Ker, LL.D.
French & Romance Philology (Fielden), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.
Geology (Yates-Goldsmid), E. J. Garwood, M.A.
German, R. C. Priebsch, Ph.D.; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.
Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.
Hygiene (Chadwick), H. R. Kenwood, C.M.
Latin, A. E. Housman, M.A.
Mathematics (Astor), M. J. M. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Mechanical Engineering, J. D. Cormack, D.Sc.
Music (King Edward), Sir Frederick Bridge, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Pharmacology, A. R. Cushny, M.D., F.R.S.
Philosophy (Grote), Carveth Read, M.A.
Physics (Quain), F. T. Trouton, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physiology (Jodrell), E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.
Political Economy, Edwin Cannan, LL.D.; H. S. Foxwell, M.A.
Protozoology, E. A. Minchin, M.A.
Sociology (Martin White), L. T. Hobhouse, M.A.; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D.
Zoology & Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell), J. P. Hill, D.Sc.

Director of the Physiological Laboratory, A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S.

Readers.

Ancient History, M. O. B. Caspari, M.A.
Economic History, Mrs. Knowles, Litt.D.
Experimental Psychology, C. E. Spearman, Ph.D.
Foreign Trade, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
Geography, H. J. Mackinder, M.A., M.P.
German, H. G. Atkins, M.A.; W. Perrett, Ph.D.; J. Steppat, Ph.D.
Greek, J. M. MacGregor, M.A.
Meteorology, W. N. Shaw, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Palæography & Economic History, H. Hall, F.S.A.
Statistics, A. L. Bowley, M.A.
Tibetan Language, F. W. Thomas, Ph.D.

RECOGNISED TEACHERS.

The number of "Recognised Teachers" in the several Faculties is as follows:—

Theology, 20; *Arts*, 150; *Laws*, 16; *Music*, 19; *Medicine*, 348; *Science*, 223; *Engineering*, 60; *Economics*, 13. There are also a number of "Temporarily Recognised Teachers," who deliver special Lectures in *Physiology*, *Botany*, *Zoology*, *Geology*, and *Sociology*, under the direct control of the University.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES, 1908-10.

Theology, Rev. Prof. Albert William Greenup, D.D.
Arts, Rev. Prof. Alfred Caldecott, D.Lit.
Laws, William Feilden Craies, M.A.
Music, Charles William Pearce, Mus. Doc.
Medicine, Prof. Sidney Harris Cox Martin, M.D., F.R.S.
Science, Prof. Arthur William Crossley, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Engineering, Prof. William Ernest Dalby, M.A.
Economics, Arthur Lyon Bowley, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Faculty of Theology:—

New College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.
Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.
Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist).
Principal, Rev. G. P. Gould, M.A.
King's College, Strand, W.C. (Theological Department).
Principal, Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D.
St. John's Hall, Highbury (The London College of Divinity, Church of England).
Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.
Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Principal, Rev. Dr. W. T. Davison.

Arts, Science, and Engineering:—

The East London College, Mile End Road, E.
Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.
Registrar, T. C. Hodson.

Arts and Science:—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.
Secretary, Miss A. Martin Leake.
Bedford College for Women, York Place, Baker Street, W.
Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.
Secretary of Council, Miss E. T. McKnight, M.A.

Arts:—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.
Resident Mistress, Miss C. L. Maynard.
Secretary, Miss S. M. Smee.

Medicine:—

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (*see* pp. 279–280.)

Science and Engineering:—

Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W.
Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., LL.D.
Secretary, Alexander Gow, B.Sc.

Science—In Agriculture only:—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent. (Under the County Councils of Kent and Surrey.)
Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ashcombe.
Clerk to the Governors, J. T. Welldon, B.A. (Ashford).
Principal, M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.
Vice-Principal, F. V. Theobald, M.A.
Secretary & Bursar, H. W. Kersey.

Engineering:—

Central Technical College, Exhibition Road, S.W.
Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, B.Sc.
Sec., Board of Studies, A. L. Soper.
Registrar, John Jones.

Economics and Political Science:—

London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C.
President, Lord Rothschild.
Chairman, Sidney Webb, LL.B.
Director, Hon. W. P. Reeves.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1831.

TERMS (1911).—*Epiph.*, Jan. 20 to March 21. *Easter*, Apr. 28 to June 27. *Mich.*, Oct. 13 to Dec. 12.

Chancellor, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
Vice-Chancellor, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.

PROFESSORS.

Divinity & Eccles. Hist., Rev. R. J. Knowling, D.D.
Greek and Classical Lit., Rev. A. H. Cruickshank, M.A.
Mathematics, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc.
Hebrew, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.
Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.
Surgery (Emeritus), F. Page, M.D.
Physiology, Sir Thomas Oliver, M.D.
Anatomy, R. Howden, M.B.
Comparative Pathology, H. J. Hutchens, M.A., D.S.O.
Midwifery, R. P. R. Lyle, M.D.
Music, J. C. Bridge, D.Mus.
Registrar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.
[*Affiliated Colleges* — Codrington, Barbados; Fourah Bay, Sierra Leone.]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Master, Rev. H. Gee, D.D.
Censor and Bursar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.

HATFIELD HALL.

Principal, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.
Bursar, A. Robinson, D.C.L.

ST. CHAD'S HALL.

Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Moulsdale, M.A.

ST. JOHN'S HALL.

Principal, Rev. S. N. Rostron, M.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Principal, E. Robinson.

UNATTACHED STUDENTS.

Censor, Rev. J. H. How, M.A.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).

Censor, E. M. Ellershaw, B.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle, 1832.

President, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.
Registrar, F. Page, M.D.
Treasurer, C. A. Cochrane, M.A.
Secretary, R. Howden, M.B.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle, 1871 (formerly Durham College of Science).

TERMS (1910).—Sept. 26 to Dec. 21. 1911.—Jan. 9 to March 18; April 19 to June 27.

President, Rt. Hon. R. Spence Watson, D.C.L.
Principal, W. H. Hadow, D.Mus.
Secretary, F. H. Pruen, M.A.
Treasurer, T. Hodgkin, D.C.L.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, C. M. Jessop, M.A.
Physics, H. Stroud, D.Sc.
Chemistry, P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc.
Geology, G. A. Lebour, D.Sc. (*Vice-Principal*).
Natural History, G. S. Brady, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Hon.*).
Zoology, A. Meek, M.Sc.
Botany, M. C. Potter, Sc.D.
Classics, J. W. Duff, D.Litt.
Eng. Lang. & Literature, Allen Mawer, M.A.
Agriculture & Rural Econ., D. A. Gilchrist, M.Sc.
Engineering, R. L. Weighton, D.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, W. M. Thornton, D.Sc.
Naval Architecture, J. J. Welch, M.Sc.
Mining & Surveying, Henry Louis, D.Sc.
Education, Mark R. Wright, M.A.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£2,000.)

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.

TERMS (1910).—*Mich.*, Oct. 4 to Dec. 21.
,, (1911).—*Lent*, Jan. 11 to March 28.
Easter, April 25 to July 8.

Chancellor, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D.
Treasurer, E. J. Broadfield, LL.D.
Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.
Tutor, Women Students, Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Lit.
Clerk of Convocation, Percy Raby, LL.B.

Faculty of Arts.

Greek, Ronald M. Burrows, D.Litt.
Hellenistic Greek, J. H. Moulton, D.Lit.
Latin, R. S. Conway, Litt.D., *Dean*.
English Lit. & Language, C. H. Herford, Litt.D.
French, L. E. Kastner, M.A.
German, Arwid Johannson, M.A.
Semitic Languages, Hope W. Hogg, M.A.
Chinese, E. H. Parker, M.A.
Mediæval & Modern History, T. F. Tout, M.A.
Ancient & Mediæval History, J. Tait, M.A.
Economic History, George Unwin, B.A.
Philosophy, S. Alexander, LL.D.
Education, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; M. E. Sadler, LL.D.
Political Economy, S. J. Chapman, M.A.
Architecture, S. H. Capper, M.A.

Faculty of Science.

Mathematics, Horace Lamb, LL.D., F.R.S.
Physics, Ernest Rutherford, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Arthur Schuster, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Engineering, J. E. Petavel, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, H. B. Dixon, Ph.D., F.R.S.; W. H. Perkin, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Metallurgy, H. C. H. Carpenter, Ph.D.
Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, F. E. Weiss, D.Sc., *Dean*.
Do., Cryptogamic, W. H. Lang, D.Sc.
Geology, Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.; W. Boyd Dawkins D.Sc., F.R.S.

Faculty of Law.

Professors, Sir A. Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D., and J. S. Beaton, M.A.

Faculty of Commerce.

Professors, S. J. Chapman, M.A., *Dean*; and George Unwin, B.A.

Faculty of Music.

Dean, Walter Carroll, Mus.D.

Faculty of Theology.

Dean, Rev. W. F. Adeney, D.D.
Biblical Criticism, A. S. Peake, M.A.; H. W. Hogg, M.A.
Comparative Religion, T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D.

Faculty of Technology.

Dean, J. H. Reynolds, M.Sc.
Mechanical Engineering, J. T. Nicolson, D.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, A. Schwartz, M.Sc.Tech.
Chemistry, E. Knecht, Ph.D.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, Grafton Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, W. Stirling, M.D., *Dean*.
Materia Medica, R. B. Wild, M.D.
Pathology, J. Lorrain Smith, M.D., F.R.S.
Medicine, Clinical, Graham Steell, F.R.C.P.
Do., Systematic, George R. Murray, M.D.
Clinical Surgery William Thorburn, F.R.C.S.
Systematic Surgery, G. A. Wright, F.R.C.S.
Obstetrics & Gynæcology, Sir W. J. Sinclair, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, J. Dixon Mann, M.D.
Public Health & Bacteriology, A. S. Delépine, M.B.

TRAINING COLLEGE (for Men and Women).

Professors, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; M. E. Sadler, LL.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1910).—Oct. 3 to Dec. 17.
,, (1911).—Jan. 9 to Mar. 25; Ap. 24 to July 1.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
Vice-Chancellor, C. G. Beale, M.A.
Principal, Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Vice-Principal & Registrar, Robert S. Heath, D.Sc.
Secretary, George H. Morley.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce.

Mathematics, R. S. Heath, D.Sc.
Physics, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry, P. F. Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Zoology, F. W. Gamble, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, G. S. West, M.A., D.Sc.
Geology & Physiography, C. Lapworth, LL.D., F.R.S.
Mechanical Engineering, F. W. Burstall, M.A.
Civil Engineering, S. M. Dixon, M.A.
Electrical Engineering, Gisbert Kapp, M.Sc.
Brewing, Adrian J. Brown, M.Sc.
Metallurgy, T. Turner, M.Sc.
Mining, J. Cadman, D.Sc.
Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.Com.
Accounting, C. E. Martineau, M.A.
Finance, A. W. Kirkaldy, M.Com.
Greek and Latin, E. A. Sonnenschein, D.Litt.
English Lang. & Lit., E. de Sélincourt, D.Litt.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, J. H. Muirhead, LL.D.
French, H. L. Chatelain, D.ès-Lett.
German, Karl Wichmann, Ph.D.
History, C. R. Beazley, M.A., D.Litt.
Education, Alfred Hughes, M.A.
Music, Granville Bantock, M.A.

Faculty of Medicine.

Medicine, R. Saundby, M.D.; A. H. Carter, M.D.
Surgery, G. Barling, F.R.C.S.; Jordan Lloyd, M.D.
Anatomy, P. Thompson, M.D.
Physiology, E. W. Wace Carlier, M.D.
Elementary Biology, F. W. Gamble, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Therapeutics, Sir Robert M. Simon, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.
Hygiene and Public Health, A. Bostock Hill, M.D.
Midwifery, Edward Malins, M.D.
Pathology, R. F. C. Leith, F.R.C.P.
Lunacy & Mental Dis., E. B. Whitcombe, M.B.
Ophthalmology, Priestley Smith, F.R.C.S.
Dental School, J. Humphreys, M.D.S. (*Hon. Sec.*).

DAY TRAINING COLLEGES.

Head Mistress (women), Miss A. H. Joyce, B.A.
Master of Method (men), Frank Roscoe.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1910).—Oct. 4 to Dec. 16.
,, (1911).—Jan. 10 to March 24; April 25 to July 8.

Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, G.C.V.O., C.B.
Vice-Chancellor, A. W. W. Dale, LL.D.
Registrar, P. Hebblethwaite, M.A.
Librarian, John Sampson, D.Litt.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law and Engineering.

Greek (vacant).
Latin, J. P. Postgate, F.B.A.
Classical Literature, A. W. W. Dale, LL.D.
French, C. Bonnier, Ph.D.
Spanish, J. Fitzmaurice Kelly, F.B.A.
Teutonic Languages, Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.
Celtic, Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.
English Lang. & Philol., H. C. Wyld, B.Litt.
English Literature, Oliver Elton, M.A.
Economic Science, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.
History, J. M. Mackay, LL.D.
Modern History, Ramsay Muir, M.A.
Russian History, Language and Literature, Bernard Pares, M.A.
Philosophy, Alexander Mair, M.A. (*Dean, Arts*).
Education, E. T. Campagnac, M.A.
Classical Archæology, R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.
Methods and Practice of Archæology, J. Garstang, D.Sc.
Egyptian Archæology, Percy E. Newberry, M.A.
Mediæval Archæology, F. P. Barnard, M.A.
Social Anthropology, J. G. Frazer, D.C.L.
Law, G. H. Emmott, LL.M. (*Dean, Law*).
Commercial Law, W. J. Sparrow, LL.D.
Architecture, C. H. Reilly, M.A.
Physiology, C. S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S.
Mathematics, F. S. Carey, M.A.
Physics, L. R. Wilberforce, M.A.
Chemistry, E. C. C. Baly, F.I.C., F.R.S.
Physical Chemistry, F. G. Donnan, Ph.D.
Natural History, William A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, R. J. H. Gibson, M.A. (*Dean, Science*).
Engineering, W. H. Watkinson, M.Eng.
Civil Engineering, S. W. Perrott, M.A.I.
Electrical Engineering, E. W. Marchant, D.Sc.
Anatomy, A. Melville Paterson, M.D.
Medicine, T. Robinson Glynn, M.D.
Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, Sir Rubert Boyce, M.B., F.R.S.
Midwifery and Gynæcology, H. Briggs, F.R.C.S.
Therapeutics, J. Hill Abram, M.D.
Hygiene, E. W. Hope, D.Sc.
Tropical Med., Maj. Ronald Ross, C.B., F.R.S.
Bio-Chemistry, B. Moore, D.Sc.
Comparative Pathology, H. E. Annett, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, R. J. M. Buchanan, M.D.
Dean, Medicine, K. W. Monsarrat, F.R.C.S.
Dean, Engineering, J. Wemyss Anderson, M.Eng.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss G. M. Butler, M.A.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).

Principal, J. H. Gettins, B.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss S. Melhuish, M.A.
Warden, F. T. Sharpe, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1910).—Oct. 3 to Dec. 21.
,, (1911).—Jan. 11 to March 29; April 26 to July 1.

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, LL.D.
Pro-Chancellor, Arthur G. Lupton, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Nathan Bodington, LL.D.
Registrar, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts (including Commerce & Law), Science & Technology.

Classics, W. Rhys Roberts, Litt.D.; B. M. Connal, M.A.
English Lang. and Lit., C. E. Vaughan, M.A. (*Dean, Arts*).
French, Paul Barbier fils, M.A.
German, A. W. Schüddekopf, Ph.D.
History, Arthur J. Grant, M.A.
Economics, D. H. Macgregor, M.A.
Education, J. Welton, M.A.
Law, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.
Mathematics, L. J. Rogers, M.A.
Physics, W. H. Bragg, M.A., F.R.S.
Chemistry, A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S. (*Dean, Science*).

Organic Chemistry, J. B. Cohen, B.Sc., Ph.D.
Zoology, W. Garstang, M.A., D.Sc.
Botany, V. H. Blackman, M.A., Sc.D.
Geology, P. F. Kendall, M.Sc.
Engineering, J. Goodman, M.Sc.
Mining, G. R. Thompson, B.Sc.
Textile Industries, Roberts Beaumont, M.Sc.
Dyeing, A. G. Green, M.Sc.
Leather Industries, H. R. Procter, M.Sc. (*Dean, Technology*).
Fuel & Metallurgy and Gas Engineering, W. A. Bone, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Agriculture, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.

School of Medicine.

Anatomy, J. Kay Jamieson, M.B.
Physiology and Histology, De Burgh Birch, M.D.
Pathology, A. S. Grünbaum, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Dean, Medicine*).
Medicine, T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.
Clinical Medicine, A. G. Barrs, M.D.
Surgery, R. Lawford Knaggs, M.D.
Clinical Surgery, B. G. A. Moynihan, F.R.C.S.
Obstetrics, J. B. Hellier, M.D.
Therapeutics, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica, H. J. Campbell, M.D.
Public Health, J. S. Cameron, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, F. W. Eurich, M.D.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1910).—Oct. 5 to Dec. 21.
,, (1911).—Jan. 16 to Mar. 25; Apr. 19 to June 30.
Chancellor, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., Litt.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Treasurer, A. J. Hobson, J.P.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.
Librarian, T. Loveday, M.A.
Tutor for Women Students, Miss M. J. Sorby.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A. (*Dean, Pure Science*).
Physics, W. M. Hicks, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry, W. Palmer Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Zoology and Biology, Alfred Denny, M.Sc.
Botany, B. H. Bentley, M.A.
Geography, R. N. Rudmose Brown, D.Sc.
English Lang. & Lit., G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D.
History, H. W. Appleton, M.A.
Greek, E. S. Forster, M.A.
Latin, W. C. Summers, M.A. (*Dean, Arts*).
French, A. T. Baker, Ph.D.
German, Julius Freund, Ph.D.
Philosophy, T. Loveday, M.A.
Economics, D. Knoop, M.A.
Education, J. A. Green, M.A.
Law, W. F. Trotter, LL.M. (*Dean, Law*).
Engineering, W. Ripper, D.Eng. (*Dean, Applied Science*).
Mining Engineering, F. W. Hardwick, M.A.
Applied Chemistry, L. T. O'Shea, M.Sc.
Metallurgy, J. O. Arnold, D.Met.; A. McWilliam, M.Met.
Architecture, W. S. Purchon, A.R.I.B.A.
Anatomy, C. J. Patten, M.D.
Physiology, J. S. Macdonald, B.A.
Medicine, W. Dyson, M.D.; D. Burgess, F.R.C.P.
Materia Medica, &c., W. T. Cocking, M.D.
Surgery, R. J. Pye-Smith, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, J. M. Beattie, M.D. (*Dean, Medicine*).
Midwifery, R. Favell, Ch.M.
Public Health, R. P. Williams, M.D.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

Master of Method, C. Birchenough, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Katherine L. Johnston, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1910).—Oct. 3 to Dec. 20.
,, (1911).—Jan. 17 to Mar. 25; Apr. 24 to July 1.
Chancellor, Henry Overton Wills, J.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L.
Treasurer, George A. Wills, J.P.
Registrar, James Rafter.

PROFESSORS.

Faculty of Arts.

Greek (vacant).
Classics, Francis Brooks, M.A., *Dean*.
English Language and Lit. (vacant).
Modern History, G. H. Leonard, M.A.
Public Administration and Economics (vacant).
Psychology, C. Lloyd Morgan, LL.D., F.R.S.
Mathematics, F. R. Barrell, M.A., B.Sc.

Faculty of Science.

Mathematics, F. R. Barrell, B.Sc., *Dean*.
Physics (vacant).
Chemistry, Francis Francis, D.Sc.
Geology, S. H. Reynolds, M.A.

Faculty of Medicine.

Medicine, F. H. Edgeworth, M.D.; J. Michel Clarke, M.D.
Surgery, Charles A. Morton, F.R.C.S.; James Swain, F.R.C.S.
Anatomy, Edward Fawcett, M.D., *Dean*.
Physiology, A. F. Stanley Kent, M.A.
Obstetrics, Walter C. Swayne, M.D.
Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, I. Walker Hall, M.D.

Faculty of Engineering
(provided and maintained in the Merchant Venturers' Technical College).

Applied Chemistry, Julius Wertheimer, B.Sc. *Dean*.
Mathematics, Edmund S. Boulton, M.A.
Civil Engineering, Robert M. Ferrier, M.Sc.
Mechanical and Mining Engineering, John Munro, A.R.C.S.
Electrical Engineering, David Robertson, B.Sc.
Motor-Car Engineering, William Morgan, B.Sc.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGES.

Master of Method, T. S. Foster, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss M. F. Pease.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Lady Supts., Miss H. Cashmore; Miss A. Cook.
Warden and Tutor, Miss M. C. Staveley, M.A.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
Principal, A. W. Clayden, M.A.
Sec. and Registrar, A. Woodbridge.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).—*Lady Tutor*, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE — ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (*See* University of Durham.)

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. 1880
Principal, Rev. J. E. Symes, M.A.
Registrar, P. H. Stevenson, F.C.I.S.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE. — *Normal Master*, Prof. Henderson, B.A.; *Normal Mistress*, Mi Bird, L.L.A.

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. (£3,90
Principal, W. M. Childs, M.A.
Registrar, F. H. Wright, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON—HARTLEY UNIV. COLL
Principal, S. W. Richardson, D.Sc.
Registrar, D. Kiddle.

Wales.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES. 1893.
(£4,000.)

"PRIFYSGOL CYMRU."

ancellor, H.M. The King.
nior Deputy do., The Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
ce-Chancellor, Principal Griffiths, D.Sc., F.R.S.
urden, Guild of Graduates, C. Morgan, B.A.
eas., Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, V.C., G.C.B.
gistrar, J. M. Angus (Cathays Park, Cardiff).
eas., Guild of Graduates, Edgar Jones, M.A.
rk, Guild of Graduates, J. G. Davies, M.A.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872). (£8,000.)

rincipal, Thomas Francis Roberts, LL.D.
gistrar, J. H. Davies, M.A.
brarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.

PROFESSORS.

eek, J. W. Marshall, M.A.
tin, E. Bensly, M.A.
iental, German, & Italian Languages, H. Ethé, Ph.D.
glish Lang. and Lit., J. W. H. Atkins, M.A.
story, E. Edwards, M.A.; T. S. Roberts, M.A.
th., Nat. Philos., & Astron., R. W. Genese, M.A.
plied Mathematics, G. A. Schott, D.Sc.
gic and Philosophy, J. Brough, LL.D.
litical Science, W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.
emistry, J. J. Sudborough, D.Sc.
ysics, D. Morgan Lewis, M.A.
ology, H. J. Fleure, D.Sc.
ology, O. T. Jones, D.Sc.
tany, R. H. Yapp, M.A.
elsh & Comparative Philology, Edwd. Anwyl, M.A.
ench, André Barbier.
ucation, Foster Watson, M.A.
w, T. Arthur Levi, B.C.L.
usic, David Jenkins, Mus.Bac.
riculture, C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc.
Do. (Chemistry), J. J. Griffith, B.Sc.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

arden, Miss E. A. Fewings.

MEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

rden, Prof. J. W. Marshall, M.A.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884). (£8,000.)

incipal, Sir Harry R. Reichel, LL.D.
cretary and Registrar, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

nstitutional History, The Principal.
story, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.
eek, T. Hudson Williams, M.A.
tin, E. V. Arnold, Litt.D.
ench, O. H. Fynes-Clinton, M.A.
rman, E. L. Milner-Barry, M.A.
glish Language & Lit., W. Lewis Jones, M.A.
ltic Languages, T. Witton Davies, Ph.D.
gic, Philosophy and Pol. Econ., J. Gibson, M.A.
thematics, G. H. Bryan, Sc.D., F.R.S.
ysics, E. T. Jones, D.Sc.
emistry, K. J. P. Orton, Ph.D.
tany, R. W. Phillips, D.Sc.
lsh, J. Morris Jones, M.A.
riculture, T. Winter, M.A.
ology, P. J. White, M.B., F.R.S.E.
ucation, R. L. Archer, M.A.
estry, Fraser Story, F.R.S.E.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

rden, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883). (£8,000.)

Principal, Ernest Howard Griffiths, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Registrar (vacant).

PROFESSORS.

Greek, G. Norwood, M.A.
Latin, D. A. Slater, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, J. S. Mackenzie, Litt.D.
Economics and Polit. Science, H. S. Jevons, B.Sc.
English Lang. & Literature, H. Littledale, M.A.
French Lang. & Literature, Paul Barbier.
Education, W. Phillips, M.A.; H. M. Mackenzie, M.A.
Applied Mathematics, R. H. Pinkerton, M.A.
Celtic, Thomas Powel, M.A.
Experimental Philosophy, The Principal.
Physics, A. L. Selby, M.A.
Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, D.Sc.
Engineering, A. C. Elliott, D.Sc.
Zoology, W. N. Parker, Ph.D.
Botany, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
Geology, W. S. Boulton, B.Sc.
History, H. Bruce, M.A.
Metallurgy, A. A. Read, M.Met.
Music, D. Evans, Mus.Bac.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, David Hepburn, M.D., F.R.S.E.
Physiology, J. B. Haycraft, M.D., F.R.S.E.
Pathology and Bacteriol., E. E. Roberts, M.D.

ABERDARE HALL.

Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

LAMPETER—ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE. 1827.

Number of Students (1909–10), 140.
Principal & Sen. Bursar, Rev. Ll. J. M. Bebb, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

Theology and Greek, The Principal.
Math. & Phys. Science, A. W. Scott, M.A.
Latin, G. W. Wade, D.D., *Librarian.*
Theology and Hebrew, E. T. Green, M.A., *Censor.*
Welsh, E. L. Thomas, M.A.
English & Philos., H. Walker, LL.D., *Jr. Bursar.*
Theology (Lect.), Rev. C. Cryer, M.A.
Mathematics (Lect.), Rev. B. Davies, M.A.
History (Lect.), A. H. Dainton, B.A.

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411.
(£10,800.)

Number of Students (1908–1909), 585.
Winter Term (1910–1911), 5 Oct. to 15 March.
Summer Term (1911), 19 April to 27 June.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir James Donaldson, LL.D.
Rector, Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, LL.D.
Principal, Sir James Donaldson, LL.D.
Representative in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C., LL.D.
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett.
Librarian, J. M. Anderson. *Factor*, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal, Sir James Donaldson, LL.D. £900

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, Wallace M. Lindsay, M.A..... 750
Logic & Metaphysics, G. F. Stout, LL.D. 650

Greek, John Burnet, M.A. £750
Mathematics, P. R. Scott Lang, M.A. (*Dean, Arts*) 750
Moral Philosophy, Alfred E. Taylor, M.A. ... 650
Nat. Philos., A. S. Butler, M.A. 750
Natural History, W. C. McIntosh, M.D. 650
Chemistry, James C. Irvine, Ph.D. 650
Education, John Edgar, M.A. 550
Engl. Literature, A. Lawson, M.A. 650
Anatomy, James Musgrove, M.D. (*Dean, Science*) 619
Physiology, Percy T. Herring, M.D. 550

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Prin., Very Rev. A. Stewart, D.D. (*Dean, Theol.*).

PROFESSORS.

Primarius Prof. of Divinity, The Principal £683
Biblical Criticism, Rev. Allan Menzies, D.D. 584
Ecclesiastical Hist., Rev. John Herkless, D.D. 610
Oriental Languages, Rev. D. M. Kay, B.D.... 650

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).

Principal, John Yule Mackay, LL.D. £850
Secretary, W. Arnot Watterston.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, J. E. A. Steggall, M.A. £600
Natural Philosophy, William Peddie, D.Sc. 600
Chemistry, Hugh Marshall, D.Sc. 600
Natural History, D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A. 600
Botany (*White's*), Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E.... 312
Anatomy (*Cox's*), J. Yule Mackay, LL.D.
Physiology, E. W. Reid, B.A. .....
Engin. and Drawing, A. H. Gibson, D.Sc. 600

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.

PROFESSORS.

Pathology, L. R. Sutherland 406
Surgery, D. MacEwan, M.D. 187
Medicine, Alex. M. Stalker 121
Midwifery, Jno. A. C. Kynoch (*Dean, Medicine*) 137
Materia Medica, Chas. R. Marshall..... 432

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.
(£20,880.)

Number of Students (1909–10), 2,728.
TERMS (1910).—17 Oct. to 23 Mar.
„ (1911).—25 April to 4 July.
Chancellor, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector, The Lord Curzon of Kedleston.
Principal, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., D.C.L. *£1,100
Representative in Parliament, Sir Henry Craik K.C.B., LL.D.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, J. S. Phillimore, M.A. *£1,000
Greek, Gilbert A. Davies, M.A. *1,000
Civil Engineering & Mechanics, Archibald Barr, D.Sc. 900
Logic & Rhetoric, Robert Latta, D.Ph. (*Dean, Arts*) *800
Moral Philosophy, Hy. Jones, LL.D. *800
Natural Philosophy, A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S. *1,000
Mathematics, George A. Gibson, LL.D. ... *1,000
English Lang. & Lit., Wm. M. Dixon, Litt.D. 900
History, Dudley J. Medley, M.A. 900
Astronomy, Ludwig Becker, Ph.D. 600
Naval Architecture, J. Harvard Biles, LL.D. 800
Divinity, Rev. H. M. B. Reid, D.D. *521
Church History, James Cooper, B.D. *437
Biblical Criticism, George Milligan, D.D. 558
Hebrew & Semitic Lang., W. B. Stevenson, B.D. £*700
Law, William M. Gloag, K.C., B.A. *800
Conveyancing, James Moir, LL.D. 600
Materia Medica, R. Stockman, M.D. 700
Chemistry, John Ferguson, LL.D. 1,300
Surgery, Sir William Macewen, M.D., F.R.S. 800
Practice of Medicine, S. Gemmell, M.D. ... *800
Midwifery, Murdoch Cameron, M.D. 700
Anatomy, Thomas H. Bryce, M.D. *1,200
Zoology, John G. Kerr, M.A., F.R.S. 800
Geology, John W. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Dean, Science*) 700
Mining, Chas. Latham, M.INST.M.E. 600
Botany, Frederick O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S. 830
Physiology, D. Noel Paton, M.D. 1,100
Forensic Medicine, John Glaister, M.D. ... 600
Clinical Surgery (vacant) 216
Clinical Medicine (vacant) 305
Pathology, Robert Muir, M.D. (*Dean, Medicine*) 1,100
Political Econ., W. Smart, LL.D. (*Dean, Law*) 600
Clerk of Senatus, Professor W. Stewart, D.D.
Assistant do., W. L. Addison; A. Morrison.
Librarian, James L. Galbraith.
Registrar of Gen. Council, W. I. Addison.
Clerk to Gen. Council, Archibald Craig, LL.B.
Sec. to Univ. Court, A. E. Clapperton, B.L.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.
(£14,400.)

Number of Matriculated Students (1909–10), 1,010.
Winter Term (1910), 12 October to 23 December; *Spring Term* (1911), 10 January to 17 March; *Summer Term*, 18 April to 30 June.
Chancellor, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., D.C.L. 1903
Rector, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P. 1908
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Rev. G. A. Smith, D.D. *£800
Represent. in Parlt., Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.
Secretary of the University, Donaldson R. Thom M.A.
Registrar, R. Walker, LL.D.
Librarian and Clerk of the General Council, P. J. Anderson, LL.B.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, John Harrower, M.A., LL.D. *£800
Humanity, Sir Wm. M. Ramsay, D.C.L. *800
English, Herbert J. C. Grierson, M.A. 700
Hist. & Archæology, Chas. Sanford Terry, M.A. ‡700
Logic, William Leslie Davidson, LL.D. 700
Moral Philosophy, Jas. Black Baillie, D.Ph. 700
Mathematics, Hector M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S. *800
Nat. Philosophy, Charles Niven, M.A., F.R.S. 1,000
Systematic Theology, Rev. William Alexander Curtis, B.D. ..... ‡743
Church History, Rev. Henry Cowan, D.D... ‡500
Biblical Criticism, Rev. Thomas Nicol, D.D. ‡421
Heb. & Sem. Lang., Rev. James Gilroy, D.D. 600
Law, James Mercer Irvine, LL.B. 600
Physiology, John Alex. McWilliam, M.D.... †900
Medicine, David White Finlay, M.D. 600
Chemistry, Fras. R. Japp, LL.D., F.R.S..... †900
Anatomy, Robert William Reid, F.R.C.S.... †1,300
Surgery, John Marnoch, M.B., C.M. 600
Materia Medica, Jno. Theod. Cash, M.D., F.R.S. 700
Midwifery, William Stephenson, M.D. 600
Forensic Medicine, Matthew Hay, M.D. ... 600
Botany, James W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S. ... †750
Pathology, George Dean, M.B., C.M. ..... †900
Natural History, J. Arthur Thomson, M.A. 700

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the Normal Salaries received in the year 1909–1910 with the exception of those marked † which are the amounts received in the year 1908–1909. Each of those marked * has a official residence in addition; the salaries marked † are fixed on the understanding that the Professors do not engage in private practice.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1582.

(£25,920.)

Number of Matriculated Students (1908–9), 3,286.

WINTER SESSION, October to March.

SUMMER SESSION, May to July.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., D.C.L.

Rector, Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, LL.D., M.P.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L.

Representative in Parliament, Sir J. B. Tuke, M.D.

Sec. of Univ. Court, Emer. Professor Taylor, D.D.

Sec. of Senatus, Professor Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D.

Clerk of Senatus, James Dowie.

Secretary and Registrar of General Council, John Stirton.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, W. R. Hardie, M.A.	£1,100
Greek, Alexander W. Mair, M.A.	1,100
Mathematics, Geo. Chrystal, LL.D. (*Dean, Arts*)	1,270
Logic & Metaphysics, A. S. Pringle Pattison, LL.D.	900
Moral Philosophy, James Seth, M.A.	900
Natural Philos., James G. MacGregor, D.Sc.	1,100
Rhetoric & Eng. Lit., Geo. Saintsbury, M.A.	900
Astronomy, F. W. Dyson, M.A.	400
Agriculture & Rural Economy, Robt. Wallace	600
Music (*Music*)	652
Sanskrit & Comp. Phil., Julius Eggeling, Ph.D.	600
Engineering, T. H. Beare, B.Sc.	800
Geology, James Geikie, LL.D. (*Dean, Science*)	800
Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, Joseph S. Nicholson, D.Sc.	800
Education, Alexander Darroch, M.A.	700
Fine Art, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A.	600
Ancient History and Palæography, P. Hume Brown, LL.D.	750
Celtic Languages & Lit., D. Mackinnon, M.A.	600
Divinity, William P. Paterson, D.D.	634
Ecclesiastical Hist., Jas. Mackinnon, Ph.D.	394
Hebr. & Semitic Lang., A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D.	800
Biblical Criticism, (*Dean, Divinity*)	John Patrick, D.D. 754
Public Law, Sir L. J. Grant, Bt. (*Dean, Law*)	600
Civil Law, James Mackintosh, LL.D.	700
Const. Law & Const. Hist., J. H. Millar, LL.B.	600
History, Richard Lodge, M.A.	900
Scots Law, John Rankine, K.C., LL.D.	955
Conveyancing, J. L. Mounsey, W.S.	700
Materia Medica, Sir Thomas R. Fraser, M.D.	1,290
Forensic Med., H. Harvey Littlejohn, M.B. (*Dean, Medicine*)	800
Chemistry, James Walker, D.Sc., Ph.D.	1,400
Surgery, H. Alexis Thomson, M.D.	900
Medicine, J. Wyllie, M.D.	900
Anatomy, Arthur Robinson, M.D.	1,600
Pathology, William Smith Greenfield, M.D.	1,482
Midwifery, Sir John Halliday Croom, M.D.	800
Clinical Medicine, Profs. Sir Thomas R. Fraser, W. S. Greenfield, J. Wyllie.	
Clinical Surgery, Francis M. Caird, M.B.	800
Botany, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D.	1,515
Physiology, Edward A. Schäfer, LL.D.	1,400
Zoology, James Cossar Ewart, M.D.	1,615
Public Health, &c., C. Hunter Stewart, D.Sc.	600

Ireland.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1591.

	Elected.
Chancellor, The Viscount Iveagh, K.P.	1909
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hn. D. H. Madden, LL.D.	1885
Provost, Anthony Traill, LL.D.	1904
Representatives in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., LL.D.	1892
James H. M. Campbell, K.C.	1903
SENIOR FELLOWS.	
Vice-Provost, B. Williamson, Sc.D.	
Senior Dean & Catechist, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.	
Senior Lecturer, Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.	
Senior Proctor, Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, B.D	
Bursar, F. A. Tarleton, LL.D.	
Registrar, Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.	
Auditor, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.	
PROFESSORS.	
Divinity (*Regius*), Rev. N. White (*actg.*)	1907
Archbp. King's), Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D.	1888
Pastoral Theology, C. B. Dowse, M.A.	1908
Law, Civil (*Regius*), C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	1908
,, *Civil and General Jurisprudence*, C. Maturin, LL.B.	1909
,, *Feudal and English* (*Regius*), James S. Baxter, LL.B.	1909
,, *Crim. & Constitut.*, E. L. Julian	1909
History, Modern, John H. Wardell, M.A.	1904
,, *Eccles.*, Rev. Hugh J. Lawlor, D.D.	1898
,, *Ancient*, W. G. Goligher, M.A.	1904
Arabic, Lucas White King, LL.D.	1905
German, Robert A. Williams, Ph.D.	1907
Greek (*Regius*), John Isaac Beare, M.A.	1903
Greek, Biblical, Rev. Newport White, D.D.	1906
Hebrew, Rev. G. Wilkins, B.D.	1900
Irish, Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A.	1896
Latin, J. G. Smyly, M.A.	1904
Romance Languages, T. B. Rudmose-Brown, D.Litt.	1909
Sanskrit, Mark Collins, Ph.D.	1908
Royal Astronomer, Edwd. T. Whittaker, Sc.D.	1906
Math. (*Erasmus Smith*), W. S. Burnside, Sc.D.	1879
Natural Philosophy, M. W. J. Fry, M.A.	1910
Natural & Experimental Philosophy (*Erasmus Smith*), W. E. Thrift, M.A.	1901
Oratory and Eng. Lit., E. Dowden, Litt.D.	1867
Political Economy, C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	1882
Moral Philosophy, H. Stewart Macran, M.A.	1901
Anat. & Surg., And. F. Dixon, Sc.D.	1903
University Anatomist, Charles B. Ball, M.D.	1898
Physic (*Regius*), James Little, M.D.	1895
Surgery (*Regius Prof.*), Chas. B. Ball, M.Ch.	1895
Surgery, Edward H. Taylor, M.D.	1906
Botany, Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D.	1904
Chemistry, Sydney Young, D.Sc.	1903
Applied Chemistry, E. A. Werner	1904
Engineering, Thos. Alexander, M.E.	1887
Geology & Mineralogy, John Joly, Sc.D.	1897
Music, Percy C. Buck, Mus. Doc.	1910
Comp. Anat. & Zool., H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879
Education, E. P. Culverwell, M.A.	1905
Agriculture, W. A. Barnes, M.A.	1906
Public Orator, Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.	1904
REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS.	
Law, Robert Russell, M.A.	1892
Physic, Hen. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879
Engineering, W. E. Thrift, M.A.	1901
Indian & Civil Service, E. H. Alton	1907
Music, H. S. Macran, M.A.	1900
Agriculture, W. G. Hodson, M.A.	1910
Lady Registrar, Miss Lucy P. Gwynn	1905

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. 1910. Dublin.

Chancellor, His Grace the Most Revd. Archbishop Walsh, D.D.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Christopher Nixon, Bart., M.D.

Registrar, Joseph McGrath, LL.B.

SENATE.

The Chancellor; The Vice-Chancellor; Alexander

Anderson, D.Sc. ; B. C. A. Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S. ; D. J. Coffey, M.A. ; The Registrar ; His Grace the Most Revd. Archbishop Healy, D.D. ; Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles, LL.D. ; The Hon. Mr. Justice Barton, M.A. ; Sir George Roche ; Sir Stanley Harrington, B.A. ; S. H. Butcher, LL.D., M.P. ; W. F. T. Butler, M.A. ; A. W. Conway, D.Sc. ; M. F. Cox, M.D. ; Rev. Wm. Crawford, M.A. ; Rev. Wm. Delany, S.J., LL.D. ; A. Dempsey, M.D. ; S. Gwynn, B.A., M.P. ; Miss M. T. Hayden, M.A. ; Douglas Hyde, LL.D. ; J. S. M'Ardle, M.Ch. ; J. A. M'Clelland, D.Sc. ; John MacNeill, B.A. ; W. Magennis, M.A. ; Thomas Maguire ; The Right Rev. Monsignor Mannix, D.D. ; H. C. M'Weeney, M.A. ; Rev. A. Murphy ; J. F. O'Carroll, M.D. ; Charles A. O'Connor, M.A., K.C. (Solicitor-General) ; P. T. O'Sullivan, M.D. ; C. Yelverton Pearson, M.D. ; J. P. Pye, D.Sc. ; P. Semple, M.A. ; A. Senier, Ph.D. ; G. Sigerson, M.D. ; L. A. Waldron.

CORK—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1845.

President, Bertram C. A. Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Registrar, J. P. Molohan, M.A.
Bursar & Secretary, Harry C. Clifton, B.A.
Librarian, J. Fawcett, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Archæology, The President.
English, William F. P. Stockley, M.A.
Greek Language, Charles Haynes Keene, M.A.
History, Patrick J. Merriman, M.A.
Irish, Rev. R. Henebry, Ph.D.
Latin, John P. Molohan, M.A.
Mathematics, Arthur H. Anglin, M.A.
Philosophy, G. J. Stokes, M.A.
Romance Languages, Miss Mary Ryan, M.A.
Botany and Agriculture, Major H. A. Cummins, M.D., C.M.G.
Chemistry, A. E. Dixon, M.D.
Geology and Geography, Isaac Swain, B.A.
Physics, William Bergin, M.A.
Zoology, Marcus M. Hartog, D.Sc.
Law of Real Property, G. Lawrence, B.L.
Law of Contracts, W. J. Dunlea, LL.D.
Anatomy, D. P. Fitzgerald, M.B.
Materia Medica, John Dundon, M.B.
Medicine, W. E. Ashley Cummins, M.D.
Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Henry Corby, M.D.
Pathology, A. E. Moore, M.B., B.Ch.
Physiology, D. J. Barry, F.R.C.S.
Surgery, C. Yelverton Pearson, F.R.C.S.
Engineering, C. W. O'D. L. Alexander, M.Sc.
Economics and Commerce, Thomas Smiddy, M.A.

GALWAY—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1845.

President, Alexander Anderson, LL.D.
Registrar, E. Townsend, D.Sc.
Bursar, J. I. Lynham, F.R.U.I.

PROFESSORS.

History, English Lit. & Mental Science, Wilbraham FitzJohn Trench, M.A., M.R.I.A.
Greek, Robert K. McElderry, M.A.
Latin, Charles Exon, M.A.
Mathematics, William A. Houston, M.A.
Natural Philosophy, The President.
Chemistry, Alfred Senier, Ph.D.
Natural Hist., &c., R. J. Anderson, M.D.
Modern Languages, V. Steinberger, F.R.U.I.
English Law, James A. Sweetman, LL.D.
Anatomy & Physiology, Joseph E. Pye, F.R.U.I.
Medicine, John I. Lynham, F.R.U.I.
Surgery, W. Westropp Brereton, L.R.C.S.I.
Materia Medica, Nicholas W. Colahan, M.D.
Midwifery, Richard John Kinkead, M.D.
Civil Engineering, Edward Townsend, D.Sc.

DUBLIN—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1909.

President, Denis J. Coffey, M.A.
Registrar, Professor Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc.
Secretary & Bursar, John W. Bacon, M.A.
Librarian, David J. O'Donoghue.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, Rev. Henry Browne, M.A.
Latin, Patrick Semple, M.A.
Mathematics, Henry C. McWeeney, M.A.
English Literature, Robert Donovan, B.A.
English Language and Philology, Rev. George O'Neill, M.A.
French and Romance do., Edouard Cadic, D.Litt.
History, John M. O'Sullivan, Ph.D.
Education, Rev. Timothy Corcoran, B.A.
Ethics and Politics, Rev. Michael Cronin, D.D.
Logic and Psychology, Rev. John Shine, M.A.
Metaphysics, William Magennis, M.A.
Celtic Archæology, R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A.
Early and Mediæval Irish, Osborne Bergin, Ph.D.
Modern Irish Lang. and Lit., Douglas Hyde, LL.D.
Irish History, John MacNeill, B.A.
Chemistry, Hugh Ryan, D.Sc.
Geology, Henry J. Seymour, B.A., F.G.S.
Experimental Physics, J. A. McClelland, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Mathematical Physics, Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc.
Zoology, George Sigerson, M.D.
Anatomy, Edward P. McLoughlin, B.Ch.
Physiol. and Histol., Bertram J. Collingwood, M.D.
Pathol. and Bacteriol., E. J. McWeeney, M.D.
Hygiene and Med. Jurisp., James N. Meenan, M.B.
Materia Medica and Therap., Martin Dempsey, M.D.
Medicine, Sir Christopher J. Nixon, Bart., M.D.
Midwifery and Gynæcology, Alfred Smith, M.B.
Surgery, John S. McArdle, M.Ch.
Jurisp. and Roman Law, J. A. Murnaghan, LL.D.
Constitutional Law, J. G. Swift McNeill, K.C., M.P.
Law of Property, Charles F. Doyle, M.A., K.C.
Civil Engineering, Pierce F. Purcell, M.A.
Economics of Ireland, T. M. Kettle, B.A., M.P.
Political Economy, Rev. Thomas A. Finlay, M.A.
Architecture (vacant).
Commerce, Charles H. Oldham, B.A.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST. 1909.

Chancellor, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O.
President, Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D.D.
Secretary, J. M. Finnegan, B.Sc.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, Sir Samuel Dill, Litt.D.
Latin Language, Robert Mitchell Henry, M.A.
Mathematics, Alfred Cordew Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Physics, William Blair Morton, M.A.
English Literature, G. Gregory Smith, M.A.
History, F. M. Powicke, M.A.
Logic and Metaphysics, John Park, D.Lit.
Chemistry, Edmund A. Letts, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Zoology, Gregg Wilson, D.Sc.
German, Max Freund, Ph.D.
French, D. L. Savory, M.A.
Jurisprudence, J. A. Strahan, M.A.
English Law, Jas. Sinclair Baxter, LL.B.
Anatomy, Johnson Symington, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology (Dunville), T. Hugh Milroy, M.D.
Medicine, J. A. Lindsay, F.R.C.P.
Surgery, Thomas Sinclair, F.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, Sir William Whitla, M.D.
Midwifery, Sir John W. Byers, M.D.
Pathology (Musgrave) W. St. C. Symmers, M.B.
Botany, D. T. Gwynne-Vaughan, M.A.
Engineering, J. Humil, B.A.
Economics, Thomas Jones, M.A.

Professional Education.

AGRICULTURE.

ASPATRIA AGRICULT. COLL., near Carlisle.
Principal, J. Smith Hill, B.Sc.
Practical Agric. & Agric. Eng., H. F. Hill.
Agricultural Chemistry, J. Robinson, N.D.A.
Bookkeeping & Practical Surveying, R. S. Biscoe, F.A.S.I.
Agric. Law, Botany & Forestry, The Principal.
Veterinary Science, H. Thompson, M.R.C.V.S.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (see pp. 267–68).

CIRENCESTER ROYAL AGRICULT. COLL.
Principal, J. R. Ainsworth Davis, M.A.
Agriculture, Dairying, and Poultry Farming, Drysdale Turner; C. D. Stewart.
Estate Manage. & Forest., H. Pritchard, F.S.I.
Chemistry, E. Kinch, F.C.S.; W. James.
Geology, Botany, & Nat. Hist., R. G. Stapledon, M.A.
Physics and Mechanics, M. Kershaw, B.A.
Land Surv., Prac. Engineering, etc., W. A. Thain.
Veterinary Science, Bacteriology, &c., A. C. Duncan, M.R.C.V.S.

DAUNTSEY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, West Lavington, Wilts.
Headmaster, F. O. Solomon, F.H.A.S.
Literature, C. T. Apps, M.A.
Science & Mathematics, J. Watson, B.Sc.

DURHAM (Coll. of Science, see p. 272).

GLASGOW (West of Scotland Agricultural College).
Chairman, Very Rev. John Gillespie, LL.D.
Secretary, J. Cuthbertson (6 Blythswood Sq.).
Agriculture, Robert Patrick Wright, F.R.S.E.
Botany, A. N. McAlpine, B.Sc.
Chemistry, R. A. Berry, F.I.C.
Forestry, J. Nisbet, D.Œ.

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.
Principal, P. H. Foulkes, B.Sc.
Vice-Principal & Math., J. C. Brown, P.A.S.I.
Clerk, R. P. Liddle.
Chemistry, B. F. Davis, F.I.C.; D. W. Scotland, N.D.A.
Botany & Horticulture, G. T. Malthouse, F.R.H.S.; W. Shove.
Veterinary, W. T. Wilson, F.R.C.V.S.
Dairying, F. Pendlebury; *Poultry*, F. Rhodes.
Agriculture, W. Vaughan; J. Williams.

MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY COLLEGE, Kingston-on-Soar, Derby.
Principal, J. F. Blackshaw, F.C.S.

READING (Univ. Coll., see p. 274).

S.E. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (see p. 271).

UCKFIELD AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE & TRAINING FARM. (East Sussex County Council.)
Chemistry, S. A. Woodhead, M.Sc., *Principal*.
Agriculture, T. Hacking, A.Sc.
Land Agency, Surveyg., &c., C. J. Goody, P.A.S.I.
Veterinary Hygiene, E. W. Morris, M.R.C.V.S.
Horticulture, W. Goaring, F.R.H.S.
Poultry Farming, S. C. Sharpe.
Beekeeping, R. Baldwin; *Carpentry*, G. Alderton.

WISLEY SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE, Ripley, Surrey.
Director, F. J. Chittenden, F.L.S.
&c., Rev. W. Wilks, M.A.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

The examination of Architects is conducted by the Royal Institute of British Architects in London and at various Provincial centres. The diplomas granted are A.R.I.B.A. and F.R.I.B.A.

BIRMINGHAM, Municipal School of Architecture.—*Director*, J. L. Ball; *Sec.*, A. H. Leaney.
BRADFORD (City of), School of Art.—*Principal*, C. Stephenson, A.R.C.A.
BRIGHTON, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, W. H. Bond.
BRISTOL, University College (*q.v.*).
" Merchant Venturers' College (*q.v.*).
DERBY, Technical College.—*Principal*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.
DUBLIN, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St.—*Headmaster*, James Ward, A.R.C.A.; *Registrar*, B. I. Tilly.
GLASGOW, School of Art.—*Pres.*, Sir James Fleming. *Professors*, Maurice Greiffenhagen; Paul Artot; E. Bourdon, B.A.; A. McGibbon, A.R.I.B.A.; Johann Keller; W. E. F. Britten.
" Technical College (*q.v.*).
HUDDERSFIELD, Technical College (*q.v.*).
LEEDS, University (*q.v.*).
" Institute of Science, Art, and Literature.
" —*Sec.*, Arthur Tait.
LIVERPOOL, University (*q.v.*).
LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Burlington House, W.—*Keeper*, E. Crofts, R.A.; *Librarian*, W. F. Yeames, R.A.; *Secretary*, F. A. Eaton, M.A.; *Registrar*, E. F. Dixon.
" Architectural Association, 18 Tufton St., S.W.—*Secretary*, D. G. Driver.
" University College (*q.v.*).
" King's College (*q.v.*).
MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, R. Glazier, A.R.I.B.A.
NEWCASTLE, Armstrong College.—*Head Master*, R. G. Hatton, A.R.C.A.
NOTTINGHAM, University College (*q.v.*).

DENTAL.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.—*Dean*, W. H. Dolamore, L.R.C.P.

DRAMA.

ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART, 62a Gower St., W.C.—*Pres.*, Sir Squire Bancroft; *Administrator*, Kenneth R. Barnes, M.A.

ENGINEERING.

There are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Cambridge*, *London*, *Durham*, *Manchester*, *Leeds*, *Liverpool*, *Birmingham*, and *Sheffield*; *Wales*; *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*; *Dublin*, *Royal University of Ireland*, and the Queen's Colleges at *Belfast*, *Cork*, and *Galway*.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.—*Principal*, J. W. Wilson, M.INST.C.E.; *Vice-Principal*, M. Wilson, A.M.I.C.E.
ELECTRICAL STANDARDIZING, TESTING AND TRAINING INSTITUTION, Faraday House, 62–70 Southampton Row, W.C. *Princ.*, Alex. Russell, D.Sc.
POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Electrical, Civil, Marine, Motor, Mechanical and Colonial), 307, 309, 311 Regent St., W.—Henry Spooner, M.I.M.E.
SEAFIELD PARK ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Fareham, Hants.—*Master*, W. Arthur Rix, M.A.

LEGAL.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR.

(2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.)

[The Council is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.]

Chairman, W. English Harrison, K.C.
Vice-Chairman, E. L. Levett, K.C.
Hon. Treasurer, T. T. Methold.
Secretary, H. C. A. Bingley; *Clerk*, C. H. Worthy.

INNS OF COURT BAR LIBRARY.

(Royal Courts of Justice.)

Secretary and Librarian, R. Riches.

THE LAW SOCIETY

(100–113 Chancery Lane, W.C.)

[The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, the admission of solicitors, and the discipline of the profession. Number of members, 8,755.]

President, 1910–11, Henry James Johnson.
Vice-President, William John Humfrys.
Secretary, Samuel Pratt Berens Bucknill.

LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE (containing Representatives of the Council, of Provincial Law Societies, and of Law Students).—*Chairman (ex officio)*, the President of the Society; *Vice-Chairman (ex officio)*, the Vice-President of the Society. *Principal and Director of Legal Studies*, Edward Jenks. *Readers*, A. Andrewes-Uthwatt; A. M. Latter. *Tutors*, N. H. Baynes; A. T. Bucknill; F. M. Caporn; L. R. Dicksee; M. L. Gwyer; A. B. Langridge; R. A. Wright.

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COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

(15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.)

[Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the Bar.]

Chairman, Right Hon. Lord Macnaghten.
Vice-Chairman, The Hon. Mr. Justice Channell.
Chairman of the Board of Studies, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Cozens Hardy.
Clerk of the Council, Frederick Dapp.

READERS.

Jurisprudence, &c., J. Pawley Bate, LL.D.
Assistant, S. H. Leonard, B.C.L.
Constitutional Law, A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L.
Procedure, Civ. & Crim., W. B. Odgers, D.C.L., K.C.
Real and Personal Property, A. F. Topham, LL.M.
Assistant, W. J. Whittaker, LL.B.
Common Law, Hugh Fraser, LL.D.
Assistant, J. Gerald Pease, B.A.
Equity, J. Andrew Strahan, LL.B.
Assistant, G. M. T. Hildyard, B.A.
Hindu & Mahomedan Law (Lecturer), Sir E. J. Trevelyan.

MEDICAL.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 299 Oxford St., W.—*President*, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. *Registrars: England*, H. E. Allen, LL.B.; *Scotland*, J. Robertson, 54 George Sq., Edinburgh; *Ireland*, Richard J. E. Roe, 35 Dawson St., Dublin.

Any unqualified person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act, 1815. The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration, or that they are recognised by law, is made an offence by the Medical Act, 1858.

There is a similar penalty in regard to Dentistry.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—Clinical practice comprises a service of 674 beds, besides 70 beds for convalescent patients at Swanley, in Kent. 34 resident appointments, and all clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c., are chosen from the students without fee; scholarships and prizes of nearly £900 awarded annually; a college attached where students may reside. In-patients, 1908, 8,087; out-patients, 131,923.—*Dean of the Medical School*, T. W. Shore, M.D.

LONDON HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The largest general hospital in England; 922 beds; 135 qualified appointments annually, and numerous clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c. Resident appointments carry rooms and board. 39 prizes and scholarships awarded annually.—*Warden*, Munro Scott, Turner Street, Mile End.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds in constant occupation, 620. The various appointments and offices are filled by students, selected according to merit. Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1,000 are awarded annually.—*Dean*, Dr. Eason.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Founded 1228.)—651 beds; numerous prizes and scholarships; over 30 house appointments open to qualified students; clinical clerkships and dresserships may be held without extra fees. The School Buildings are among the most complete in London.—*Medical Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, M.A.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCH.—Beds, 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Numerous scholarships, &c., and 2 registrarships value £200 per annum.—*Dean*, E. I. Spriggs, M.D.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 340. Three entrance scholarships, value £100, £50, and £25, also one of £50 for students of Oxford or Cambridge, awarded annually. — *Dean*, H. Campbell Thomson, M.D.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 301. In-patients 1909, 4,242. Out-patients 1909, 26,816. Six entrance scholarships, value £145 to £25, awarded annually in Sept.—*Dean*, Sir John Broadbent, Bart.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Number of beds, 200.—*Dean*, F. C. Wallis, F.R.C.S.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 212.—*Dean*, E. Rock Carling, F.R.C.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower St., W.C.—Number of beds, 305.—*Dean*, Raymond Johnson, B.S.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Portugal St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—Number of beds, 224.—*Dean*, J. Charlton Briscoe, F.R.C.S.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 8 Hunter St., Brunswick Sq., W.C.—Scholarships of £30 and £60 awarded annually. Resident and other appointments open to qualified students. Fees are inclusive of all necessary classes, and students can hold all clinical clerkships, &c., at the Royal Free Hospital without extra fee. Clinical posts at New Hospital for Women are also open to them.—*Dean*, Miss Cock, M.D.; *Sec.*, Miss L. M. Brooks.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE,
amen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E.—Three
ssions annually, commencing 15 January,
May, and 1 October. Fee, £16 16s.—*Sec.*,
J. Michelli, C.M.G.
LISTER INST. OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Chelsea
ridge Rd., S.W.—*Director*, Dr. C. J. Martin, F.R.S.
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Grosvenor
oad, S.W.—*Commdt. and Director of Studies*,
ol. D. Wardrop, C.V.O., M.B.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS.

WEST LONDON POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE, West
ondon Hospital, Hammersmith, W.—For quali-
ed men only Three months' Hospital Practice
ncluding Lectures and Demonstrations); 6
uineas; one month, 3 guineas; or £30 perpetual.
Dean, L. A. Bidwell.
LONDON SCHOOL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE,
readnought tHospital, Greenwich, S.E. (for Post
raduates only).—250 beds.—*Sec.*, C. C. Choyce,
.D.
NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Gt.
rtland St., W.—*Dean*, Sidney Spokes, M.R.C.S.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OUTSIDE LONDON.

irmingham, General and Queen's Hospitals.
irmingham University.
ristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.
ristol University.
ambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital.
ambridge University.
urham University.
eland, Dublin, Royal and Catholic Universities.
eds University.
verpool, Royal Infirmary.
verpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
verpool University.
anchester, University.
ewcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
orthampton, School of Medicine.
orfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
orth Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
xford University.
otland, Universities of.
heffield University.
ales, University of.
olverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

MILITARY.

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.

[Officers who pass through the college have the
ters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.]
mmandant, Brig.-Gen. W. R. Robertson,
C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*

INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE, Quetta.

mmandant, Brig.-Gen. T. Capper, C.B., D.S.O.,
p.s.c.

CAVALRY SCHOOL, Netheravon.

mmandant, Lt.-Col. J. Vaughan, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
djutant, Lt. Hon. R. Bruce.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, Shoeburyness.

mmandant, Col. E. G. Nicolls.
djutant, Capt. C. M. Nuttall, R.A.

ORDNANCE COLLEGE,
Red Barracks, Woolwich.

Officers who pass through the advanced class
the college have the letters *p.a.c.*, and those
ssing the ordnance course the letter *o.*, after
eir names in Service Lists.]
mmandant, Col. G. R. Townshend, R.A., *p.a.c.*
djutant, Capt. C. A. H. Campbell, R.A.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING,
Chatham.

mmandant, Col. J. L. Irvine, C.B., R.E.
igade Major and Sec., Maj. A. T. Moore, R.E.

MOUNTED INFANTRY SCHOOL, Longmoor.

Commandant, Col. E. C. Ingouville-Williams,
C.B., D.S.O.
Asst. do., Maj. G. L. B. du Maurier, D.S.O.
Adjutant, Capt. H. C. Jackson.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, Hythe.

Commandant, Col. W. N. Congreve, V.C., M.V.O.
Chief Instructor and Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. J.
Campbell, D.S.O.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, S. AFRICA
Bloemfontein.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. G. Dallas, *p.s.c.*

BALLOON SCHOOL, South Farnborough.

Commandant, Maj. Sir A. Bannerman, Bt., R.E.

SCHOOLS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING,
Plymouth and Portsmouth.

Chief Instructore, Maj. H. G. K. Wait, R.E.,
Portsmouth; Maj. C. G. Burnaby, R.E., *Ply-
mouth*.

WOOLWICH—ROYAL MILITARY
ACADEMY (1741).

TERMS (*about*), Feb. 1—July 24 and Sept. 15—
Dec. 23.
Commandant, Col. A. Graham Thomson.
Adjutant, Capt. H. J. A. Mackey, M.V.O., R.A.
Asst. Adjt., Capt. D. Smith, R.A.
Med. Off., Maj. G. A. Moore, M.D., R.A.M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. S. H. Wingfield-Digby, M.A.

SANDHURST—ROYAL MILITARY
COLLEGE (1799).

TERMS (*about*) Feb. 1—July 25 and Sept. 15—Dec. 20.
Commandant, Col. L. A. M. Stopford, *p.s.c.*
2nd in Comd., Lt.-Col. H. O. D. Hickman, *p.s.c.*
Adjutant, Maj. H. T. Crispin.
Quarter-Master, Capt. J. C. Duff.
Riding Master, Maj. A. W. Waite.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. C. C. Reilly, R.A.M.C.
Asst. Surg., Capt. F. J. Martin, R.A.M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. D. F. Carey, M.A.

GYMNASIUM, Queen's Avenue, Aldershot.

Inspector of Gymnasia, Col. V. A. Couper.
Asst. do., Capt. C. FitzG. H. Trueman.
Instructor, Capt. E. L. W. Henslow.

SIGNALLING SCHOOL, Aldershot.

Commandant, Maj. S. C. Long (Rif. Brig.), *p.s.c.*

TEMPORARY SIGNALLING SCHOOL, Bulford.
(For Territorial Forces.)

Commandant, Capt. W. E. Newbigging, D.S.O.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS TRAINING ESTAB-
LISHMENT, Aldershot.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. W. G. B. Boyce, D.S.O.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY
SCHOOL, Guston, near Dover.

Commandant, Col. A. H. Morris, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Qr.-Mr. & Adjt., Maj. J. S. Dyke, M.V.O.
Headmaster, R. Dark, B.A.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL,
Phœnix Park, Dublin.

Commandant, Col. R. W. Deane.
Qr.-Mr. & Adjt., Lt. R. W. Smyth.
Headmaster, Lt. F. W. Clover.
Adjutant and Sec., Lieut. R. W. Smyth.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, Dunblane,
Scotland.

Commandant, Col. M. G. Wilkinson, M.V.O.
Qr.-Mr. & Adjt., Capt. D. Mathers.
Headmaster, Lt. W. L. B. White.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

All persons engaged in education who have passed an examination satisfactory to the Council are admitted as members. Diplomas granted are F.C.P., L.C.P., and A.C.P.
President, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P.
Dean, J. Adams, M.A.
Treasurer, G. Armitage Smith, D.Lit.
Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841), for "the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the maintenance of Scholarships, to the carrying on of lectures on scientific and other subjects for artizans, and to the assistance of approved educational objects.
Trustees, Rt. Hon. Lord Shuttleworth, *Chairman*; Rt. Hon. Alfd. Lyttelton, M.P.; Rt. Hon. James Stuart, LL.D.; Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; Walter Leaf, Litt.D.
Secretary, R. D. Roberts, D.Sc.

LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES (Trustees of the), 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.

[The income (£100,700) is applied mainly in support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical Education, in grants of pensions, and for the maintenance of City Churches.]
Chairman of Governors, Sir J. Savory, Bart.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Owen Roberts.
Clerk, Ernald R. Warre.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822), Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.
TERMS, 1910–11:—Sept. 26 to Dec. 17; Jan. 16 to April 8; May 1 to July 22.

[The R.A.M. was founded in 1822 by Lord Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland) for the cultivation of the science of music. The average number of students attending in 1910 was 516. There are 96 Fellows (F.R.A.M.), 470 Associates (A.R.A.M.), and 4,383 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.), of whom 17 Associates and 316 Licentiates were elected in 1910.]
President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Chairman of Committee, Edward E. Cooper.
Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., F.R.A.M.
Lady Superintendent, Miss Marion White, A.R.A.M.
Secretary, F. W. Renaut.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883), Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.
TERMS (1911):—Jan. 9 to April 1; May 8 to July 29; Sept. 25 to Dec. 16.
Patron, H.M. The King.
President, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
Director, Sir Hubert Parry, Bt., C.V.O., D.C.L., Mus.Doc.
Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley.
Registrar, Frank Pownall, M.A.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.
TERMS commence 2nd M. in Jan., 4th M. in April, and 4th M. in Sept.

Principal, Landon Ronald	£1,000
Secretary, H. Saxe-Wyndham	350
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. C. P. Smith	200
Professors, 130 in number.	

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Gt. Marlborough Street, W.
TERMS (1911) commence Jan. 9, April 24, and Sept. 18.
Principal, Frederick J. Karn, Mus.B.
Director of Examns., G. Augustus Holmes.
Secretary, T. Weekes Holmes.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, 26 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. (1875).
President, John Spencer Curwen, F.R.A.M.
Secretary, Walter Harrison, Mus.Bac.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872), Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.
TERMS (1911) commence Jan. 16, May 1, and Sept. 25.
Chairman of Board, Sir Frederick Bridge, M.V.O. Mus.D.
Secretary, Shelley Fisher.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS, Kensington Gore, S.W.
President, Sir George C. Martin, M.V.O., Mus.D.
Hon. Sec., Dr. H. A. Harding.
Registrar, Thomas Shindler, LL.B.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1893). Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.
TERMS (1910):—Oct. 4 to Dec. 24. (1911).—Jan 10 to April 3; April 25 to July 24.
Patroness, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
President, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., LL.D.
Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Kneller Hall, Hounslow.
Commandant, T. C. F. Somerville.
Adjutant & Qr.-Mr., Major J. Bett.
Director of Music, Capt. A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Eastney
Officer in Charge, Maj. F. M. B. Hobbs, R.M.L.I.
Assist. do., Capt. N. F. Trotman, R.M.A.
Adjutant, Lt. J. McF. Mitchell, R.M.L.I.
Director of Music, 2nd Lt. C. Franklin, R.M.L.I.

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Berners Street, W.
Principal, J. H. Lewis, Mus.D.
Chairman, J. M. Bentley, Mus.Doc.
Secretary, George A. Stanton.

NAVAL.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich.
President, Vice-Admiral Sir John Durnford K.C.B., D.S.O.
Captain, Edward H. Moubray, R.N.
Commander, John D. Kelly, R.N.
Director of Naval Education, Prof. Ewing, C.B. LL.D., F.R.S.
Medical Officers, Fleet-Surg. John H. Stenhouse M.B.; Wm. Willes.
Store Officer, Cashier, &c., Staff-Paymaster George Whitcroft, R.N. (ret.).
Secretary, Henry F. V. Negus.
Civil Engineer, G. S. Jacob.
Curator of Museum, Ch. Corp. J. T. Berry, R.N. (ret.).

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Dartmouth.
Captain, H. Evan Thomas, M.V.O., R.N. (*Pomone*)
Commander, H. T. Buller, R.N.
Headmaster, C. E. Ashford, M.A.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Osborne.
Captain, Hon. H. L. A. Hood, M.V.O., D.S.O., R.N. (*Racer*).
Commander, A. E. Wood, R.N.
Headmaster, C. Godfrey, M.V.O., M.A.

ROYAL NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, Portsmouth.
Rear-Admiral, Lewis Bayly, C.V.O. (*Terpsichore*).
Captain, Charles F. Thorp, R.N.
Secretary, Edward B. Parker.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.
Supt., Captain E. M. C. Cooper Key, M.V.O., R.N.
Headmaster, J. E. Evans, B.A.

Training Ships for Royal Navy.

FOR BOYS:—*H.M.S. Acheron* (for stokers), *Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy artificers), *Ganges*, *Impregnable* (2 ships), *Indus* (3 ships, for supernumerary artificers), *Nelson* (for stokers), *Tenedos* (3 ships, for boy artificers); and Marine Society's Ship *Warspite* and National Refuges Ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester* (see Societies).

Training Ships for Mercantile Marine.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe. *Capt. Supt.*, D. Wilson Barker, R.N.R., F.R.S.E. CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Captain*, Comm. H. W. Broadbent, R.N.R.
TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt.*, Capt. H. W. Steele, R.N.; *Sec.*, W. Millachip, 66 Coleman Street, E.C.
TRAINING SHIP *Clio*, Bangor (North Wales, Chester, and Border Counties Training Ship Society). *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.
TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, New Ferry, Birkenhead. For boys of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, A. Wellesley Bremner.

Hospital Training Ship.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD, *Exmouth* (see p. 312).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Education (London) Act, 1903, which applies the provisions of the Education Act, 1902, with certain modifications, to London, came into force May 1, 1904.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the Council are the following:—

Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

BEAUFOY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E.—*Headmaster*, A. Ritchie-Scott, B.Sc.
CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E.—*Principal*, W. B. Dalton; *Secretary*, C. H. Johnson, B.A.
CAMDEN SCHOOL OF ART, Dalmeny Avenue, N.—*Principal*, Francis Black, R.B.A., A.R.C.A.
CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS (with which is incorporated the ROYAL FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART), Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, Professor W. R. Lethaby; *Secretary*, C. W. Beckett.
CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High Street, Clapham, S.W.—*Principal*, L. C. Nightingale.
HACKNEY INSTITUTE—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E.; *Sec.*, A. Crew.
(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, N.E.
(b) *Sir John Cass Hackney Institute*, Cassland Road, N.E.
HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Headmaster*, Francis Hawkes.
NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, W. Huntington, B.Sc.
PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.; *Secretary*, J. E. Leak.
PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Headmaster*, J. Bowyer.
SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W.—*Principal*, H. W. Richards; *Secretary*, W. A. Andrews.
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, M.I.N.A., ASSOC.M.INST.C.E.
SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, New Court and Fleet Lane, E.C.—*Principal*, A. J. Newton.
SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal*, S. Hicks.
TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, L.C.C. Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss M. A. J. Boon.
TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss B. M. Cunnington.
WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc.; *Secretary*, Miss K. O. Helmore. *Headmaster*, School of Art, Mouat Loudan.

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—*Principal*, S. G. Rawson, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, J. Harwood.
BIRKBECK COLLEGE, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.—*Principal*, G. Armitage Smith, M.A., D.Lit.; *Sec.*, H. Wells-Eames.
BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.—*Principal*, C. T. Millis, M.I.MECH.E.; *Sec.*, W. M. Richardson.
CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal*, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.; *Sec.*, D. Savage.
NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Clerkenwell.—*Principal*, R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; *Sec.*, W. K. Davis.
NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Rd., N.—*Prin.*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, W. M. Macbeth.
REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W.—*Director of Education*, Robert Mitchell; *Sec.*, L. H. Harris.
SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, W. H. Davison, M.A.
SOUTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.; *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.
WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich.—*Principal*, W. Gannon, M.A.; *Sec.*, A. J. Naylor.

Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.

ALDENHAM INSTITUTE, Goldington Crescent, N.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. S. Mingard.
BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.
CHURCH INSTITUTE, Wiseton Rd., Upper Tooting.—*Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Baker.
CRAFT SCHOOL, 37–39 Stepney Green, E.—*Principal*, Gilbert C. Cooke.
DEVAS INSTITUTE, New Road, Battersea, S.W.—*Secretary*, W. F. Holmes.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.—*Warden*, W. Loring, M.A.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Rector*, Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., LL.D.; *Secretary*, Alexander Gow, M.A., B.Sc.

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.—*Principal*, Dr. T. Gordon Parker.

MORLEY COLLEGE, Waterloo Road, S.E.—*Principal*, C. R. Buxton, M.A.; *Vice-Principal*, Miss Sheepshanks.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Secretary*, Miss M. ffennell.

SAILORS' HOME, Dock Street, E. (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, A. E. Loder.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (for Printing Trades).—*Principal*, A. E. Newton.

SCHOOL OF ART WOOD-CARVING, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W.—*Secretary*, J. Saltmarch, I.S.O.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.—*Principal*, G. F. Goodchild, M.A.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Rd., N.W.—*Superintendent*, E. C. Duchesne.

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.

BLACKHEATH, LEE, LEWISHAM AND GREENWICH, Lee Road, Blackheath.—*Headmaster*, J. H. Hale.

CLAPTON AND STAMFORD HILL, 81 Clapton Common.—*Headmistress*, Miss F. Edith Giles.

LAMBETH, St. Oswald's Place, Upper Kennington Lane.—*Headmaster*, T. McKeggie.

ST. MARTIN'S, Castle St., Endell St., Long Acre.—*Headmaster*, J. E Allen.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122–124 Kennington Park Road (see below).

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, E.C.

Visitor, H.M. The King.
Chairman of Council, The Earl of Halsbury.
Treasurer, George Baker.
Chairman Executive Committee, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Hon. Secretary, Sir John Watney.
Assistant Secretary, A. L. Soper.

Schools, Colleges and Departments.

(1) TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Leonard St., Finsbury, E.C.—*Professors*, S. P. Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S., *Electr. Engineering and Principal*; E. G. Coker, D.Sc., *Mechan. Eng.*; R. Meldola, F.R.S., *Chemistry*; A. R. Brophy, *Head Master of Applied Art*; *Registrar*, K. Dove.

(2) TECHNICAL ART SCHOOL, 122 & 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.—*Principal*, W. S. Frith; *Clerk*, H. D. Freemantle.

(3) DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Supt.*, Sir Philip Magnus; *Asst.*, G. Udny Yule.

(4) LEATHER TRADES' SCHOOL, 42 Bethnal Green Road, E.—*Headmaster*, F. Y. Golding.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 253 Great Titchfield St., W.—*Director*, H. Phillips Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W.—*Secretary*, William Houston, B.A.

PROVINCIAL TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

CITY OF BRADFORD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, Prof. W. M. Gardner, M.Sc.—*Secretary Education Committee*, Thos. Garbutt Town Hall, Bradford.

BIRMINGHAM (Vittoria Street—For Jewellers and Silversmiths).—*Headmaster*, Arthur J. Gaskin *Sec.*, A. H. Leaney.

BRIGHTON MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, W. Beckit Burnie, D.Sc.

DERBY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.
Registrar, J. L. Rees.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1796 (George Street, Glasgow).
Secretary and Director, H. F. Stockdale, F.R.S.E.
Librarian, Peter Bennett.

HUDDERSFIELD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal, J. F. Hudson, M.A.
Secretary, Thomas Thorp.

MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Principal*, J. H. Reynolds, M.Sc.; *Asst. Do.*, J.P. Wrapson, M.Sc.; *Registrar*, H. William

NORTHAMPTON AND COUNTY TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOL, Northampton.—*Organising Sec* Alfred O. Eamer.

SALFORD ROYAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Salford—*Principal*, B. Prentice, D.Sc.

STOKE-ON-TRENT, Longton Sutherland Institute—*Headmaster*, W. Harris, Ph.D.; *Secretary* W. T. Cope.

SOCIOLOGY, &c.

RUSKIN COLLEGE, Worcester Place, Oxford.
Principal, Gilbert Slater, D.Sc.
Vice-Principal and Secretary, H. Allsopp, B.A.

THEOLOGICAL, &c.

Church of England.

BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's). — *Principal*, Rev. Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, B.D.

BURGH (St. Paul's Missionary Coll.).—*Principal* Rev. Canon Dodson, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall).—*Principal*, Rev. A. Tait, B.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Clergy Training School).—*Principal*, Rev. H. J. C. Knight, D.D.

CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Missionary College—*Warden*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Knight, D.D.

CHICHESTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. Rickard, M.A.

CUDDESDON.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. O. Johnston, M.A.

DORCHESTER, Oxon. (Foreign Missionary). *Principal*, Rev. M. R. Newbolt, B.A.

ELY.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon B. W. Randolph, D.D.

HIGHBURY.—See p. 270.

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ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AMONGST ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Episcopalians	32,000,000
Methodists of all denominations	19,000,000
Roman Catholics	15,000,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	13,000,000
Baptists of all descriptions	10,000,000
Congregationalists	6,250,000
Unitarians, under several names	3,000,000
Minor religious sects	6,000,000
Lutheran, German, or Dutch, &c.	3,000,000
Of no particular religion	20,000,000
English-speaking population	127,250,000

THE DECREASE OF CRIME, 1840-1909.

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Year.
	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	
1840	15,730,813	19,927	2,600,692	2,909	8,155,521	11,194	1840
1845	16,739,136	17,402	2,742,167	2,679	8,295,061	7,101	1845
1850	17,773,324	20,537	2,872,821	3,363	6,877,549	17,108	1850
1855	18,829,000	19,971	2,978,065	2,869	6,014,665	5,220	1855
1860	19,902,713	12,068	3,054,738	2,414	5,820,960	2,979	1860
1865	20,990,946	14,740	3,136,057	2,355	5,641,086	2,661	1865
1870	22,090,163	12,953	3,222,837	2,400	5,525,210	3,648	1870
1875	24,045,385	10,954	3,514,744	2,205	5,278,629	2,484	1875
1880	25,714,288	11,214	3,705,994	2,046	5,202,648	2,383	1880
1885	27,409,041	10,500	3,907,736	1,956	4,624,342	1,573	1885
1890	28,763,673	9,242	4,003,132	1,825	4,717,659	1,193	1890
1895	30,394,078	9,169	4,155,654	1,653	4,584,434	1,096	1895
1900	32,249,187	8,157	4,436,058	1,835	4,468,501	1,087	1900
1905	34,152,977	10,483	4,676,603	2,314	4,201,565	1,367	1905
1906	34,547,016	10,823	4,726,070	2,157	4,388,006	1,303	1906
1907	34,945,600	10,834	4,776,063	2,012	4,377,056	1,338	1907
1908	35,348,780	12,060	4,826,587	2,115	4,371,436	1,375	1908
1909	35,756,615	11,862	4,877,648	1,618	4,371,635	1,507	1909

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BLACKHEATH (Missnry.).—W. B. Hayward, M.
BLACKPOOL (Secondary School).—J. Turral, B.

BLANDFORD (Milton Abbas School).—A. E. Kenny Kirk, M.A.
,, §(County School).—W. Greenhalgh.
BLOXHAM (Banbury).—Rev. G. H. Ward, M.A.
BLYTH (Secondary School).—J. L. Gibbons.
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BOLTON-LE-MOORS.—W. G. Lipscomb, M.A.
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,, §(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—J. Thornton, M.A.
BOOTLE (Secondary School).—F. Gorse, M.A.
BORDEN (Kent).—W. Murdock, M.A.
§BOSTON (Lincs.).—W. White, M.A.
BOURNEMOUTH.—E. Fenwick, LL.D.
BRACKLEY (Magd. Coll. Sch.).—Rev. R. F. Ashwin, M.A.
BRACKNELL (Ranelagh Sch.).—E. Cleave, B.A.
§BRADFIELD COLL. (Berks).—Rev. H. Costley White, M.A.
BRADFORD (1662).—Rev. W. Hulton Keeling, M.A.
,, (Belle Vue).—R. Lishman.
,, (Carlton Street).—E. Robinson.
,, (Grange Road).—J. W. Young, F.R.G.S.
,, (Hanson).—J. W. Nicol.
,, §(Thornton Gr. School: Co-educational).—J. Latham, LL.D.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. H. Brennan.
BRADFORD-ON-AVON (County School). — J. Crompton, M.A.
BRAINTREE (County High School).—F. J. Weaver, M.A.
BRAUNTON (Chaloner's).—J. L. Ralph, B.A.
BRENTWOOD.—Rev. Edwin Bean, M.A.
BREWOOD.—Rev. H. E. Gill, M.A.
BRIDGEND (County School).—J. Rankin, B.A.
BRIDGNORTH.—Rev. H. V. Dawes, B.A.
BRIDGWATER (Morgan's).—Rev. W. E. Catlow,
BRIDLINGTON.—Arthur Thornton, M.A. [M.A.
BRIGG.—H. E. Bryant, B.A.
BRIGHOUSE (Rastrick).—Rev. E. N. Langham, M.A.
§BRIGHTON COLL.—Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.
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,, (Secondary School).—W. J. Stainer, B.A.
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BRISTOL (Colston's School).—A. Finn, LL.D.
,, §(Fairfield Sec. Sch.).—Augustus Smith, B.Sc.
,, §(Merch. Vent. School).—G. R. Curthoys.
,, §(Merrywood Sec. Sch.).—W. T. Crank.
BRIXTON (Freemen's Orphan School).—R. E. Montague, M.A.
BROCKLEY.—W. J. Addis, M.A.
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BRUTON (King's).—David Evans Norton, M.A.
,, §(Sexey's).—W. A. Knight, F.C.S.
BUCKINGHAM (Roy. Lat. Sch.).—W. Fuller, M.A.
BUDE (County School).—F. J. Rittenberg, B.A.
BUNGAY.—Rev. A. H. Gardner, M.A.
BURFORD.—H. F. Piggott, M.A.
BURNLEY.—H. L. Joseland, M.A.
BURTON-ON-TRENT.—R. T. Robinson, M.A.
BURY (Lanc.).—Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A.
,, §(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—A. Jowett, M.Sc.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—E. T. England, M.A.
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BUXTON (Derbyshire).—H. S. Lawson, M.A.
§BYSTOR (Lincs.: Co-educational).—A. Brooke, M.A.
CALLINGTON (County Sch.).—A. J. Freeman, M.A.
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,, *§(Perse, Gr.).—W. H. D. Rouse, LITT.D.
,, §(County).—Rev. C. J. N. Child, M.A.
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*CANTERBURY (King's, 7th century & 1541).—Rev. C. R. L. McDowall, M.A.
,, *(St. Edmund's).—Rev. W. F. Burnside, M.A.
,, (Kent Coll.).—Frank M. Facer, B.A.
,, (Simon Langton Schs.).—J. H. Sharp, B.A.
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§CASTLEFORD (Sec. Sch.).—T. R. Dawes, M.A.
§CATERHAM (Congregat.).—A. P. Mottram, B.Sc.
§CATFORD, Lewisham (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—C. M. Stuart, M.A.
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§CHARD.—Rev. C. E. Lucette, B.A.
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CHEADLE HULME (Warehousemen and Clerks, Orphan School).—J. R. Purdy, M.A.
§CHELMSFORD.—Thomas Hay, M.A.
§CHELSEA (S. W. Poly.).—E. H. Pritchard, B.A.
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,, *§(Dean Close School).—Rev. W. H. Flecker, D.C.L.
,, §(Gr. Sch.).—H. Sydney Jones, M.A.
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,, (City and Co.).—J. A. McMichael, B.Sc.
§CHESTERFIELD.—James Mansell, B.A.
§CHESTER-LE-STREET (County Sch.).—R. Sanderson, B.Sc.
CHICHESTER (Preb. Sch.).—Rev. F. G. Bennett, B.C.L.
*§CHIGWELL (Essex).—Rev. Canon Swallow, M.A.
§CHIPPENHAM (County School).—E. N. Tuck.
§CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos.).—F. B. Osborne.
CHORLEY.—G. B. Alcock, B.A.
*§CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, West Horsham (1552).—Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D.
CHUDLEIGH (Pynsent's).—W. C. Green, M.A.
CIRENCESTER.—A. C. Kelway Toms, M.A.
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§CLECKHEATON (Sec. Sch.).—J. Holden, M.A.
§CLEE (Grimsby, 1708).—T. R. Turnbull, B.A.
§CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—J. Davis, M.A.
*CLIFTON COLLEGE, Bristol (1862).—J. E. King, M.A.
CLIFTON (Christian Brothers' Coll.).—J. S. Roche, B.A.
§CLITHEROE.—C. M. Henderson, M.A.
COALVILLE (Sec. Sch.).—Ll. Storr-Best, M.A.
§COATHAM (Redcar).—Arthur Pryce, M.A. [M.A.
§COLCHESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—P. Shaw-Jeffrey,
§COLESHILL (Birmingham).—Rev. S. Bateman, B.A.
§COLNE (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—A. Wilmore, D.Sc.
COLYTON.—L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
CONSETT (Tech. Inst. Sch.).—E. C. Jones, M.Sc.
§COVENTRY (Henry VIII.).—John Lupton, M.A.
,, §(Bablake Sch.).—J. I. Bates, B.Sc.
§CRANBROOK (Kent).—William S. Lee, M.A.
§CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—C. H. Tyler, M.A.
§CREDITON.—J. E. Burton, M.A.
§CREWE (Secondary Sch.).—D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
§CREWKERNE.—T. B. MacDermot, LL.D.
*§CROSBY, Liverpool, (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).—H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
*§CROYDON (Whitgift Gr. Sch.).—S. O. Andrew, M.A.
,, §(Middle).—Rev. G. A. Jones, B.A.
,, (Bor. Sec. Sch.).—A. H. Hillyer, B.A.
§DARLINGTON (Queen Eliz.).—Philip Wood, M.A.
§DARTFORD.—Charles Jodrell-Mansford, B.A.
*DARTMOUTH (R. Navy. Coll.).—C. E. Ashford, M.A.
§DAVENTRY.—A. W. Priestley, M.A.

*§Denstone (Coll.).—Rev. F. A. Hibbert, M.A.
§Derby School (1160).—Rev. A. C. Knight, M.A.
,, (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—W. G. Constable, B.Sc.
§Devizes (County Sch.).—E. A. Eden, M.A.
§Devonport (High Sch.).—A. F. Treseder, M.A.
§Dewsbury (Endowed).—A. E. Holme, M.A.
Diss.—J. A. Harrison, B.Sc.
§Doncaster.—J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
Donington.—J. N. Worman, B.A.
Dorchester.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
Douai Abbey Sch. (Woolhampton R.S.O., *R.C.*).—Rev. J. A. Coughlin, Ph.D.
*§Dover Coll.—Rev. F. de W. Lushington, M.A.
,, (County School).—F. Whitehouse, M.A.
Downside (nr. Bath, *R.C.*).—Rev. H. L. Ramsay, M.A.
Drax (Selby).—E. A. How, B.Sc.
Dronfield.—C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
§Dudley.—H. Watson, B.A.
*Dulwich College, S.E. (1619).—A. H. Gilkes, M.A.
,, §(Alleyn's).—F. Collins, M.A.
§Dunstable.—L. C. R. Thring, M.A.
*§Durham School.—Rev. R. D. Budworth, M.A.
§Durham (Johnston Schools).—S. Whalley, B.Sc.
Ealing (St. Benedict's, *R.C.*).—Rev. L. S. Cave.
§Earl's Colne (Essex).—A. J. Appleton, B.A.
Easingwold.—G. Sandham, B.A.
*§Eastbourne (Coll.).—Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
,, (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—Rev. E. G. Hawkins.
East Ham (Tech. Coll. Sch.).—W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
§Edmonton (Latymer).—R. Ashworth, B.A.
§Elland (Yorks).—J. Stewart Ross, B.Sc.
,, §(Grace Ramsden Sch.).—I. Thorpe, M.A.
Ellesmere.—T. H. Hedworth, B.A.
§Eltham College (1840).—Rev. A. E. Rubie, D.D.
Ely (King's School).—E. H. Blakeney, M.A.
§Enfield.—Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
*§Epsom Coll.—Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, M.A.
Erith (County Sch.).—A. Bell, M.A.
*Eton College (1441).—*Provost*, Rev. Edmond Warre, C.V.O., C.B., D.D. *Headmaster*, Rev. Hon. Edward Lyttelton, M.A.
Evesham (Pr. Henry's).—J. A. H. F. Blair, B.A.
*Exeter.—W. Allison Cunningham, M.A.
,, §(Cathedral).—Rev. H. de V. Welchman, M.A.
,, §(Hele's).—J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
§Eye (Suffolk).—W. G. Watkins.
§Falmouth.—A. Newland Deakin, B.A.
Fareham (Price's Sch.).—S. R. N. Bradly, M.A.
§Farnham (Surrey).—Rev. Samuel Priestley, M.A.
Farnworth (near Bolton).—J. McCarter, B.A.
Faversham.—H. Kitto, M.A.
,, §(Wreight's).—Rev. A. Telfer, B.A. [M.A.
*§Felsted School, Essex.—Rev. F. Stephenson,
Ferndale (Sec. Day Sch.).—G. Childs, B.Sc.
§Finchley, N. (Christ's Coll.)—J. T. Phillipson, M.A.
Folkestone (Harvey Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. Davison, M.A.
Forest School (Walthamstow).—Rev. Ralph Courtenay Guy, M.A.
§Fowey (Cornwall).—W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
Framlingham.—Rev. O. D. Inskip, LL.D.
§Fulneck (nr. Leeds).—Rev. W. T. Titterington.
§Gainsborough.—J. Hewetson, M.A.
§Gateshead (Secondary Sch.).—W. Walton, B.A.
*§Giggleswick School (Yorks).—Robert N. Douglas, M.A.
§Gillingham (Dorset).—A. Hill, Mumford, M.A.
§Glossop.—R. H. Dickinson, B.A. [M.A.
Gloucester (King's Sch.).—Rev. O. E. Hayden,
,, (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—J. E. Barton, M.A.
,, (Rich's).—E. F. Price.
§Goole (Sec. Sch.).—C. J. Forth, M.A.
Gospel Oak (Ellis's).—E. B. Cumberland, B.Sc.
§Gosport (Secondary Sch.).—L. C. Keating, M.A.
§Grantham (1329).—Rev. C. B. Nicholl, M.A.
Gravesend (County Sch.).—H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
§Grays (Palmer's).—G. H. Silverwood, LL.B.
§Great Ayton (Yorks: Friends').—F. R. Arundel.
§Great Blencowe (Penrith).—F. B. Sandford, M.A.
§Greenhithe (H.M.S. *Worcester*).—Capt. D. Wilson Barker, R.N.R.
§Greenwich (Roan).—T. R. N. Crofts, M.A.
§Grimsby (Wintringham).—E. J. Stream, M.A.
§Guildford (K. Edwd.).—J. C. Honeybourne, M.A.
§Guisboro' (Yorks).—Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
§Hackney Downs.—W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
*Haileybury College (Herts) (1862).—*Master*, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.
§Halesowen.—R. Dickinson, B.A.
Halifax §(Heath).—W. Edwards, M.A.
,, (Crossley Orphan School).—G. B. Newport, M.A.
,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. E. Greenhalgh.
§Hammersmith (Latymer Upper Sch.). — Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A.
§Hampstead (Haberdashers' Aske's, Cricklewood).—C. J. L. Wagstaff, M.A.
§Hampton (Middlesex).—W. A. Roberts, M.A.
§Handsworth.—Arthur Clendon, M.A.
§Hanley Castle (Worcestrsh.).—A. James, M.A.
Harrogate (Ashville Coll.).—Rev. A. Soothill, B.A.
,, (Mun. Sec. Day Sch.).—T. Watson.
*Harrow School (1571).—Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A.
,, §(John Lyon's).—Ernest Young, B.Sc.
§Hartlebury (nr. Kidderminster).—E. W. Hopewell, B.A.
§Hartlepool.—F. H. R. Alderson, M.A.
§Harwich (County Sch.).—J. Valentine, M.A.
Haslingden (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—T. Smirk, B.A.
§Hastings.—W. H. La Touche, M.A.
§Hatcham (Aske's—Haberdashers').—H. R. Norris, M.A.
*§Heanor (Sec. Sch.).—R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
§Hebden Bridge (Sec. Sch.).—M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
Heckmondwike (Sec. Sch.).—R. S. Cahill.
§Helston (County School).—R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
§Henley-on-Thames (1604).—J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
*§Hereford School.—Rev. W. H. M. Ragg, M.A.
§Hertford.—G. W. Kinman, M.A.
§Heversham.—Rev. F. B. Menneer, M.A.
*Highgate School (1565).—J. A. H. Johnston D.Sc.
§Hinckley.—G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
§Hindley and Abram (Lancs).—C. W. Elkins M.A.
§Hipperholme (Yorks, 1530).—G. L. Bretherton M.A.
§Hitchin.—Jabez King, M.A.
§Holborn Estate Gr. Sch. (St. Clement Danes Houghton Street, W.C.).—W. P. Fuller, M.A.
§Holloway, N. (County Sec. Sch.).—A. Kahn M.A.
§Holmfirth (Sec. Sch.).—Rev. J. H. Green.
*Holt, Norfolk (Gresham's).—G. W. S. Howson M.A.
Honiton (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
Hornastle.—A. N. Worman, B.A.
§Hornsey (Stationers').—Henry Chettle, M.A.
§ ,, (County Sch.).—H. E. Piggott, Ph.D.
Horsham (1532a).—Rev. G. A. Thompson, LL.D.
§Houghton-le-Spring.—F. L. Gaul, M.A.
Howden (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
§Huddersfield College (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—H. E. Atkins, M.A.
,, §(Almondbury) (King James's Gr. Sch.).—Robert S. Crump, M.A.
,, (Fartown).—W. P. Yates.

HULL.—*§(Hymers Coll.).—C. H. Core, M.A.
,, §(Gr. School).—J. E. Forty, M.A.
,, §(Mun. School).—T. Luxton.
,, (Boulevard).—F. W. de Velling, B.A.
,, (Craven Street).—H. Sheppard.
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HUTTON (Lancs).—Rev. T. G. Cunningham, M.A.
§HYDE (Cheshire County Sch.).—C. H. Burden, B.Sc.
§ILFORD (County High Sch.).—A. E. Diggens, B.A.
§ILKLEY (Yorks).—C. W. Atkinson, M.A.
§ILMINSTER.—R. J. W. Davison, B.A.
*§IPSWICH (1477).—A. K. Watson, M.A.
,, §(Municipal Sec. Sch.).—P. Wilkinson, B.Sc.
§ISLEWORTH (Co. Sch.).—W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
§ISLINGTON, Owen's (Brewers' Co.).—R. F. Cholmeley, M.A.
,, §(Northern Polyt. Sch.)—W. E. Spragg, M.A.
§JARROW-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.)—A. R. Stevens, B.Sc.
KEIGHLEY.—Thomas P. Watson, M.A.
§KENDAL.—S. A. Moor, M.A.
,, §(Stramongate Sch.).—W. Sessions, B.Sc.
KESWICK (Dual).—C. E. Hudson, M.A.
KETTERING.—James H. Gill, B.A.
KIBWORTH (Leices.).—C. L. Ryley, M.A.
KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.).—W. H. Witherby, M.A.
KIMBOLTON.—Rev. A. G. G. Bibby, M.A.
KINGSBRIDGE.—Rev. William Watson, M.A.
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§KING'S LYNN (King Edward VII.)—Rev. Walter Boyce, M.V.O., M.A.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—E. A. C. Stowell, B.A.
,, §(Tiffin's).—C. J. Grist, M.A.
KINGTON (Lady Hawkins).—E. A. Mahir, B.A.
KINVER (Dual).—Rev. C. H. Cole, B.A.
KIRKBY LONSDALE (Dual).—T. R. Burnett, Ph.D.
KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH.—Rev. W. Illingworth, M.A.
KIRKHAM.—Rev. T. C. Walton, M.A.
KIRTON (Boston).—B. H. Keall, B.A.
KNARESBOROUGH (King James's).—G. W. Hefford, B.Sc.
KNUTSFORD (Cheshire).—W. H. Edwards, M.A.
§LANCASTER (Royal).—Rev. H. A. Watson, B.D.
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LANGPORT.—S. G. Day, M.A.
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,, §(Horwell Gr. Sch).—Rev. F. G. Witt, B.A.
LEAMINGTON (Munic. Sch.).—A. Thornton, B.Sc.
LEATHERHEAD (St. John's).—Rev. E. A. Downes, M.A.
LEDBURY (Russell Endowed)—F. W. Wade, M.A.
§LEEDS.—Rev. J. R. Wynne-Edwards, M.A.
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,, §(Armley).—C. Darling, B.A.
,, (Central High).—D. Forsyth, D.Sc.
,, (Cockburn High).—F. G. Harmer.
LEEK (High School).—T. C. Warrington, M.A.
§LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—Rev. J. Went, M.A.
,, §(Newton's Found.)—J. W. Muston, M.A.
,, (Newark Sec. Sch.)—T. R. Ryder, B.A.
LEICESTER SQ., W.C. (Tenison's).—C. B. Rusbridge, L.C.P.
§LEIGH (Lancs).—W. H. Leek, B.A. [M.A.
LEIGHTON PARK (Reading: Friends').—C. I. Evans,
LEOMINSTER (Sec. Sch.).—W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
§LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—F. W. Lucas, M.A.
§LEYLAND (Lancs).—F. Jackson.
§LEYTON (County School).—H. Hills, B.Sc.
,, (Sec. Sch.).—M. Gompertz, B.A.
§LICHFIELD (Edward VI.).—H. S. Cooper, M.A.

§LINCOLN.—F. H. Chambers, M.A.
,, (Mun. Day Sch.).—A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
§LISKEARD (County Sch.).—H. Dewdney, B.A.
*§LIVERPOOL (College).—Rev. J. B. Lancelot, M.A.
,, §(Collegiate Sch.).—S. E. Brown, B.Sc.
,, §(Institute).—Henry V. Weisse, B.A.
,, (St. Francis Xavier's, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. Browne, S.J.
(St. Edward's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Canon Banks, B.A.
,, (Oulton Sec. Sch.).—R. Nixon, B.A.
,, §(Holt Sec. Sch.).—C. W. Bailey, M.A.
LONGWOOD (Huddersfield).—J. E. Bottom.
§LOUGHBOROUGH.—Bingham D. Turner, M.A.
§LOUTH.—A. H. Worrall, M.A.
LOWESTOFT (Munic. Sch.).—J. E. B. McAllen, M.A.
§LUCTON (Herefordsh.).—Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
§LUDLOW.—Rev. H. F. Hastings, M.A.
§LUTON (Modern Sch.).—T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
§LUTTERWORTH.—(Vacant).
§LYMM (Cheshire).—Cecil H. S. Willson, M.A.
§LYTHAM (King Edward VII.).—H. Bompas Smith, M.A.
§MACCLESFIELD.—F. D. Evans, M.A.
§MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.).—J. Manton, M.A.
MAIDSTONE.—Rev. C. G. Duffield, M.A.
§MALDEN.—G. H. Woollett, M.A.
MALMESBURY (County Sch.).—A. Cameron.
*MALVERN COLLEGE, Worcestershire (1863).—Rev. Sydney Rhodes James, M.A.
§MANCHESTER (Grammar Sch.).—J. L. Paton, M.A.
,, §(The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Joseph Hall, D.Litt.
,, §(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. A. Poock, D.D.
§MANSFIELD (Notts).—Arthur Jagger, M.A.
,, §(Brunt's).—C. E. Stacey, B.Sc.
MARCH (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. T. Ford, B.A.
MARKET BOSWORTH.—Rev. L. H. Pearson, B.A.
MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr.).—J. Elliott, B.A.
§MARKET HARBOROUGH.—F. Hammond, M.A.
§MARKET RASEN.—C. Elliot, M.A.
*§MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843).—*Master*, Frank Fletcher, M.A.
,, §(Grammar Sch.).—S. Pontefract, B.A.
§MARLOW (Sir W. Borlase's).—Rev. A. J. Skinner, B.A.
MASHAM (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
§MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—Rev. D. L. Scott, LL.D.
*§MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq., E.C. (1561).—Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D.
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MEXBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—T. W. Ireland, M.A.
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§MIDHURST (Sussex).—A. Cradock Maples, B.A.
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§OLDHAM (Hulme School).—A. G. Pickford, M.A.
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SANDOWN (County School).—W. T. Tregear, B.A.
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§SEDGEBROOK (Lincs.).—F. Upton, M.A.
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§SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—J. H. Hichen
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IDCOT, Somerset (Friends').—Bevan Lean, D.Sc.
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OHAM (Cambs.).—W. H. Mould.
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OUTHWELL.—Rev. J. S. Wright, M.A.
OWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—H. E. Long, M.A.
PALDING (Lincs.).—E. C. Chappell, LL.D.
PILSBY (Lincs.).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
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OWMARKET (County Sch.).—H. A. Webb, B.A.
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WAFFHAM.—W. Nash. [M.A.
WINDON.—G. H. Burkhardt, M.Sc.
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SUNDAY SOCIETY (to maintain the opening of Museums, &c., on Sundays), 7 Pall Mall, S.W. —*Hon. Sec.*, Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A.

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F.S.I.

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TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, NATIONAL, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C.—*Secretary*, John Turner Rae.

THEATRICAL FUND, ROYAL GENERAL, Savoy House, 115 Strand.—*Sec.*, Charles Cruikshanks.

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F.Z.S.

*** *For further particulars of Hospitals* see *Advertisement pages.*

GENERAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 9, medical 1.30; ear, M. and Th., at 1.30, Tu. and F., at 9; throat, M. and Th., at 1.30, Tu. and F., at 9; women, M. and Sat., at 9, Tu. and Th., at 1.30; children, M. and W., at 9.30; dental, daily, at 9; orthopædic, M., at 1.30; eye, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1.30; electrical, M., Tu., Th., and F., at 1.30; operations daily at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes. *Steward*, A. Watkins. *Matron*, Miss McIntosh.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. In- and out-patients daily at 12 o'clock; accidents and urgent cases at all times; ear, M. and Th.; throat, W.; skin, Tu., W. and F.; women, M. and W.; children under 12, W. and Sat., 10; eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30; dental, Tu., Th., F. and Sat., 9; mental, Tu., 10; vaccination, Tu., 10.30; X-rays, M. and Th., 3.30, Tu. and F., 2; whooping-cough, Tu., 9.30; electrical, M. and Th., 3.30; physical exercise, M., W. and F., 1.30. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, M.A. *Steward*, Sydney Phillips, B.A. *Matron*, Miss Hamilton. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

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COUNTY OF LONDON.

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Spark, M.R.C.S.
Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.
Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, Sir J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P.
Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, Robert Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, W. J. Seward, M.B.
Epileptic Colony, Ewell.—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, M.D.
Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, P. J. Baily, M.B.
Horton, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, J. R. Lord, M.B.
Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, C. H. Bond, D.Sc.
Manor, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, W. I. Donaldson, M.D.

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, R. H. Steen, M.D. *(Private patients received from £1 1s. weekly.)*

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth.—*Med. Sup.*, H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.

KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. W. Lewis, M.D.
Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Endell Street, St. Giles's. *Secretary*, A. C. Wickins.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients on W. at 10; out-patients, W. and F., at 11. *Secretary*, R. A. Owthwaite.

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 394, 396, and 398 Commercial Rd., E. *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, A. W. Lacey.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSP., York Road, Lambeth. Patients present subscriber's letter on any day between 11.30 and 12.30. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss R. Leonard.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. Branches at Victoria Docks, Forest Gate, East Ham and Plaistow. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Pritchard. *Sec.*, F. R. Panter.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Monthly nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives for poor married women in their homes, and Training School for Midwives. *Secretary*, Maj. G. L. B. Killick, 31 Finsbury Square, E.C.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND BRAIN DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. *Sec.*, E. S. L. Lovell.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., Bloomsbury. 160 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at 21*s.* per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., and F., at 1.30. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS, AND EPILEPSY, 73 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W. Special wards for children. Out-patients, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Secretary*, D. D. Kirkaldy, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O. H., 238A Gray's Inn Road (26 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H., St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. Out-patients daily at 9 and 2. *Sec.*, Edwin Easton.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 to 10 a.m. Visiting-days: M. and Th., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, Robt. J. Bland. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. L. Pollett.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC, King William St., Strand, W.C. Attendance daily at 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application. *Sec.*, John Hy. Johnson.

WESTERN O. H., 155 Marylebone Road. Free to the deserving poor. *Secretary*, H. A. Dunn.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St., and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

PAY HOSPITALS.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for Ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. From 21*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* weekly. *Secretary*, Cyril Cobb.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*, Sydney Phillips, B.A.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61, Weymouth St., W. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Underwood.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Hayward, 9 Aubert Park, N.

[Many other Institutions also admit paying patients.]

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 52 Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finsen Light, and X-Ray treatment daily, 1. Free and paying patients received. *Sec.*, Fredk. Hayter.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. Out-patients treated daily at 1.30 and 6.30 p.m.; Sat. 1.30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*, James E. Hole.

ST. JOHN'S H. FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), Leicester Square, W.C. (1863). Out-patients daily, except Sun., 2 to 4, and, except Sat. and Sun., 6 to 8 p.m. Free and paying inpatients are received at 26*s* Uxbridge Rd. (40 beds). Visiting-days: Wed. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Secy.-Supt.*, George A. Arnaudin.

ST. PAUL'S H. FOR SKIN AND URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion Sq., W.C. Out-patients (free), men, daily, 2 and 7 p.m.; Sat., 2 p.m. Women and children, daily (except Sat.) at 2 p.m., also Fri. at 6.30 p.m. *Sec.*, G. Gadbury.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 179 Great Portland Street. Daily (exc. Sat.), 2 p.m.; and Tu. and Th. at 6.30 p.m. *Sec.*, Arthur W. Adeney.

BRITISH SKIN HOSPITAL, 29 Euston Road, King's Cross, N.W. Daily 2 to 4 p.m. and M. and Th. 6 to 8 p.m. *Sec.*, G. A. Richardson.

STONE.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2; M., W., Th., and Sat. at 5; women and children, F. at 2. *Sec.*, Irwin H. Beattie.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. Open daily, 1.30; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30; Monday, 9 a.m., for children only. *Sec.*, W. Holt.

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL, for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, 204 Gt. Portland St., W., and 72 Bolsover St., W. Free to the necessitous. Daily, 1.30 to 3; Tu. and Fri., 6 to 8 p.m. Visiting-days: Su. and Th., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, L. Hellis.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), 64 Grafton St., Fitzroy Sq., W. *Sec.*, J. Mackinna.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho. Out-patients daily (except Sat.), 2 to 3 and 6 to 7.30 p.m. In-patients admitted daily. *Sec.*, Arthur Barrenger.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1*s.* per weekly attendance; seen daily at 2.15 p.m.; Sat., 9.30 a.m. *Hon. Treas.*, H. E. Wright. *Sec.*, H. H. Jennings.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 39-43 Jeffreys Road, S.W. *Matron*, Miss Bertha Taylor.

OSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, Westminster. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss Witchell. *Sec.*, W. J. Davidson.
OSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 10; all other days, 12.30 to 1.30. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 1s. at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, A. Hayward. *Matron*, Miss Squier.
EW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 6d. or 1s. is made on entrance, and 2d. each visit afterwards. *Treasurer*, Mrs. Westlake. *Secretary*, Margaret M. Bagster.
MARITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women only). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2. Visiting-days: Sun., Thurs. and Sat., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, W. Guntrip King. *Matron*, Miss Tice.
MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND 'HILDREN, Plaistow, E.—*Sec.*, P. J. Glenton.

DISPENSARIES.

4. *Battersea*, 185 High St. and 42 Queen's Rd.
11. *Bloomsbury*, 12 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.
10. *Brixton*, Water Lane.
10. *Brompton and Knightsbridge*, 28 Fulham Rd.
19. *City*, 29 and 30 College St., Dowgate Hill.
19. *City of Lon. & E. Lon.*, 40 Wilson St., Finsbury.
19. *Clapham*, 42 Manor Street, Clapham, S.W.
12. *Eastern*, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.
18. *Farringdon General*, 17 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C.
10. *Finsbury*, Brewer Street, Goswell Road, E.C.
11. *Islington*, 303 Upper Street, N.
19. *Metropolitan*, 9 Fore Street, Cripplegate.
18. *Paddington*, 104 Star Street, Edgware Rd.
10. *Queen Adelaide's*, Pollard Row, Bethnal Green Road.
10. *Royal General*, 25 and 26 Bartholomew Close, E.C.
12. *Royal Pimlico*, 104 Buckingham Palace Rd.
11. *Royal South London*, St. George's Cross, S.E.
10. *St. Pancras & Northern*, 126 Euston Rd., N.W.
7. *Surrey*, 6 Great Dover Street, Southwark.
2. *Tower Hamlets*, White Horse St., Stepney.
9. *Western*, Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.
10. *Western General*, Marylebone Road, N.W.
4. *Westminster General*, 9 Gerrard St., Soho.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

ice—Victoria Embankment, E.C. *Clerk to the Board*, T. Duncombe Mann. *Asst. Clerk*, J. Hallett. *Treas. and Accountant*, M. Heyes, C.A. *Medical Officer for General Purposes*, H. E. Cuff, M.D. *Engineer-in-Chief*, W. T. Hatch, M.I.C.E.

ASYLUMS FOR IMBECILES:—
avesden, King's Langley, Herts. *Med. Sup.*, F. A. Elkins, M.D.
erham, Surrey. *Med. Sup.*, P. E. Campbell, M.B.
ienth, Dartford, Kent. *Med. Sup.*, A. Rotherham, M.B.
ting Bec, S.W. (for Infirm Cases). *Med. Sup.*, E. H. Beresford, M.R.C.S.

FEVER HOSPITALS:—
stern, Homerton Grove, N.E. *Med. Sup.*, E. W. Goodall, M.D.
rth-Eastern, St. Ann's Road, South Tottenham, N. *Med. Sup.*, F. H. Thomson, M.B.
rth-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. *Med. Sup.*, J. MacCombie, M.D.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, R. M. Bruce, M.R.C.S.
South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, F. F. Caiger, M.D.
South-Eastern, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E. *Med. Sup.*, F. M. Turner, M.D.
Grove, Tooting Grove, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, J. E. Beggs, M.D.
Fountain, Tooting Grove, S.W. *Acting Med. Sup.* (vacant).
Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich. *Med. Sup.*, J. B. Byles, M.B.
Northern (for Convalescing Patients), Winchmore Hill, N. *Med. Sup.*, C. E. Matthews, M.D.
Gore Farm (for Convalescing Patients), Dartford, Kent. *Med. Sup.*, J. H. Griffiths, M.D.

SMALLPOX HOSPITALS:—
"—" *Med. Sup.*, T. F. Ricketts, M.D.
Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.
Long Reach Hosp., Dartford, Kent (temporary).
Orchard Hospital, Dartford, Kent (temporary).

Bacteriological Laboratories, Sutton, Surrey. *Bacteriologist*, G. E. Cartwright Wood, M.D.
RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE (under the control of the Med. Sup. of Smallpox Hospitals), *Ch. Officer*, C. E. Sullivan, M.I.N.A.:—
North Wharf, Managers' Street, Blackwall, E.
South Wharf, Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.
West Wharf, Carnwath Road, Fulham, S.W.

LAND AMBULANCE STATIONS:
Eastern, adjoining Eastern Hospital.
North-Western, adjoining North-Western Hospital.
Western, adjoining Western Hospital.
South-Eastern, adjoining S.-E. Hospital.
South-Western, adjoining S.-W. Hospital.
Brook, adjoining Brook Hospital.
Mead, Carnwath Road, Fulham, S.W.

TRAINING SHIP:—
The "Exmouth," moored off Grays, Essex. *Capt.-Supt.*, Capt. R. B. Colmore, R.N.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS AND HOMES:—
For Sick or Debilitated Children:
The Children's Infirmary, Carshalton, Surrey. *Med. Sup.*, W. T. G. Pugh, M.D.
Park Hospital, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. *Med. Sup.*, R. A. Birdwood, M.D.
For Ophthalmia:
White Oak School, Swanley, Kent. *Matron*, Miss E. D. Lynch.
High Wood School, Brentwood, Essex. *Matron*, Miss E. Baker.
For Ringworm:
The Downs School, Sutton, Surrey. *Matron*, Miss E. Turton.
Seaside Homes:
S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. *Matron*, Miss E. Palmer. *Medical Officer*, C. K. Bowes, M.D.
East Cliff House, Margate, Kent. *Matron*, Miss E. K. Jacob. *Medical Officer*, W. G. Sutcliffe, F.R.C.S.
Millfield, Rustington. *Matron*, Miss E. Firth. *Medical Officer*, C. E. Last, M.R.C.S.
For Defective Children:
Bridge Industrial Home, Witham, Essex (Boys over 10 years of age).
Lloyd House, & 12 Lloyd St., Pentonville (Girls).
26 Elm Grove, Peckham, S.E. (Boys).
81 Earlsfield Road, S.W. (Girls).
Surrey House, 66 St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. (Boys).
High Wood School, Brentwood, Essex, Colony at (Elder Girls).

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1910-1911.

Governor, Reginald Eden Johnston—*Deputy Governor*, Alfred Clayton Cole.

DIRECTORS.

Charles George Arbuthnot.
Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor.
Herbert Brooks.
William Middleton Campbell.
Brien Cokayne.
Walter Cunliffe.
John Saunders Gilliat.
Charles Hermann Goschen.
Edward Charles Grenfell.
Sir Everard A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.
Lionel Henry Hanbury.
George William Henderson.
William Douro Hoare.
Frederick Huth Jackson.
Cecil Lubbock.
Samuel Hope Morley.
Robert Lydston Newman.
Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.
Sir Augustus Prevost.
The Lord Revelstoke.
Albert George Sandeman.
Henry Alexander Trotter.
Vincent Cartwright Vickers.
Alexander Falconer Wallace.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 26, 1910.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued...	48,427,675	Govt. Debt...	11,015,100
		Other Securities...	7,434,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion ...	29,977,675
	£48,427,675		£48,427,675

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital ...	14,553,000	Govt. Securities ...	14,980,568
Rest ...	3,145,041	Other Securities ...	28,443,321
Public Deposits	7,173,695	Notes ...	20,677,040
Other Deposits	40,543,822	Gold and Silver Coin...	1,340,660
Seven-day and other Bills ...	26,031		
	£65,441,589		£65,441,589

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Accountant, C. N. Latter.
Deputy do., L. M. Horder.
Assistant do. (vacant).

Chief Cashier, John G. Nairne.
Deputy do., E. M. Harvey.
Assistant do., T. Askwith.

Secretary C. E. Edlmann.
Deputy do., H. S. Inman.
Assistant do., H. Tilden.

Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, Sir Arthur Nonus Birch, K.C.M.G.

Law Courts Branch.
Agent, Sir C. W. Baynes, Bart.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. A. N. Smith.
Bristol, F. D. C. Strettell.
Hull, J. Dyce Nicol.
Leeds, J. H. Brand.
Liverpool, T. F. A. Agnew.
Manchester, F. W. Peel.
Newcastle, H. A. Erskine.
Plymouth, W. T. Langford.
Portsm'th, N. E. de B. Fenwick.

Banks and Bankers in the United Kingdom.

A LIST of Banks in the United Kingdom, with their Head Offices and Offices in London. Banks printed in heavier type are **Limited**: those with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with † are Army Agents; the figures in parentheses denote the London Agents of Banks with no Office in London.

1A **African B. Corp.**, 63, London Wall.
3 **Alexanders & Co.**, 24, Lombard Street.
4 Allan (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street.
5 American Express Co., 84, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., and 6, Haymarket, S.W.
7 Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard Street.
9 **Anglo-Egyptian**, 27, Clement's Lane.
10 **Anglo-Foreign Bg. Co.**, 2, Bishopsgate Street Within.
11A **Anglo-Japanese**, 70, Cornhill, E.C.
11B **Anglo-South American**, Old Broad Street.
Armstrong & Co., 93, Bishopsgate St. Within.
13 **Australian Bank of Commerce**, 2, King William St.
13A Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata, 3, Lombard Street, E.C.
11 Bank of Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall St., E.C.
15 **Bank of Africa**, 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
17 Bank of Athens, 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
16 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street.
18 Bank of Brit. N. America, 5, Gracechurch St.
14 **Bank of British West Africa**, 17 and 18, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
20 **Bank of Egypt**, Egypt House, New Broad St., E.C.
21 Bank of England *(see above)*.
21A Bk. of Ireland, College Green, *Dublin* (21, 75).
21B **Bank of Liverpool**, *Liverpool* (100).
19 **Bk. of Mauritius**, George Yard, Lombard St.
22 Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle St.
23 Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad St.
24 Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria St.
25 **Bank of Roumania**, 7, Gt. Winchester Street.
26 Bank of Scotland, Bank St., *Edinburgh*; 19 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
27 **Bank of Nigeria**, 14, Norfolk St., Strand.
29 **Bk. of Victoria** (Australia), 10, King William Street.
29A **Bank of Whitehaven**, *Whitehaven* (100).
29B Barnard (T.) & Co., *Bedford* (209).
30* **Barclay & Company**, 54, Lombard St.; 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; 27, Cavendish Sq., W.; 19, Fleet St., E.C.; 171, Brompton Road S.W.; 117, Leadenhall St., E.C.; 43 Borough High St., S.E.; 120, Wood St., E.C.; and 95, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.
31 Baring Brothers & Co., 8, Bishopsgate Street.
31B Beckett & Co., *Leeds* (100). [Within
31C Beckett & Co., *York* (100).
32 **Belfast Banking Co.**, *Belfast* (209).
33 Benas (L.) & Son, 8, Harrington St., *Liverpool* (136).
34 Biggerstaff, W. & J., 59, West Smithfield; Bank Bldgs., Metropolitan Cattle Market.
35 Birkbeck, 329, High Holborn.
Blydenstein (B. W.) & Co., 55 & 56, Threadneedle Street.
Boulton Brothers & Co., 39, Old Broad St.
36 Boyle, Low, Murray & Co., 35, College Green, *Dublin* (223).
37A **Bradford District Bank**, *Bradford* (209).
39 **British B. of South America**, 2A, Moorgate St.
40 British Linen Bank, 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*; Threadneedle St., E.C.

41 **British Mutual Banking Co.**, Ludgate Circus.
45 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Court, Lothbury, and 123, Pall Mall, S.W.
47 Canadian Bk. of Commerce, 2, Lombard St.
49* **Capital & Counties**, 39, Threadneedle Street; 25, Ludgate Hill; 125, Oxford Street; 195, Edgware Road; 35, King Street, W.C.; 50, Upper Street, N.; 151 and 153, Newington Causeway; 35, Piccadilly, W.; 145, High Street, Shoreditch; 38A, Victoria Street, Westminster; 115, Fore Street, E.C.; 210, Commercial Road, E.; 28, Fleet Street; 347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; 3, Broad St. Place, E.C.; 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; 20, Green's End, Woolwich, S.E.; Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.; Kensington, W., 112, High St.; 335, High Holborn, W.C.; 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; 2, Mandeville Place, Wigmore Street, W.
50 **Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Co.**, *Carlisle* (193).
Charing Cross Bank, *in liquidation*.
53 **Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China**, 32, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.
57 Child & Co., 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar.
59 **Civil Service Bank**, 10, Charing Cross Road.
Clare (George) & Co., 79, Cornhill, E.C.
60 **Clydesdale Bank**, St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow*; 30, Lombard Street, E.C.
61 Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross.
65 Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate St. Within.
68 **Commercial Bank of Scotland**, George Street, *Edinburgh*; 62, Lombard Street, E.C.
69 **Comm. B. Co. of Sydney**, 18, Birchin Lane.
70 **Commercial B. of Australia**, 2, Bishopsgate.
71 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle Street.
73‡ Cook (Thos.) & Son, Ludgate Circus.
Coulon, Berthoud & Co., Basildon House, Moorgate Street.
75 Coutts & Co., 440, Strand.
76‡ Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W
Credit Bank, 25, Abchurch Lane.
Crédit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard St.; and 4, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.
78 **Crompton & Evans Union Bank**, *Derby* (100).
81 Cunliffe (Roger), Sons & Co., 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
82 **Delhi and London B.**, 123, Bishopsgate St. Wn.
82A Dingley & Co., *Launceston* (209).
82B Dingley, Pearse & Co., *Okehampton* (136).
80 Disconto Gesellschaft, 53, Cornhill, E.C.
83 Dresdner Bank, 65, Old Broad St.
84 **Deutsche Bank**, 4, George Yard, Lombard St.
87 Dobree (Samuel) & Sons, 6, Tokenhouse Yard.
88 Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross.
89 Duff (Wm.) & Co., 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
93 **English, Scottish, & Australian**, 38, Lombard St.
94 Erlanger (Emile) & Co., 8, Crosby Sq., E.C.
95 **Farrow's Bank**, 1, Cheapside, E.C.
96 **Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.**, 9, King William Street, E.C. [132).
97 Fox, Fowler & Co., *Wellington, Somerset* (30,
98 **German B. of London**, 34, Old Broad Street.
99 Gillett & Co., *Banbury* (100).
99A Gillett & Co., *Oxford* (100).
99B Gillett Bros. & Co., 58, Lombard Street, E.C.
100* Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co., 67, Lombard St.
101 Gordon, Smith & Co., 139, Cannon Street.
105‡ Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.
105A **Guernsey Banking Co.**, High St., St. Peter Port, *Guernsey* (135). [(135).
105B Guernsey Commercial Banking Co., *Guernsey*
107 Guinness, Mahon & Co., 17, College Green, *Dublin*; 81, Lombard Street, E.C.
106 Gunner & Co., *Bishop's Waltham* (30).
106A Haarbleicher & Schumann, 144, Leadenhall St., E.C.
108 **Halifax Commercial Bkg. Co.**, *Halifax* (223).
108B **Halifax Joint Stock Bkg. Co.**, *Halifax* (148).
113 Hambro (C. J.) & Son, 70, Old Broad St., E.C.
114 Harris, Bulteel & Co., Naval Bank, *Plymouth* (189).
115 **Hibernian Bank**, College Green, *Dublin* (132).
115A Hill & Sons, 66, West Smithfield; 2, Bank Bdgs., Metrop. Cattle Market; Bank Bdgs., Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.
110 Hoare (Charles) & Co., 37, Fleet Street.
111‡ Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place.
112 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street.
Huth (Fredk.) & Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
116 Imperial Bank of Persia, 25, Abchurch Lane.
117 Imperial Ottoman Bk., 26, Throgmorton St.
118 **International Banking Corporation**, 31, Bishopsgate Street Within.
119 Ionian B., Palmerston Ho., 93, Bishopsgate St.
120 Ironmonger & Co., 31, Throgmorton St., E.C.
121 **Isle of Man Banking Co.**, *Douglas* (135).
125 Keizer (N.) & Co., 29, Threadneedle St.
122 Keyser (A.) & Co., 21, Cornhill.
123‡ King (Henry S.) & Co., 9, Pall Mall, S.W.; 65, Cornhill, E.C.
124 Kais. Koen. Privilegirte Oesterreichische Laenderbank, 120, Bishopsgate St. Within.
127 Ladenburg (W.) & Co., 10, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
129 **Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank**, Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (135).
131 Lazard Brothers & Co., 40, Threadneedle St.
131A Lincoln and Lindsey Bkg. Co., *Lincoln* (135).
132* **Lloyds Bank**, *London and Birmingham*; London Head Office, 71, Lombard St. (Regd. Office), *Gen. Manager*, E. A. Duff; City Office, 72, Lombard St.; 16, St. James's St., S.W.; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C.; Aldersgate St.; Belgrave Road, S.W.; Cheapside; East City, Fenchurch St.; Finchley Road, N.W.; Hampstead, Rosslyn Hill; Holborn Circus; Paddington, Cambridge St., W.; West Kensington, Hammersmith Road; Enfield; and Caterham Valley.
133 **London & Brazilian Bank**, 7, Tokenhouse Yd.
135* **London County & Westminster**, 41, Lothbury, E.C.; *Joint Managers*, A. M. Hawthorn, Head Office; T. J. Russell (Colonies and Agencies); F. W. Howett (Country). *Joint Secretaries*, A. A. Kempe, G. Paget. Lombard St. Office, 21, Lombard St., E.C., F. J. Barthorpe, *Manager*; West End Office, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., A. Harding, *Manager*: Foreign Branch, 80, Cornhill, E.C., S. Kahn, *Manager*; Acton, 139, High St.; 134, Aldersgate St.; 128 & 130, Balham High Road; 149, Balham Hill; Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove; Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St.; Blackheath, Lee Road; Bloomsbury, 214, High Holborn; Borough, 34, Borough High St.; 161, Bow Road; Bow St., 30, Bow St., Covent Garden; 369 & 371, Brixton Road; Brixton Hill, 504, Brixton Road; 1, Brompton Square; Camberwell Green; Canning Town; 51 & 53, Barking Road; Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.; Chelsea, 224, King's Road; Chiswick, 314, High Road; Clapham, 149, High St.; Clapham Junction, 217, Lavender Hill; Covent Garden, Henrietta St.; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broad-

way ; Croydon, High St. ; Deptford, Broadway ; Ealing, The Mall ; Earl's Court, **195** & **201**, Earl's Court Road ; East Greenwich, **185**, Trafalgar Road ; Eastern, **130**, High St., Whitechapel ; Euston Road, **2**, Hampstead Rd. ; Finchley Road, Heath Drive ; **12**, Fore St., Forest Gate ; **298** & **300**, Romford Road ; Goodmayes, Ilford, **548**, Romford Road ; Gray's Inn, **1**, John Street, Bedford Row ; Greenwich, **2**, Church St. ; Hackney, Amhurst Road ; Hammersmith, **12**, King St. West ; Hampstead, **106**, Finchley Road ; **21**, Hanover Square ; **332** & **334**, Harrow Road ; **140**, Herne Hill ; Highbury, **269** & **270**, Upper St. ; **324** & **325**, High Holborn ; **8**, Holborn Circus ; Holland Park, **14**, Shepherd's Bush Green ; **490** & **492**, Holloway Road ; Crouch End and Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End ; Ilford, The Broadway ; Islington, **4** & **5**, Upper St. ; Kensington, opposite Kensington Palace ; Kensington High St., **94** & **96**, High St. ; Kilburn, **106A**, High Road ; King's Cross, **266** & **268**, Pentonville Rd. ; Kingsland, **74** & **76**, High St. ; **64**, Knightsbridge ; Lambeth, **91**, Westminster Bridge Road ; Law Courts, **263**, Strand ; Leyton, **340**, High Rd. ; Limehouse, **52**, East India Dock Road ; Marylebone, **1**, Stratford Pl., Oxford St. ; Millwall, **122**, East Ferry Road ; **4**, Mincing Lane ; Newington Butts ; Norbury, **6**, Victoria Parade ; Norwood, Westow Hill ; Old St., **98** & **100**, City Road ; Oxford St., **109** & **111**, New Oxford St. ; Paddington, **1**, Connaught St., Edgware Road ; Piccadilly Circus, **4** & **6**, Glasshouse St. ; Putney, **2**, Putney Hill ; Regent's Pk., **1**, Marylebone Rd. ; St. James's, **36**, St. James's St., S.W. ; St. John's Wood, **102**, High St., N.W. ; **27**, St. Mary Axe ; St. Paul's, **5**, St. Paul's Churchyard ; Shepherd's Bush, **19**, Uxbridge Road ; **180**, **181** & **182**, Shoreditch ; **34** & **35**, Sloane Sq. ; South Kensington, **25**, Sussex Place, Queen's Gate ; Southfields, **2**, Replingham Road ; Southwark, **6**, Borough High St. ; Stratford, Broadway ; Streatham, High Rd. ; Streatham Hill, **1**, Streatham High Road ; Temple Bar, **217**, Strand ; Tower Bridge, Tooley St. ; Upper Clapton, **98** & **100**, Upper Clapton Road ; Victoria, **173**, Victoria St. ; Victoria St., **62a**, Victoria St. ; Waudsworth, **98** & **100**, High St. ; Wandsworth Common, **75**, St. James Road ; West Ealing, **124**, Uxbridge Road ; West Hampstead, West End Lane ; West Marylebone, **134**, Marylebone Road ; Westminster Bridge Road, **165**, Westminster Bridge Road ; West Norwood, **138**, Norwood Road ; **133**, Westbourne Grove ; Wimbledon, **16** Wimbledon Hill Road ; Wimbledon Common, High St. ; Wimbledon Park, **71**, Arthur Road ; **90**, Wood St. ; Woolwich, **71**, Powis St.

137 **London and Hanseatic Bank**, **38**, Lombard St.

139 **London and Provincial Bank**, *General Manager*, J. W. Cross, **3**, Bank Buildings ; Lothbury, E.C. ; **83**, Commercial St., E. ; **127** & **129**, Edgware Road, W. ; **108**, Queen's Gate, South Kensington ; **1**, Kingsland High St., N.E. ; **56** & **58**, Old Kent Rd., S.E. ; **344** & **346**, Essex Rd., N. ; **84** to **88**, Great Eastern St., E.C. ; **167**, Whitechapel Road, E. ; Anerley ; Ascot ; Ashford (Middx.) ; Banstead ; Barking ; Beckenham ; Belvedere ; Bexley Heath ; Blackheath ; Bow (Roman Rd.) ; Bowes Pk. ; Bush Hill Park ; Canning Tn. ; Carshalton ; Catford ; Chadwell Heath ; Chingford ; Claygate ; East Greenwich ; East Ham ; Edmonton (Upper and Lower) ; Egham ; Eltham ; Enfield ; Erith ; Ewell ; Finchley, Church End ; Finchley, North ; Finsbury Pk. ; Goodmayes ; Green Lanes and Noel Park ; Hackney ; Hampstead ; Hampton Hill ; Harringay ; Hendon ; Higham's Park ; Highbury ; Hither Green ; Honor Oak Park ; Hornsey ; Hounslow ; Ilford ; Kentish Town ; Kew ; Kew Gardens ; Kingston-on-Thames ; Ladywell ; Lea Bridge Rd. ; Lee Green ; Lewisham ; Leytonstone ; Lordship Lane, N. ; Maida Vale ; Manor Park ; Merton ; Mitcham ; Mortlake ; Munster Pk. ; Muswell Hill ; New Cross Gate ; Newington Green ; New Southgate and Friern Barnet ; Palmer's Green ; Penge ; Plaistow ; Plumstead ; Ponders End ; Richmond ; Romford ; St. Margaret's (East Twickenham) ; Sidcup ; S. Tottenham ; Southgate ; Staines ; Stamford Hill (No. **40** and The Broadway) ; Stoke Newington ; Stratford ; Sunningdale ; Surbiton ; Surbiton Hill ; Sutton ; Sutton (North) ; Sydenham ; Teddington ; Teddington (South) ; Thornton Heath ; Tottenham ; Tufnell Park ; Twickenham ; Walham Green and Fulham ; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St., and Wood St.) ; Westcombe Pk. ; West Green ; West Hampstead ; White Hart Lane ; Wimbledon ; Winchmore Hill ; Wood Green ; Woolwich.

140 **London and River Plate B.**, **7**, Princes St., E.C.

142* **London & South-Western B.**, **170**, Fenchurch St., *General Manager*, John Liscombe ; *Assistant Gen. Manager*, H. H. Hambling ; Acton ; Addiscombe ; Anerley ; Balham ; Barking ; Barnes ; Battersea ; Battersea Pk. ; Bayswater ; Beaconsfield ; Benhilton-Sutton ; Bermondsey ; Bishopsgate ; Bloomsbury ; Borough ; Bow ; **256**, Brixton Hill ; **275** & **465**, Brixton Rd. ; Brompton Rd. ; **318**, High Rd., Brondesbury ; Bushey ; Camberwell Green ; Park St., Camden Town ; Cannon St. ; Catford ; Charing Cross ; Charlton ; Cheapside ; Chelsea ; Chiswick ; Clapham ; Clapham Junc. ; Clapton ; Clerkenwell ; Coleman St. ; Cricklewood ; Crofton Park, Brockley ; Croydon ; Croydon, South ; Dulwich ; Dulwich, East ; Ealing ; Ealing, West ; **191**, Earl's Court Rd. ; Earlsfield ; East Ham ; East Molesey ; Edgware ; Edgware Road ; Eltham ; Finchley, Church End ; Finchley, East ; Finchley, North ; **82**, Finsbury Pavement ; Finsbury Park ; **78**, Fleet St. ; Forest Gate ; Forest Hill ; Fulham ; **56**, Gt. Portland St. ; Hackney ; Hammersmith ; Hampstead ; Hampstead, South ; Hampstead, West ; Hanwell ; Harlesden ; Harrow ; **478**, Harrow Rd. ; Hendon ; Hendon, West ; Highgate ; **148**, Holborn ; Holland Park ; **403**, Holloway Rd. ; Holloway, Upper ; Hornsey ; Ilford ; Islington ; Kennington ; Kensal Rise ; **230**, Kentish Town Rd. ; Kew Bridge ; Kilburn ; King's Cross ; Kingston Hill ; Kingston-on-Thames ; Lavender Hill ; Lee Green ; Lewisham High Road ; Leyton ; **178**, High Road, Leytonstone ; Manor Park ; Merton ; Mile End (**236**, Whitechapel Rd.) ; Minories ; Mortlake ; New Barnet ; New Cross Gate ; New Malden ; Norbury ; Norwood, South, Upper, and West ; Not-

ting Hill; Oxford St.; High St., Peckham; Poplar (187, East India Dock Rd.); Putney; Raynes Park; 27, Regent St., Richmond; Roehampton; St. John's Wood; Shepherd's Bush; Shoreditch; Southall; Southwark; Stanmore; Stepney; Stockwell (256, Clapham Rd.); Strand; Streatham; Streatham Common; Streatham West; Stroud Green; Sudbury and Wembley; Surbiton; Sutton; Sydenham; Tooting; Tottenham; Tulse Hill; Twickenham; Upton Park; Vauxhall; Walham Green; Wallington; Walton-on-Thames; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St.); 260, Walworth Road; Wandsworth; Wanstead; Watford; Wealdstone; W. Brompton; W. Kensington; Westminster (78, Victoria St.); West Smithfield; Whetstone; Willesden Grn.; Wimbledon; Wimbledon Common; Wimbledon Park; Woking; Woodford; Wood Green.

145 **London Bank of Mexico and South America,** 94, Gracechurch Street.

147 **London Bank of Australia,** 71, Old Broad St.

136* **London City and Midland,** *Joint Gen. Managers,* J. M. Madders, S. B. Murray, F. Hyde; *Secretary,* E. J. Morris; *Head Office,* 5, Threadneedle St.; 52, Cornhill; 109, High St., Acton; 172 Aldersgate St.; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St.; Balham and Tooting, 293, Balham High Rd.; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd.; Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd.; 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd.; 140 & 141, Bishopsgate St. Without; Blackfriars Rd.; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn; Camberwell Gate, 398, Walworth Rd.; Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue; 28, Catford Hill, S.E.; Charing Cross, 449, Strand; 30 & 32, King's Rd., Chelsea; 281, High Rd., Chiswick; Clapham Junction, 240, Lavender Hill; Clerkenwell, 74, Goswell Rd.; 69, Coleman St.; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St.; 139, North End, Croydon, and 13, Royal Parade, West Croydon; 41 & 43, High St., Deptford; 46, The Broadway, Ealing; 3, The Bridge, Ealing Common; 118, High St., East Ham; 20, Eastcheap; 305, Finchley Rd.; 100 & 101, Fore St.; 29, Woodgrange Rd., Forest Gate; 30, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill; 20, The Parade, Golder's Green; Mare St., Hackney; 157, Hackney Rd.; 22, King St., Hammersmith; 33, Grand Parade, Harringay; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct; Islington, Metropolitan Cattle Market; 16, Leonard Place, Kensington; 165, High Rd., Kilburn; 6, Sloane St., Knightsbridge; Law Courts, 189, Fleet St.; 85 & 87, High St., Lewisham; 324, High Rd., Leyton; 646, High Rd., Leytonstone; 226, Coldharbour Lane, Loughborough Junction; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill; 19, High St., Marylebone; 70, South Audley St., Mayfair; 91, Mile End Road; 129, New Bond St.; 65 & 66, New Broad St.; 331, New Cross Rd., S.E.; 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St.; Notting Hill, 152 & 154, Portobello Rd., 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate; 93, Gt. Eastern St., Old St.; 36, Old Bond St.; 280, Old Kent Rd.; 196, Oxford St.; 431 & 433, Oxford St.; 219 & 221, Edgware Rd., Paddington; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; 155, Upper Richmond Road, Putney; 71A, Queen Victoria St.; 67, George St., Richmond; Rochester Row, 166, Vauxhall Bridge Road; 196, Lower Road, and 93, Union Road, Rotherhithe; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue; 5, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.; 30 & 31, High St., Shoreditch; Southfields, 1, King's Parade, Wimbledon Park Rd.; 603, Commercial Road, Stepney; 150, High St., Stoke Newington; 384, High St., Stratford; 103, Streatham Hill; 90, Tooley St.; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd.; 237, Tottenham Court Rd.; 567 & 569, Fulham Road, Walham Green; 1, Malvern Road, West Kilburn; 60, West Smithfield; 62, Westbourne Grove; 110, High St., Whitechapel; 92 High Road, Willesden Green, Willesden Junction; 62, High Street, Harlesden; 1 & 3, Powis St., Woolwich.

148* **London Joint Stock Bank** (*General Manager,* Charles Gow), 5, Princes Street; 6, Lothbury; Balham, 10, Station Parade; 52, Barbican; Buckhurst Hill; 117, Cannon St.; 123, Chancery Lane; 89, Charterhouse St.; Cheshunt; Chigwell; Chigwell Row; Covent Garden, 110, Long Acre; Croydon, 58, High St.; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane; Enfield Highway; 44; Fenchurch St.; Finsbury Pavement; 94, Gt. Tower St.; 120, High Holborn; Kingston-on-Thames; Kingsway; 144, Leadenhall St.; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Rd. East; Loughton; Lower Edmonton; Marylebone, 15, Wigmore St.; Muswell Hill; 50, Old Broad St.; 672, Old Kent Road; Onslow Square, 1, Sydney Place; 52, Oxford St.; Paddington, 2, Craven Rd.; 69, Pall Mall; Palmer's Green; Peckham, 69, High St.; 133, Regent St.; Russell Square, 1, Woburn Place; 61, St. Mary Axe; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Road; Southwark, 28, Borough High St.; Streatham, 71, Mitcham Lane; Tooting, The Broadway; Victoria, 24, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross; Westminster, 22, Victoria St.; Winchmore Hill; 113, Wood St.; Woodford; Woodford Station.

150 **London Trading Bank,** 12, Coleman St., E.C.

152‡ **McGrigor (Sir C. R.) & Co.,** 25, Charles St., St. James's Square.

152A **Manchester and County Bank,** 55, King St., *Manchester* (209).

153 **Manchester and Liverpool District Bkg. Co.,** Spring Gardens, *Manchester;* 75, Cornhill.

154* **Martin's Bank,** 68, Lombard Street, E.C., and 182, Euston Road, N.W.

155 **Mercantile Bank of Scotland,** 44, Bath St., *Glasgow* (60).

160 **Mercantile B. of India,** 40, Threadneedle St.

161 **Mercantile Bank of London,** 10, Moorgate St., and 42, North Audley St.

162* **Metropolitan Bank (of England and Wales),** 60, Gracechurch Street.

164 **MiddlesexBkg. Co.,** 89&90, Leadenhall St., E.C.

164A Morgan, Grenfell & Co., 22, Old Broad St., E.C.

165 **Munster and Leinster Bank,** 66, South Mall, *Cork* (209).

167 **Natal Bank,** 18, St. Swithin's Lane.

168* **National Bank,** 13, Old Broad Street; 23, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgravia, 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9, Charing Cross; Harrow Road, 2, Elgin Avenue; Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Road; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Road; Notting

Hill, 158, High St.; 276, Oxford Street; 180, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Road, Harlesden.

169 **National Bank of Australasia,** 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

170 **National Bank of China,** 61, Old Broad St.

170A **National Bank of Egypt,** 4 & 5 King William St.

171 **National Bank of India,** 17, Bishopsgate St. Within.

172 **National B. of New Zealand,** 17, Moorgate St.

173 **National Bank of Scotland,** 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*; 37, Nicholas Lane, E.C.

173A **National Bank of South Africa,** Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.

174 **National Discount Company,** 35, Cornhill, E.C.

175* **National Provincial Bank of England,** 112, Bishopsgate St.; Brixton, 494, Brixton Road; 123, Fenchurch St.; 50, Finsbury Pavement; Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.; Hackney, 155, Mare St.; Hampstead, 128, Finchley Road; 114, High Holborn; Holloway, 45, Seven Sisters Road; Islington, 218, Upper St.; Kensington, 55 & 57, High St.; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park; Lincoln's Inn, Carey St.; Mayfair, South Audley St.; 291B, Oxford St.; 208 & 209, Piccadilly; Putney, 153, High St.; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 185, Aldersgate St.; St. Marylebone, 53, Baker St.; 153, Sloane St.; South Kensington, 88, Cromwell Road; 96 & 97, Strand.

175B **North Eastern Banking Co.,** 22, Grey Street, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (100).

176 **North of Scotland and Town and County Bank,** *Aberdeen* (30, 209).

176A **Northamptonshire Union Bank,** *Northampton* (223).

178 **Northern Banking Co.,** *Belfast* (100, 30).

178A **Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Bank,** *Nottingham* (135).

178B Oxon & Berks Bank, *Oxford* (175).

178C **Palatine Bank,** *Manchester* (135).

177* **Parr's Bank,** Bartholomew La.; 52, Threadneedle St.; 77, Lombard St.; 1, Cavendish Sq.; 341, Queen's Rd., Battersea; 126, High Holborn, Bloomsbury; 333, High Rd., Brondesbury; 164, High St., Camden Town; 10, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross; 14, Sloane Sq., Chelsea; 300, King's Rd., Chelsea; 23, High Rd., Chiswick; 53, High St., Clapham; Cobham; 209, Earl's Court Rd.; 1, Finsbury Square; 87, Fleet St.; 14 Golder's Green Parade, Golder's Green; 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead; 2, Grand Parade, Highgate; 88, Kensington High St.; 74, High Rd., Kilburn; Kingston-on-Thames; Kingston Hill; 74, High St., Notting Hill; 239, Regent St.; Seven Kings, Ilford; 415, High St., Stratford; 324, High Rd., Streatham; Sudbury and Wembley; Teddington; 530, High Rd., Tottenham; 820, Holloway Rd.; 8, Station Parade, Willesden Green; Woodford.

179 Peacock, Willson & Co., *Sleaford* (132).

183 **Provincial Bank of Ireland,** 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

184 **Queensland National Bank,** 8, Princes St., E.C.

185 Quin, Cope, & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C.

186 Reeves, Whitburn, & Co., 27, Clement's Lane.

187 Reid (Nevile) & Co., *Windsor* (223).

187A Richards & Co., *Llangollen* (175).

188† Richardson & Co., 25, Suffolk Street, S.W.

189* Robarts, Lubbock & Co., 15, Lombard St.

191 Rothschild (N. M.) & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.

196 **Royal Bank of Ireland,** Foster Place, *Dublin* (135).

192 **Royal Bank of Queensland,** 31, Budge Row.

193 Royal Bank of Scotland, 36, St. Andrew Sq., *Edinburgh*; 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

194 Rüffer (A.) & Sons, 39, Lombard Street.

195 Russian Bank, 61 & 62, Gracechurch St.

199 Russo-Asiatic Bank, 41, Threadneedle St.

197 Sale & Co., 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

196A Samuel Montagu & Co., 60, Old Broad St.

Seyd & Co., 38, Lombard Street.

198 **Sheffield Banking Company,** *Sheffield* (209).

198A **Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank.** *Sheffield*(100).

198C Shilson, Coode & Co., *St. Austell* (189).

200 **Silver (S. W. & Co.) and Benjamin Edgington,** Sun Court, 67, Cornhill, E.C.

201 Simonds (J. & C.) & Co., *Reading* (223).

202 Société Générale, 53, Old Broad Street, E.C.

202A **Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Co.,** *Stamford* (30).

203 **Standard Bk. of S. Africa,** 10, Clement's Lane.

204 Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W.

204A **Stuart (John) & Co.,** *Manchester* (209).

204C Tubb & Co., *Bicester* (135).

205 Swiss Bankverein, 43, Lothbury, E.C.

206 **Ulster Bank,** *Belfast* (135).

208 **Union Bank of Australia,** 71, Cornhill.

209* **Union of London & Smiths Bank** (*Manager*, J. E. W. Houlding; *Secretary*, H. R. Hoare; *Assist. Secretary*, L. J. Cornish), 2, Princes St., E.C.; 1, Lombard St.; 50, Cornhill; 14, Argyll Place, Regent St.; 66, Charing Cross; 95, Chancery Lane; Holborn Circus; 67, Bishop's Rd., Bayswater; 116, Fenchurch St.; 97, Tottenham Court Rd.; 74, Sloane St.; High St., Croydon; 12, Southwark St.; 12, Mount St., Mayfair; 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; 76, High St., South Norwood; 33, High St., Bromley (Kent); 8, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.; 111, South End, Croydon; 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead; 116, Fore St.; Salisbury House, London Wall; 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill; 4, Market Parade, East Finchley; 25, St. Mary Axe; 24, Bedford Row; 103, High Holborn; 455, Oxford St.; 22, London St., Paddington; 55, High St., Hampstead; Purley; 9 & 10, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Rd.; 138, High St., Kensington; 54 & 55, Bishopsgate Street Without; 117, Victoria St., Westminster; and 56, High Rd., Chiswick.

211 **Union Bank of Manchester,** York Street, *Manchester* (100).

210 **Union Bank of Scotland,** 192, Ingram Street, *Glasgow*; 64, George Street, *Edinburgh*; 62, Cornhill, E.C.

212 **Union Deposit Bk.,** 17, King William St., W.C.

213 **Union Discount Co. of London,** 39, Cornhill, E.C.

213A **United Counties Bank,** *Birmingham* (30, 100, 148, 223).

214 **United States Exchange,** 32, Charing Cross.

220 Western Australian Bk., 11, Leadenhall St.

221A White & Shaxson, 33, Nicholas Lane.

222 Whiteley, William, 39, Westbourne Grove, W.

223* **Williams Deacon's Bank,** Mosley Street, *Manchester*; 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.; Colebrooke Court, Old Brompton Rd.; 2, Cockspur St., S.W.; Marylebone Rd.; 22, St Mary Axe; and 21 & 23, Victoria St., S.W.

224 **Wilts & Dorset Banking Co.,** *Salisbury* (135).

225 **Yokohama Specie Bank,** 120, Bishopsgate St. Within.

227 Yorkshire Penny Bank, Infirmary Street, *Leeds* (21).

The Bankers' Clearing-House.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING-HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1909, was £13,525,446,000, an increase of £1,405,084,000 as compared with the year 1908. On Stock Exchange days the payments were £2,129,205,000, an increase on the year 1908 of £456,707,000. The payments on Consols account days for the same period amounted to £677,847,000, an increase of £32,801,000 as compared with 1908, and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1909 amounted to £310,173,000, an increase of £53,506,000 as compared with 1908. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, F.R.S.; *Deputy Chairman*, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Martin Holland; *Acting Managers*, P. W. Matthews (*Chief Inspector*); A. E. Salt (*Deputy Inspector*).

Joint-Stock Banks.

A List of the principal Joint-Stock Banks doing business in the United Kingdom, with particulars of their Share Capital, reserve fund, highest and lowest price in 1910 (1st January—30th September), and Dividend for last complete year.

Name of Bank.	When established	Capital. Subscribed.	Capital. Paid-up.	Capital. Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Shares. Pd. per Share.	Shares. Highest & Lowest price, 1910.	Dividend for last complete year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
African Banking Corp. ....L.	1890	800,000	400,000	140,000	10	5	6—4¾	5
Alexanders & Co. .....L.	1891	900,000	500,000	50,000	10	10 & 5	..	..
Anglo-Austrian Bank	1863	3,333,340	3,333,340	538,868	K. 240	K. 240	12¾—11¼	7½
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	1864	1,500,000	500,000	620,000	25	5	..	25
Anglo-Foreign Bkg. Co. ....L.	1891	420,000	420,000	150,000	7	7	8½—7½	7·8
Anglo-Japanese	1906	600,000	300,000	..	10	5	..	..
Anglo-South American ....L.	1888	2,500,000	1,250,000	830,000	10	5	..	10
Australian Bk. of Commerce L.	1909	1,042,960	958,172	..	1	1	16/6—14/6	3
Bank of Adelaide	1865	500,000	400,000	350,000	5	4	8½—8¼	10
Bank of Africa .....L.	1879	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	18¾	6¼	..	5
Bank of Australasia	1835	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,760,000	40	40	..	12 & B. 2
Bank of British North America	1836	1,000,000	1,000,000	520,000	50	50	76½—73¼	7
Bank of British West Africa L.	1894	500,000	200,000	80,000	10	4	6½—5¾	8 & B. 1
Bank of Egypt .....L.	1856	1,250,000	625,000	660,000	25	6¼	..	10 & B. 5
Bank of Ireland	1783	3,000,000	2,769,230	1,034,000	Stock	Stock	338—302	11½
Bank of Liverpool .....L.	1831	10,500,000	1,312,500	850,000	100	12½	37⅞—35½	14
Bank of Mauritius	1894	125,550	125,550	80,000	10	10	14½—12¾	7
Bank of Montreal	1817	2,958,904	2,958,904	2,465,753	$100	$200	..	10
Bank of New South Wales	1817	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,750,000	20	20	..	10
Bank of New Zealand	1861	2,500,000	2,000,000	800,000	6 13 4	3 6 8	10¼—9¼	12½ & 10
Bank of Roumania	1903	300,000	300,000	163,889	6	6	..	8½
Bank of Scotland	1695	1,987,500	1,325,000	1,200,000	Stock	Stock	..	18
Bank of Victoria (Austr.) ..L.	1852	2,826,760	1,478,210	240,000	10 & 10	10 & 6	..	{ F. 5½ / O. 5½ }
Bank of Whitehaven .....L.	1837	295,590	98,530	70,000	30	10	23¼—22½	10
Barclay & Company .....L.	1896	8,000,000	3,200,000	1,250,000	20	8	25⅜—20¼	12½
Belfast Banking Co.	1827	2,500,000	500,000	450,000	12½	2½	12¾-12 ; 5⅜-4⅜	20 & 8
Bradford District Bank ....L.	1862	860,000	344,000	250,000	10	4	..	10/6 pr.sh.
British Bank of S. Am. ....L.	1863	1,300,000	650,000	650,000	20	10	..	20& bon 3⅓
British Linen Bank	1746	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,700,000	Stock	Stock	502—483	20
British Mutual Bkg. Co. ....L.	1857	200,000	69,344	54,000	5	1 10	2⅛—2	6
Capital & Counties Bank ....L.	1834	8,750,000	1,750,000	900,000	50	10	..	16
Carlisle & Cumbld. Bg. Co. ..L.	1836	400,000	100,000	75,000	20	5	17—15½	16
Chartered Bk. of India, &c. ..	1853	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,600,000	20	20	..	14
Civil Service Bank	1892	48,187	24,103	4,000	1	10/-	10/6—6/0	5/-
Clydesdale Bank, The	1838	5,000,000	1,000,000	910,000	50	10	..	23
Colonial Bank (Chartered)	1836	2,000,000	600,000	150,000	20	6	..	6
Commercl. B. of Australia ..L.	1893	3,150,000	2,212,969	*nil.*	10/-&10	10/-&10	{ Pref. 6⅛—5⅜ / Ord. 14/6—10/3 }	Pref. 3
Commercl. B. of Scotland ..L.	1810	5,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	100	20	89—85½	20
Commercl. B Co. of Sydney ..L.	1834	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,380,000	25	12½	..	10
Comptoir Nat. d'Escp. de Paris	1889	8,000,000	8,000,000	828,800	20	20	fr. 764—703	6
Crédit Lyonnais	1863	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,600,000	20	20	fr. 1,479—1,378	11
Crompton & Evans' Union ..L.	1877	1,250,000	250,000	250,000	20	4	16¾—15⅞	18¾
Delhi & London Bank	1844	337,625	337,625	7,500	25	25	17—16¼	4
Deutsche Bank	1870	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,286,308	30 & 60	30 & 60	..	12½
Disconto Gesellschaft	1851	8,500,000	8,500,000	3,004,632	..	..	167½—156	9½
Dresdner Bank	1872	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	60 & 30	60 & 30	167½—156	8½
Eng., Scot. & Australian Bk. L.	1852	1,678,875	539,438	181,000	25	12½	11—9	6
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. (1756)	1885	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Stock	Stock	..	..

Name of Bank	When established	Capital. Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1910.	Dividend for last complete year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
Guernsey Banking Co. ..... L.	1827	250,000	50,000	69,000	50	10	$25^1/_2$—24	13
Guernsey Com. Banking Co. ..	1835	80,000	28,000	..	100	35	120	$22^3/_4$
Halifax Comml. Bkg. Co. .. L.	1810	400,000	200,000	100,000	20	10	..	..
Halifax Jt.-Stk. Bkg. Co. .. L.	1829	1,000,000	400,000	400,000	25	10	$26^1/_4$—$25^1/_2$	$18^1/_2$
Hibernian Bank ..... L.	1825	2,000,000	500,000	167,500	20	5	..	6
Hongkong and Shanghai	1865	$15000000	$7500000	$3100000	$125	$125	..	80/- pr. sh. & 5 - B.
Imperial Bank of Persia	1889	650,000	650,000	185,000	6 10/-	6 10/-	..	8 per sh.
Imperial Ottoman Bank	1863	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,250,000	20	10	..	9
Ionian Bank ..... L.	1839	445,580	367,538	200,000	..	..	..	..
Isle of Man Banking Co. ..... L.	1865	150,000	30,000	38,000	10	2	$6^7/_8$—$5^7/_8$	15
Lancashire & Yorkshire Bk., L.	1872	1,725,320	862,660	635,000	20	10	$37^1/_4$—35	$15^1/_2$
Lincoln & Lindsey Bg. Co. .. L.	1833	464,650	162,627	250,000	200, 50	70, $17^1/_2$	246-238 ; 63-60	17
Lloyds Bank ..... L.	1865	36,072,500	4,171,600	3,000,000	50	8	..	$16^1/_4$
Lond. B. of Mexico & S. Am. L.	1864	800,000	480,000	400,000	10	6	..	10
London and Brazilian ..... L.	1862	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	10	..	17
London & River Plate ..... L.	1862	2,000,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	25	15	$60^3/_4$—$55^1/_2$	20
London Bank of Australia .. L.	1893	1,276,747	548,152	71,680	22 10/-	7 10/-	$6^1/_2$—$4^1/_2$	0. 5 P. $5^1/_2$
London County & Wmminster. L.	1836	14,000,000	3,500,000	4,250,000	20	5	..	20
London and Hanseatic Bank, L.	1873	1,250,000	625,000	235,000	20	10	$13^1/_2$—$12^1/_2$	8
London City and Midland .. L.	1836	19,148,340	3,989,237	3,500,313	60	$12^1/_2$	$50^5/_8$—47	18
London Joint-Stock Bank .. L.	1836	19,800,000	2,970,000	1,165,000	100	15	..	10
London and Provincial Bank, L.	1864	1,600,000	800,000	1,495,000	10	5	$22^1/_2$—$21^3/_4$	18
Lond. & South-Western Bk., L.	1862	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50	20	$73^1/_2$—71	16
Manchester & County Bank, L.	1862	5,460,200	928,234	1,060,000	100	17	$58^{31}/_{16}$—$55^1/_2$	15
Mnchstr.& Lpool. Dist. B. Co., L.	1829	9,480,000	1,896,000	1,735,000	60	12	$48^1/_2$—46	$17^1/_2$
Martin's Bank (1570) ..... L.	1891	1,000,000	500,000	170,000	20	10	$16^1/_2$—15	8
Mercantile Bank of India .. L.	1892	1,125,000	562,500	285,000	25	$12^1/_2$	A 18—$16^1/_2$; B $17^3/_4$—$16^1/_4$	6
Mercantile Bank of London, L.	1891	150,000	75,000	*nil.*	5	5, 2 10/- & 1 5.	..	..
Mercantile Bnk. of Scotland, L.	1889	28,140	14,070	6,750	1	10/-	..	5
Met. Bk. (of Eng. & Wales), L.	1866	5,500,000	550,000	450,000	50	5	$15^7/_8$—$14^3/_8$	15
Munster and Leinster Bank, L.	1885	500,000	200,000	320,000	5	2	$7^{15}/_{16}$—$7^1/_4$	14
Natal Bank ..... L.	1854	1,741,160	500,000	310,000	10	5& 2 10/-	O. $11^1/_2$—10 ; P. $5^1/_4$—4	8
National Bank ..... L.	1835	7,500,000	1,500,000	520,000	50	10	$23^3/_4$—22	10 & 1 B.
National Bk. of Australasia, L.	1893	3,407,904	1,498,220	215,000	8 & 10	5 & 10	..	O. $5^1/_2$ P. $5^1/_2$
National Bank of China .... L.	1891	283,171	242,718	$48,118	7	6	..	..
National Bank of Egypt .... L.	1898	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,565,198	10	10	..	9
National Bank of India .... L.	1863	1,600,000	800,000	800,000	25	$12^1/_2$	$43^3/_4$—$38^3/_4$	12
National Bk. of New Zealand, L.	1872	1,125,000	397,500	375,000	$7^1/_2$	$2^1/_2$	$6^1/_4$ 5	12
National Bank of Scotland .. L.	1825	5,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	Stock	Stock	..	20
National B. of S. Africa .... L.	1891	1,100,000	1,100,000	50,000	10	10	$12-10^1/_2$	3
National Prov. B. of England, L.	1833	15,900,000	3,000,000	2,350,000	75 & 60	$10^1/_4$, 12	..	17
Northamptonshire Union .. L.	1836	1,080,000	396,000	382,000	30	11	$28^1/_2$—$27^1/_2$	25/- pr. sh
North-Eastern Banking Co., L.	1872	1,285,560	358,885	176,602	20	6&3 10/-	$15-14^3/_8$	12 1/8
North of Scotland & Town & County Bank ..... L.	1836	3,260,000	652,000	387,500	20	4	$12^1/_4$—$11^{11}/_{16}$	$12^1/_2$
Northern Banking Co. .... L.	1824	2,500,000	500,000	305,000	50	10	$29^1/_4$—$28^1/_2$; $14^{11}/_{16}$—$14^3/_8$	12 & 6
Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co., L.	1834	1,440,000	360,000	180,000	20	5	$11^1/_2$—$11^1/_4$	11
Palatine Bank ..... L.	1899	500,000	122,500	2,000	20	$4^1/_2$	$5^1/_8$—$4^1/_4$	5
Parr's Bank ..... L.	1865	11,023,900	2,204,780	2,000,000	50	10	..	19 & B. 1
Provincial Bank of Ireland .. L.	1825	4,080,000	540,000	355,000	100, 20	$12^1/_2$, 10	O. 32—$29^1/_4$; N. $26^1/_8$—25	12
Queensland National Bank, L.	1872	800,000	413,368	89,000	5	3	..	..
Royal Bank of Ireland ..... L.	1836	1,500,000	300,000	150,000	50	10	$22^1/_2$—$20^1/_2$	12
Royal Bank of Queensland .. L.	1885	676,081	513,632	74,500	9 & 10	$6^1/_2$ & 10	$5^1/_2$—5	$4^1/_2$
Royal Bank of Scotland	1727	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,030,621	Stock	Stock	258—249	9 & 1 B.
Sheffield Banking Co. ..... L.	1831	1,154,500	404,075	300,000	50	$17^1/_2$	$52^5/_8$—50	14
Sheffield and Hallamshire .. L.	1836	1,200,000	300,000	192,196	20	5	$12^1/_4$—$12^1/_{16}$	$12^1/_2$
Société Générale	1864	12,000,000	6,000,000	1,478,000	20	10	frs. 670—660	$6^1/_4$
Stamford, Spal. & Bost. B. Co., L.	1832	883,770	294,590	200,000	30	10	$21^1/_2$—$21^1/_4$	20
Standard Bank of S. Africa, L.	1862	6,194,100	1,548,525	1,900,000	100	25	..	10
Ulster Bank ..... L.	1836	3,000,000	500,000	700,000	25	$2^1/_2$	$23-12^3/_8$	20
Union Bank of Australia .. L.	1837	4,500,000	1,500,000	1,310,000	75	25	..	10 & B. $2^1/_2$
Union of London & Smiths L.	1839	22,934,100	3,554,785	1,150,000	100	$15^1/_2$	$33^1/_8$—$31^1/_2$	11
Union Bank of Manchester .. L.	1836	1,250,000	550,000	370,000	25	11	$26^{9}/_{16}$—$24^1/_2$	24/- pr. sh.
Union Bank of Scotland .... L.	1830	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50	10	$35^1/_{16}$—$32^3/_4$	14
United Counties Bank .... L.	1836	5,966,660	1,193,332	920,000	20	4	$10^3/_4$—$9^1/_2$	$12^1/_2$
Western Australian Bank .. L.	1841	250,000	200,000	487,024	10	10	3^1—30	20
Williams Deacon's Bank .... L.	1836	2,812,500	1,250,000	790,000	50	8	$26^3/_4$—$23^1/_2$	15
Wilts & Dorset Banking Co., L.	1835	3,500,000	700,000	600,000	50	10	$45^1/_2$—$44^1/_2$	20

Country Banks in England and Wales.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 314–318.
(H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Abbey Town—136 (*W.*), 148 (*W.*).
Aberavon—139.
Aberayron—139, 175.
Aberbeeg—136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Abercarn—49 (*M.*), 136 (*M., W. & F.*), 139 (*M. & F.*).
Abercraye—162.
Abergynon—132 (*W.*), 139 (*M.*).
Aberdare—139, 162.
Aberdovey—139 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Abergavenny—49, 132, 175, 213A.
Abergele—136.
Abergwynt—162 (*Tu.*).
Aberystwyth—132 (*Tu.*), 136, 139 (*W.*).
Abertillery—49, 132, 136.
Abertridwr—139 (*W.*).
Aberystwyth—136, 139, 175.
Abingdon—30, 99A, 135.
Accrington—129, 152A, 153, 211, 227.
Ackworth—30 (*F.*).
Ackworth Moor Top—136 (*F.*).
Acle—30 (*Th.*), 49 (*Th.*).
Acocks Green—132, 162.
Acomb, 148 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Addingham—211B (*Tu. & F.*), 108B (*Tu. & F.*).
Addlestone—30, 135.
Addington—153, 223.
Adwick-le-Street—148 (*F.*).
Ainsdale—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ainsworth—223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aintree—211B, 136, 175.
Albrighton—132 (*W.*).
Alcester—49, 162.
Aldborough—30 (*Th.*).
Aldeburgh (Suffolk)—30, 139.
Alderley Edge—153, 211.
Alderney—49.
Aldershot—49, 135, 136.
Alford (Linc.)—49, 132A, 202A.
Alfreton—78, 136.
Alfriston—30 (*M. & F.*).
Allendale Town—132, 148.
Allenheads—132 (*S.*), 148 (*W.*).
Allerton, 223.
Alloa—148 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Almondsbury—209 (*Th. & S.*).
Alnmouth—175B.
Alnwick—30, 132, 175B.
Alresford—49, 209.
Alsager—153 (*Tu. & F.*), 177 (*Tu. & F.*).
Alston—50, 136.
Alton (Hants)—49, 209
Altrincham—129, 132, 152A, 153, 177, 211, 223.
Alvechurch—132 (*S.*).
Amersham—49.
Amlwch—132, 136 (*S.*), 175.
Ammanford—49, 132, 162.
Ampthill—30.
Ancoats—153.
Andover—49, 135.
Angfield Plain—132, 175B.
Ansdell—129, 136, 153.
Appleby—50, 148.
Arlesey—136.
Arnold—136.
Arnside—213 (*Tu. & Th.*), 153 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Arundel—49, 135.
Asby—30, 139.
Ashbourne—78, 132, 213A.
Ashburton—49, 132.
Ashby (Linc.)—209 (*M.*).
Ashby-de-la-Zouch—132, 136, 177.
Ashford—49, 132, 135.
Ashford (Middlesex)—30, 139.
Ashington—132, 175B.
Ashover—78 (*F.*).
Ashstead—49 (*M., W. & F.*), 135 (*W. & S.*).
Ashton-in-Makerfield—177, 211.
Ashton-under-Lyne—129, 152A, 153, 177, 211.
Ashwell, 30 (*Th.*).
Askam-in-Furness—211B (*M. & F.*), 153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Askern—136 (*Tu.*).
Aspatria—29A, 148.
Astley, 211.
Astley Bridge—152A, 223
Aston Cross—136, 162, 213A.
Astwood Bank—49, 132.
Atherstone—132, 136.
Atherton—152A, 177, 223.
Attercliffe—136, 190, 198A, 223, 227.
Attleborough—30.
Audenshaw—136.
Audlem—153 (*Th.*), 211.
Audley—175 (*F.*).
Aughton Town Green—153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Avonmouth—49, 132, 177, 209, 224.
Axbridge—177, 224.
Axminster—132, 224.
Aylesbury—132, 135, 209.
Aylsham—30.
Babbacombe—224.
Bacup—129, 152A.
Badminton—209 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Bagshot—30.
Baildon—213A.
Bakewell—78, 223.
Bala—136, 175.
Balby, 178A.
Balcombe—30 (*F.*), 49.
Baldock—49.
Balsall Heath—136.
Bamber Bridge—136 (*T., Th. & S.*).
Bamford—78 (*Th.*).
Bampton (Devon)—175 (*F.**), 177 (*F.*).
Bampton (Oxon)—99A (*F.**), 162.
Banbury—99, 132, 135, 162.
Bangor—132, 136, 162, 175.
Banks (Southport), 136 (*M., W. & F.*).153.
Banstead—139 (*Tu. & F.*).
Banwell—97 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 177 (*Tu. & S.*), 224 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Bardfield—30 (*F.*).
Bardon Mill—148 (*F.*).
Bargoed—132, 139, 175.
Barmouth—136, 162.
Barnard Castle—30, 148, 175, 175B, 227.
Barnes—136, 142.
Barnet—30, 135.
Barnham—30 (*M.*).
Barnham Market—135 (*M.*).
Barnoldswick—211B, 136, 227.
Barnsley—136, 148, 209, 213A, 227.
Barnstaple—97, 132, 175, 224.
Barnton Furnace—211B, 136, 148, 153
Barrow-on-Humber—148 (*F.*).
Barrowford—211B (*M. & F.*), 152A (*M., W. & F.*).
Barry—139.
Barry Docks—132, 136, 139, 162, 175.
Barton, 152.
Barton-on-Humber—148, 202A.
Barwell—136 (*Tu. & S.*), 177 (*Tu. & S.*).
Basford—209.
Basingstoke—49, 135, 201.
Batley—223 (*W.*).
Bath—49, 136, 162, 175, 177, 209, 224.
Batley—129, 136, 209, 227.
Battle—30, 135.
Bawtry—31B (*Th.*), 136 (*Th.*).
Beaconsfield—49, 135 (*Tu. & S.*), 142.
Beaminster—224.
Bearwood—132, 213A.
Beaufort—139.
Beaumaris—132, 175.
Beccles—30, 49.
Beckenham—135, 136, 139.
Bedale—30, 148.
Bedford—29B, 135, 136, 176A.
Bedlington—148, 175B.
Bedlinog—132 (*Tu.*).
Bedminster (Glos.)—132, 175, 177, 209.
Bedwas, 139.
Bedworth—136, 213A.
Beer—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 224 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beeston—136, 178A, 213A.
Beighton—209 (*Tu. & F.*).
Belford—175B.
Belgrave—202A.
Bellingham—132, 175B.
Belper—78, 136, 177.
Belsay—132 (*F. & S.*).
Belvedere—49, 139.
Bembridge—49 (*Th.*).
Benhilton—142.
Ben Rhydding—148 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Bentham—211B (*W. & F.*), 136 (*W. & F.*) 153.
Bentley, 178A.
Benwell—132, 175B.
Berwick—30 (*Th.*).
Berkeley—175.
Berkhampstead, Great—135, 209.
Berwick-on-Tweed—30, 40, 68, 173, 175B
Bethesda—132, 162, 175.
Bettws-y-Coed—136 (*F.**).
Beverley—30, 31C, 136, 148, 227
Bewdley—136.
Bexhill—30, 132, 135, 139.
Bexley & Bexley Heath—139, 154.
Bicester—209.
Biddulph—153 (*F.*).
Bideford—97, 132, 175, 224.
Bidford—132 (*M., W. & S.*)
Biggleswade—30, 49, 135.
Billeston—30 (*F.*).
Billericay—30.
Billingborough—179 (*F.*), 202A (*F.**).
Billinghay—132A (*Th.*), 179 (*Th.*).
Billingshurst—135 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Bilston—162, 213A.
Bingley—211B, 37A, 213A.
Birchington-on-Sea—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Birkdale—211B, 136, 153, 177, 223.
Birkenhead—211B, 34, 132, 136, 153, 177.
Birmingham—21, 49, 73, 95, 132 (*H.O.*), 136, 162, 175, 177, 213A (*H.O.*).
Birstall—129 (*M., W. & F.*), 136 (*M. W. & F.*).
Birtley—132, 175B.
Bishop Auckland—30, 148, 175, 175B, 227.
Bishops Castle—136, 213A.
Bishops Lydeard—132 (*W.*).
Bishop Stortford—30, 49, 135.
Bishops Waltham—49, 106.
Bishopston—49, 177.
Bispham—136 (*Th.*), 153 (*Th.*).
Blackburn—129, 132, 136, 152A, 153, 211, 223, 227.
Blackdown Camp—155.
Blackheath—213A
Blackhill—132, 148, 175B.
Blackley—211.
Blackpool—129, 136, 152A, 153, 223.
Blackrod—223 (*Tu.*).
Blackwood—132, 139 (*Tu. & F.*)
Blaenau-Festiniog—136, 162.
Blaenavon—132, 162.
Blaenclydach, 162.
Blaengarw—132 (*M. & F.*), 139 (*M.*), 162 (*Tu. & F.*).
Blaina—49 (*M., Tu., & F.*).
Blakeney—30 (*Tu.*), 49 (*Tu. & F.*).
Blandford—175, 224.
Blaydon-on-Tyne—132, 175B.
Bletchingley—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Blewith—132, 162.
Blundellsands—211B, 177.
Blyth—30, 132, 148.
Bodmin—30, 49, 132.
Bognor—30, 135.
Bollington—153.
Bolsover—78 (*M. & F.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bolton—129, 136, 152A, 153, 175, 177, 211, 223.
Bolton-on-Dearne—198 (*S.*).
Boosbeck—148 (*M.*), 175 (*W.*).
Boothferry—211B (*M., W. & F.*).
Bootle (Cumb.)—211B, 153 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Bootle (Lancs.)—211B, 148 (*Tu. & S.*), 153, 177.
Bootle-cum-Linacre—136.
Bordon Camp—135 (*S.*).
Bore' Green (Kent)—209 (*F.*).
Boroughbridge—148, 175.
Borrowash, 203 (*M., W. & S.*).
Borth, 136 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).

Boscastle—30 (*Tu.*).
Boscombe—49, 132, 136, 175, 224.
Boston—49, 132ᴀ, 175, 202ᴀ.
Boston Spa (*Tks.*)—136, 148.
Botesdale—30 (*Tu. & S.*).
Botley—49.
Bourne—132ᴀ (*M. & Th.*), 179, 202ᴀ.
Bourne End—49 (*Tu. & S.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bournemouth—49, 132, 135, 136, 142, 175, 209, 224.
Bournville—132.
Bourton-on-the-Water—49, 132.
Bovey Tracey—49 (*F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 224 (*F.*).
Bow—132 (*W.*).
Bowness—218, 136, 153.
Box—209 (*Tu. & S.*), 224 (*Tu. & F.*).
Brackley—99, 132.
Bracknell—132, 201.
Bradford—218, 318, 37ᴀ (*H.O.*), 73, 108, 108ʙ, 132, 136, 209, 213ᴀ, 227.
Bradford-on-Avon—49, 224.
Brading—49 (*F.*).
Bradninch—132 (*Th.*).
Bradwell—78 (*W.*).
Brailes—262.
Braintree—30, 135.
Bramhall—129.
Bramley—49 (*F.*), 136, 148, 227.
Brampton—136, 148, 227.
Brandon—30 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Brankaome—224.
Brasted—135 (*F.*).
Braunston Gate—202ᴀ.
Braunton—132 (*W.*).
Bream—49.
Brecon—132, 136, 139, 175, 213ᴀ.
Bredbury—152ᴀ (*M., W. & F.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Brent—124 (*F.*[9]).
Brentford—30, 135.
Brentwood—30, 135.
Brewood—132 (*Tu.*).
Bridgend—132, 139, 162, 175.
Bridgnorth—49, 132, 162, 213ᴀ.
Bridgwater—97, 132, 177, 224.
Bridlington—30, 81ᴄ, 148, 209 (*S.*).
Bridlington Quay—30, 31ᴄ, 148, 227.
Bridport—132, 224.
Brierfield—218, 152ᴀ, 211.
Brierley Hill—136, 162, 213ᴀ.
Brigg—131ᴀ, 209.
Brighouse—108, 108ʙ, 136, 209, 227.
Brightlingsea—30.
Brighton—30, 49, 73, 95, 132, 135, 136, 139, 142, 175, 209.
Brimington—78 (*Tu.*).
Brinscall-in-Withnell—153 (*W. & F.*), 223.
Bristington—209, 224.
Bristol—21, 49, 73, 95, 132, 136, 139, 142, 162, 175, 177, 209, 213ᴀ, 224.
Briston—30 (*W.*).
Briton Ferry—49, 139, 162.
Brixham—132, 175.
Broadbottom—153 (*W., F. & S.*)
Broadheath—129, 132, 223.
Broadstairs—49, 132.
Broadstone—224 (*Th.*).
Broadway (*Worc.*)—49, 132.
Brockenhurst—49 (*M., Th. & S.*), 224.
Bromley (*Kent*)—135, 136, 154, 209.
Bromsgrove—132, 162.
Bromyard—49, 175.
Brooklands—211.
Broseley—132.
Brotton—148 (*Th.*), 175ʙ (*Tu. & F.*).
Brough—211 (*F.*[9]), 136 (*F.*).
Broughton Bridge—153, 211.
Broughton-in-Furness—218, 148, 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Brownhills—162 (*F.*).
Brushford—275 (*and Th. ex. Aug., 1st Tu.*).
Bruton—177.
Brynamman—49 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Brynmawr—49, 162.
Brynsiencyn—262 (*W.*).
Buckfastleigh—49 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Buckingham—132, 135.
Buckley—132.
Bude—30, 82ᴀ, 97, 132.
Budleigh Salterton—132, 209, 224.
Builth—139, 175.
Bulford Camp—236 (*W. & S.*), 224 (*Tu. & S.*).
Bulwell—136, 178ᴀ, 209.
Bunbury—213ᴀ.
Bungay—30, 139.
Buntingford—30 (*F.*), 135.
Bures—30 (*F.*).
Burford—132.
Burgess Hill—30 49.
Burgh—49 (*Th.*[9]), 131ᴀ[5], 202ᴀ (*Th.*[9]).
Burley—175 (*Tu. & F.*), 224 (*Tu. & F.*).
Burley-in-Wharfdale—218 (*M. & Th.*), 213ᴀ.
Burmantofts—136.
Burnham (*Somerset*)—177, 224.
Burnham (*Bucks*)—132 (*M., W. & S.*), 135 (*M., W. & F.*).
Burnham-on-Crouch—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Burnham Market—30 (*M. & F.*).
Burnley—218, 129, 136, 159ᴀ, 211, 227.
Burnopfield—148 (*W.*).
Burryport—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 162 (*M., W. & F.*).
Burscough Bridge—135 (*M., W. & S.*), 223 (*M., W. & S.*).
Bursiem—132, 153, 213ᴀ.
Burton—218 (*Tu., Th. & F.*), 153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Burton Latimer—176ᴀ (*S.*), 202ᴀ (*S.*).
Burton-on-Trent—132, 136, 175, 177.
Burwash—30.
Burwell—30 (*Th.*).
Bury (*Lanc.*)—129, 153, 177, 178ᴄ, 211, 223.
Bury St. Edmunds—30, 49, 175.
Bushey—135, 136, 142.
Bushey Heath—142.
Bush Hill Park—139.
Bute Docks—175.
Buxton—78, 129, 152ᴀ, 153, 223.
Byfield—99 (*Tu.*).
Byfleet Station—30, 49.
Byfleet Village—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Byker—30, 132, 148, 175, 175ʙ.
Cadishead—129.
Cadoxton—139.
Caerau—132 (*Tu.*), 139 (*Tu.*), 162 (*Tu.*).
Caerphilly—132, 139, 162.
Caerwys—136[9], 175[9].
Caister-on-Sea—30 (*F.*).
Caistor—131ᴀ (*S.*), 209 (*W. & S.*).
Callington—30, 49, 82ᴀ.
Calne—49, 224.
Calstock—82ᴀ, 97 (*Th.*).
Calverley—136 (*M., W. & F.*), 148 (*F.*).
Camberley—139, 201.
Cambo—132 (*Tu.*).
Camborne—30, 49, 132.
Cambridge—30, 49, 132, 135, 175, 209.
Camelford—30, 49, 82ᴀ.
Campden—49, 262.
Canford Cliffs—224 (*Tu. & F.*).
Cannock—132.
Canterbury—49, 132, 135, 209.
Canton—132, 139, 162.
Cardiff—49, 73, 95, 132, 136, 139, 162, 168, 175, 224.
Cardiff Docks—132, 136, 139, 162.
Cardigan—132, 162, 175.
Cark-in-Cartmel—148 (*F.*), 153 (*F.*).
Carlisle—50, 60, 136, 148.
Carmarthen—132, 136, 139, 175.
Carnarvon—132, 136, 162, 175.
Carnforth—218, 153.
Carnhallon—139, 142.
Carnforpe—30 (*F.*).
Cartmel—218 (*Tu.*), 153 (*Tu.*).
Castle Cary—177.
Castle Donington—136.
Castle Hedingham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Castleford—30, 108, 136, 227.
Castleton—30 (*F.*), 78 (*M.*), 136, 152, 175 (*F.*).
Castletown—121, 129, 177.
Caterham Valley—132.
Catford—135, 156, 139, 142.
Caversham—49, 201.
Cavood—148 (*F.*).
Cefn Mawr—135 (*Tu.*[9]).
Cerrigydrudion—136 (*9*).
Chadderton—136, 152ᴀ.
Chadwell Heath—139 (*M., W. & F.*).
Chagford—82ʙ, 132 (*Tu.*), 224 (*M., W. & F.*[9]).
Chalfont St Giles—209 (*M., W. & F.*
Chalfont St. Peters—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Chalford—49 (*Th.*).
Chandlers Ford—224 (*T. & Th.*).
Chapel Allerton—136.
Chapel End—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 213ᴀ (*Tu. & F.*).
Chapel-en-le-Frith—78, 152ᴀ.
Chapeltown—135, 198ᴀ (*S.*), 227.
Chard—177, 224.
Charlbury—262
Charminster Road—224.
Charmouth—224 (*M. & Th.*).
Chasetown—136 (*Tu.*).
Chatham—49, 132, 135, 139.
Chatteris—30, 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Cheadle (*Cheshire*)—153.
Cheadle (*Staff.*)—153, 213ᴀ (*F.*).
Cheadle (*Hulme*)—153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Cheddar—177 (*M., W. & F.*), 224.
Cheddon—129, 224.
Chelford—153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Chelmsford—30, 49, 135.
Cheltenham—49, 73, 132, 136, 175, 213ᴀ, 224.
Chepstow—136, 139, 162.
Cheriton—175.
Chertsey—30, 135.
Chesham—132, 209.
Chester—218, 132, 136, 153, 175, 177.
Chesterfield—78, 136, 198, 198ᴀ, 223, 227
Chester-le-Street—132, 175ʙ.
Chesterton—132 (*Tu. & S.*), 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Chew Magna—177 (*Tu. & F.*).
Chichester—30, 49, 135.
Chiddingfold—49 (*F.*).
Chingford—139.
Chorley—152ᴀ (*M., W. & F.*).
Chirpenham—49, 209, 224.
Chipping Norton—99ᴀ, 162.
Chipping Ongar—30.
Chipping Sodbury—175.
Chirk—136 (*F.*).
Chislehurst—142.
Chislehurst, West—135.
Chobham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Chopwell—132 (*M.*), 175ʙ (*W. & S.*).
Chorley—136, 152ᴀ, 153, 223.
Chorley Wood—209.
Chorlton-cum-Hardy—129, 152ᴀ, 153, 223.
Chorlton-upon-Medlock—323.
Christchurch—49, 224.
Chudleigh—49 (*Tu.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*), 224 (*Th.*).
Chulmleigh—97 (*daily, exc. W.*), 132, 175 (*F.*[9]).
Church—153, 211.
Church Stretton—49, 213ᴀ.
Churchtown—136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Cinderford—49, 132.
Cirencester—49, 132, 224.
Clacton-on-Sea—30, 135.
Clare—30, 49.
Clayeross—78 (*M., Th. & S.*), 198 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Claygate—139.
Clayton (*Bradford*)—37ᴀ.
Clayton (*Manchester*)—153.
Clayton-le-Moors—152ᴀ, 153.
Clayton, West—129 (*M. & F.*), 213ᴀ (*M. & Th.*).
Cleator Moor—29ᴀ, 177.
Cleckheaton—108ʙ, 129, 136, 209, 227.
Cleethorpes—131ᴀ (*T., Th. & S.*), 148 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 202ᴀ, 209 (*Th. & S.*).
Cleobury Mortimer—132 (*W. & F.*), 136.
Clevedon—175 (*M., W. & F.*), 177, 224.
Cleveleys—129 (*M., Th. & S.*), 136, 153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Cley-next-Sea—30 (*Tu.*).
Clifton—49, 132, 136, 175, 177, 209, 224.
Cliftonville (*Margate*)—132, 135, 177.
Clitheroe—211, 136, 152ᴀ.
Clowne—148 (*S.*), 209 (*M. & F.*)
Clun—136 (*Tu.*[9]).
Clydach—49 (*Tu. & F.*), 132, 139.
Clydach Vale—139.
Coalville—132, 136, 178ᴀ.

obham—30, 199.
ockermouth—30, 136, 148.
ockington—132, 224.
odnor—78 (M.), 136 (Th.).
oggeshall—30, 135 (Tu. & F.).
olchester—30, 49, 135, 277.
olchester (Ipswich)—30 (S.).
olkford—49, 132.
olshill—132, 136.
ollingham—178A (M.).
ollyhurst—129.
olubrook—30 (Tu. & F.).
olue Lancs—211B, 152A, 211, 227.
oltishall—30 (Tu.).
olwall—49.
owen Bay—136, 153, 169, 175, 177.
oylton—224.
ombe Down—209 (M., W. & F.).
ombmartin—97 (Tu. & F.), 135 (W.).
ongleton—153, 177.
onsbro'—148, 198.
oniston—211B, 153 (Tu., Th. & S.).
onnah's Quay—132, 136 (Tu. & F., 175 (Tu. & F.).
nonoley—211B (F.).
onsett—132, 175B.
onway—162, 175.
oppull—223 (M. & F.).
orbridge—132, 175B.
orfe Castle—224 (Tu.).
ornbrook—129, 175.
ornhoime—208B (M. W. & F.), 227.
orsham—49, 224.
orwen—136.
osham—49.
ttenham—49.
ottingham—136 (M. W. & F.), 148.
oulden—30 (M., Th. & S.).
oundon—148 (M.).
oventry—132, 136, 175, 177, 213A.
owbridge—139, 162, 175.
owes—49, 135.
owling—211B (F.), 136 (F.), 227.
oxhoe—175B (M. & F.)
radley Heath—162, 213A.
ramlington—132 (F.).
ranbrook—135.
ranleigh—49, 135.
raven Arms—49, 132 (F.), 136 (F. & alt. M.), 213A (M. & F.).
ravcrook—132 (Tu., Th. & S.).
crawley—49, 135.
crawshawbooth—152A.
crayford—154 (Tu. & F.).
crediton—97, 132, 175.
cressington—177.
creswell—178A (M. & F.).
creve—153, 177, 213A,
crewkerne—177, 224.
cricieth—136 (Tu*. F. during July, Aug & Sep.), 162 (Tu.*), 175 (Tu.*).
crick—177 (Tu. & F.).
crickhowell—175.
cricklade—49, 132.
cromer—30, 49.
cromford—49 (M., W. & F.).
crook—30, 175 (Tu. & F.), 175B.
crossens—153 (Tu., Th. & S.).
crossgates—209 (M. & F.).
cross Hands—132 (Tu.).
crosshills—211B (Tu. & F.), 37A, 136 (Tu. & F.), 227.
cross Keys—136 (M., W. & F.), 139.
croston—153 (Th.), 223 (Tu. & F.).
crowborough—30, 135.
crowland—202A (M., Th. & S.).
crowle—211B (F.), 148 (Tu. & F.), 209 (Tu. & F.).
crowthorne—201.
croydon—95, 135, 136, 142, 148, 175, 209.
crumlin—139 (F.).
crymmych—162, 175 (last Tu.*).
crynant—179.
cuckfield—30 (F.).
cudworth—148 (M. & Th.), 213A (Tu. & F.).
cuffeth—153 (Tu. & F.).
cullingworth—213A (Tu. & F.).
culmstock—97 (F.).
cullompton—132, 175 (ext. W.*), 177.
cum (Mon.)—139 (M.).
cum Avon—49 (Tu. & S.).
cumbran—136 (M. W. & F.).
Cumfelinfach—139.
Cumgorse—132.
Cumllynfell—139.
Cummer—49 (F.).
Dagenham—142.
Dalton-in-Furness—211B, 148, 153.
Darlaston—132, 162.
Darley Dale—223 (F.).
Darlington—30, 132, 136, 148, 175, 175B, 227.
Darnall—136, 148.
Dartford—135, 154.
Dartmouth—114, 132, 175.
Darwen—129, 132, 152A, 153.
Datchet—187.
Daventry—49, 176A.
Dawley—132 (W.), 213A (W.).
Dawlish—49, 132
Deal—132, 175.
Debenham—30 (S.).
Denham—30 (Th.).
Deddington—99 (F.).
Deepcar—198A (M., Tu., Th. & S.).
Deep Cut Camp—135.
Degarwy—175 (Tu. & F.).
Delabole—30 (S.), 49 (S.).
Delph—152A.
Denbigh—136, 175.
Denby Dale—136 (W. & F.).
Denholme—228B (W.).
Dent—211B (Tu.), 136 (Tu.), 227.
Denton—152A, 153.
Derby—98 (H.O.), 132, 136, 177, 209, 213A.
Dereland—132.
Desborough—136 (W. & S.), 202A (M., W. & S.).
Devizes—49, 224.
Devonport—30, 49, 114, 132, 175.
Dewsbury—148, 129, 136, 209, 227.
Didcot—30 (F.), 99A (F.).
Didsbury—152A, 211.
Dinas Mawddwy—139, 175 (*).
Dinnington—136 (M. & F.), 198 (M. & F.).
Dipton—148 (W.), 175B.
Disley—152A.
Diss—30, 139.
Distington—148 (Tu.).
Dobcross—152A.
Dolgelly—136, 175.
Dolton—132 (M.), 175 (*).
Doncaster—30, 31B, 136, 148, 175, 178A, 209.
Donington—49 (Th.*), 121A (Th.).
Dorchester, 49, 132, 177, 224.
Dorking—49, 135.
Dorridge—136.
Douglas (Isle of Man)—121 (H.O.), 129, 132, 136.
Dover—49, 73, 132, 135, 136, 175.
Dowcourt—30, 49
Dowlais—132, 162.
Downham Market—30, 139.
Downton—224 (W. & F.).
Draycott—213A (M., W. & F.).
Drefach—162 (Tu.), 175 (S.).
Driffield—30, 31C, 148, 209.
Drighlington—136 (M. & F.).
Droitwich—49, 132.
Dronfield—148 (Tu. & S.), 223.
Droylsden—152A.
Dudley—132, 162, 213A.
Duffield—136 (Tu., Th. & S.), 177 (M. & Th.).
Dukinfield—152A, 153, 177.
Dulverton—175.
Dunmow—30.
Dunstable—30, 135.
Dunster—177 (F.)
Dunston—30, 175B
Durdham Down—224
Durham—30, 132, 148, 175, 175B.
Dursley—132, 175.
Easlecliffe Junction—175 (Th.).
Eanam—129.
Earby—211B (M., W., F. & S.), 136, 227.
Eardisley—213A (S.).
Earlestown—153, 177.
Earl Shilton—136 (Tu., Th. & S.), 177 (Tu. & F.).
Earls Barton—49 (S), 176A (S), 202A (F.).
Earls Colne—30 (Tu. & F.).
Easington—148 (M. & Th.).
Easingwold—30, 136.
East Bergholt—30 (F.).
East Boldon—30.
East Cowes—49, 135 (Tu. & F.).
East Dereham—30, 49, 139, 175.
East Grinstead—30, 49, 132.
East Harling—139 (Tu.).
East Hoathley—30 (Th.).
East Molesey—30, 142.
East Ness—135.
East Twickenham—135, 136, 139.
Easthourne—30, 49, 132, 135, 136, 139, 142.
Eastleigh—132, 200, 224.
Easton—49 (Tu. & F.), 224 (M., W. & F.).
Eastville—49, 177.
Eastwood—136, 178A, 213A.
Ebbw Vale—132, 136, 139.
Ebenezer—132 (M.)
Eccles—152A, 177, 223.
Ecclesfield—136 (W. & S.).
Eccleshall—153, 175 (F. & alt. M.).
Eccleshill—209 (M., W. & F.).
Eckington—209, 213A.
Edale—78 (F.).
Edenbridge—49, 132.
Edenfield—152A (Tu. & F.).
Edgbaston—132.
Edge Hill—136.
Edgware—142.
Edwinstowe—213B (F.).
Eggesford — 97 (*), 132 (2nd W.), 175 (2nd W.).
Egham—30, 139.
Egremont (Cumberland)—202A, 148, 177.
Eirenmont (Cheshire)—211B, 136, 175A.
Elland—108B, 129, 209, 227.
Ellesmere—49, 132, 175 (Tu.).
Ellesmere Port—211B, 136, 177, 213A.
Elsecar—209, 213A.
Elslack—30 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Elswick—175B.
Eltham—139, 142, 154.
Elton—129.
Ely—30, 49.
Emsworth—49, 135 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Enfield—30, 132, 139.
Englefield Green—30.
Epping—30.
Epsom—49, 135.
Epworth—131A (M. & Th.).
Erdington—132, 136.
Erith—135, 139.
Esher—30, 135.
Eston—30 (Th.).
Eton—30, 135.
Everton—136.
Evesham—49, 132, 213A.
Ewell—135 (Tu. & F.), 139.
Ewhurst—49.
Exeter—49, 97, 132, 175, 177, 209, 224.
Exmouth—132, 175, 209, 224.
Eyam—78 (Tu. & F.).
Eye—30, 139.
Eynsham—99A (F.*).
Facit—152A.
Failsworth—152A.
Fairford—49, 132 (Tu. & F.).
Fakenham—30, 49 (M. & Th.), 139, 175 (Th.).
Fallowfield—153, 178C.
Falmouth—30, 49, 132.
Falsgrave—148.
Fareham—49, 224.
Faringdon—132.
Farnborough—49, 135.
Farnham (Surrey)—49, 135.
Farnham Common—135.
Farnworth—152A, 153, 211, 223.
Farrington Gurney—177 (*)
Farsley—209.
Faversham—49, 135, 209.
Featherstone—30 (Daily ex. W.), 136 (M.).
Felixstowe—30, 49.
Felling—132, 175B.
Feltham—30.
Felton—175B.
Feltwell—49 (M.).
Fence Houses—30, 175B (M. & F.).
Fenny Stratford—30.
Fenton—132, 153.
Ferndale—132 (M. & F.), 136 (M., W. & F.), 139 (M. & Th.), 162 (M. & F.).

Ferndown—224 (*S.*)
Ferrybridge—30 (*S.*).
Ferryhill—132 (*M. & F.*), 175B (*M. & F.*).
Ferry Hill Village—175 (*M. & F.*).
Ferry Hill Station—175 (*M. & F.*), 175B (*M. & F.*)
Festiniog—136, 162 (*).
Fforestfach—139.
Filey, —30 (*Tu. & F., daily June-Sept.*), 148.
Filton—209.
Finchley—135, 139, 142.
Finedon—49 (*M. & F.*), 176A (*Tu. & F.*).
Fishguard—132, 139.
Fishponds—132, 177.
Flamborough—148 (*W.*).
Fleet (Hants)—49.
Fleetwood—136, 152A, 153, 223.
Flimby—136 (*Daily ex. S.*), 148 (*Daily ex. S.*).
Flint—136.
Flixton—223 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Foleshill—132, 136.
Folkestone—49, 132, 135, 136, 175.
Fordham—30 (*F.*).
Fordingbridge—224.
Forest Hall—132, 175B.
Forest Row—30 (*Tu. & S.*).
Formby—218, 223.
Foulridge—218 (*F.*).
Foulsham—30 (*Tu.*), 49.
Four Oaks—136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Fowey—30, 49, 132.
Framlingham—130.
Freshwater—49 (*M. & Th.*), 224.
Frimley Green—49.
Frinton-on-Sea—30.
Frizington—29A (*M., W. & F.*).
Frodsham—177
Frome—49, 177, 224.
Furness Vale—152A (*Tu. & F.*).
Gainford—30 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Gainsborough—131A, 198, 209.
Gamlingay—30 (*F.*).
Garforth—136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Gargrave—218 (*Th.*), 136 (*Th.*).
Garnant—49 (*F.*), 132, 162.
Garstang—136 (*M. & Th.*), 153 (*M. & Th.*).
Gateacre—218, 177.
Gateshead-on-Tyne—30, 132, 136, 148, 175, 175B.
Galley—129, 153 (*W.*).
Gerrard's Cross—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 135 (*Tu. & F.*), 142.
Gilfach Goch—132 (*W.*).
Gillingham (Dorset)—175 (*alt. M.*), 177, 224.
Gillingham (Kent)—135, 139.
Gilsland—148 (*Tu. & F.*).
Girlington—213A.
Gisburn—218 (*alt. M.*), 152A (*W.*).
Glastonbury—177, 224.
Glemsford—30 (*F.*).
Gloucester—153.
Glossop—152A, 153.
Gloucester—49, 73, 132, 136, 175, 213A, 224.
Glyn-Neath—162.
Gnosall—213A (*F.*).
Godalming—49, 135, 136.
Godstone—132.
Golborne—177 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 223 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Golcar—108B (*M. & F.*), 136 (*M. & F.*), 227.
Goldthorpe—148 (*M. & F.*).
Gomersall—129 (*Tu. & F.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Goodmayes—135, 139.
Goodwick—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 139, 162.
Goole—30, 31B, 136, 148.
Goostrey—153 (*M. & W.*).
Goring-on-Thames—162.
Gorleston—30, 49 (*M. & F.*), 139, 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Gorse Hill—223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Gorseinon—49 (*Tu. & F.*), 139, 162.
Gorton—152A, 177, 211, 223.
Gosforth—30, 132, 148, 175B.
Gosport—49, 95, 132, 139.
Goudhurst—135 (*M. & F.*)
Gouverton—132 (*M. & F.*).
Gozhill—148 (*W.*).
Grange—218 (*M., W., F. & S.*.
Grange-over-Sands—136 (*M., W. & F.*), 153.
Grangetown—30 (*M.*).
Grantham—131A, 136, 202A, 209.
Grasmere—218 (*M., Tu., W. & F.*), 153 (*M., Tu., W. & F.*).
Grassington—218 (*M.*), 136 (*W.*).
Gravesend—49, 135, 139.
Grayshott—49 (*Tu. & F.*).
Grays (Essex)—49, 139.
Great Ayton—148 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Great Bookham—49 (*Tu. & F.*).
Great Bridge—132, 213A.
Great Crosby—218, 177.
Great Eccleston—153 (*Tu.*).
Great Harwood—129, 152A.
Great Horton—213A, 227.
Great Marlow—49, 132.
Great Missenden—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 209.
Great Witley—136 (*W.*).
Greenacres—136.
Greenfield—152A (*M., W. & F.*).
Greengates—209 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Greenhill—135.
Greenodd—218 (*F.*), 153 (*F.*).
Greetland—108B, 129.
Griffithstown—132 (*W.*).
Grimsby—95, 131A, 136, 148, 202A, 209.
Grindleford—78 (*Tu. & F.*).
Guernsey—49, 105A (*H.O.*), 105B (*H.O.*), 136.
Guide Bridge—153.
Guildford—49, 135, 136.
Guisborough—148, 175.
Guiseley—218, 136.
Gunnislake—82A, 132 (*Th.*).
Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen—49.
Gwys—162 (*).
Habergham—218.
Haddenham—49.
Haddfield—152A, 153.
Hadleigh—30.
Hailsham—30, 135 (*M., W. & F.*).
Hale—129, 153, 177, 211.
Halesowen—132
Halesworth—30, 49, 139
Halifax—37A, 108 (*H.O.*), 108B (*H.O.*), 129, 136, 209, 227.
Hall Green—153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Halstead—30, 135.
Haltwhistle—136, 143, 175B.
Hampton—30.
Hampton Hill—139.
Hampton-in-Arden—136 (*M. & F.*).
Handforth—153 (*Th. & S.*).
Handsworth—132, 136.
Hanley—132, 153, 175, 213A.
Hanwell—142.
Harborne—132, 162.
Harlech—136 (*Th.*).
Harleston—30, 139.
Harling—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Harlow—30, 135 (*M., W. & F.*).
Harpenden—30, 135.
Harpurhey—129.
Harrington—148, 177 (*Tu. & F.*).
Harrogate—31C, 37A, 136, 148, 175, 213A, 227.
Harrow—30, 135, 142.
Hartington—78 (*F.*).
Hartland—97 (*M. & Th.*).
Hartlepool—Wharfedale—135.
Hartlepool—30, 148, 175.
Harwich—30, 49.
Haslemere—49, 135.
Haslingden—129, 153.
Hastings—30, 49, 132, 135, 136, 142, 177.
Haswell—148 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*).
Hatch End—30.
Hatfield—(*M., W. & F.*), 135.
Hatfield (Yorks)—136 (*F.*).
Hatherleigh—82B, 132 (*Tu.**).
Hathersage—78.
Hathershaw—136.
Havant—30, 49.
Haverfordwest—132, 139, 162, 175.
Haverhill—30 (*F.*), 49, 135.
Haverthwaite—153 (*Tu.*).
Haverton Hill—175B.
Hawarden—132
Hawes—30, 148.
Hawkhurst—135.
Hawkshead—218.
Haworth—218 (*W. & S.*), 209 (*W. & S.*), 227.
Hazey—131A (*M.*).
Hay—178, 213A.
Haydock—177 (*M. & Th.*).
Haydon Bridge—138 (*M. & F.*), 148.
Hayes—30 (*Tu., F. & S.*), 162 (*Tu. & S.*).
Hayfield—152A.
Hayle—30, 49.
Hayling Island—30 (*M. & F.*), 49 (*F.*).
Haywards Heath—30, 49.
Hazel Grove—153.
Headley—209 (*M. & Th.*).
Heanor—78, 136, 213A.
Heathfield—30.
Heath Town—132.
Heatley—211.
Heaton Chapel—129, 153.
Heaton Mersey—129.
Heanley—153, 211.
Heavitree—209.
Hebburn—132, 175B.
Hebden Bridge—108B, 129, 153, 227
Heckington—178 (*F.*).
Hednesford—132, 162.
Hedge End—209 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hednesford—132, 162.
Heeley—136, 209, 227.
Hellifield—218 (*Th.*), 136 (*Th.*).
Helmsley—30, 31C.
Helsby—177 (*Tu. & F.*).
Helston—30, 49.
Hemel Hempstead—132, 135.
Hemsworth—30 (*M., Th. & F.*), 148 (*M., W. & F.*).
Hemyock—97 (*M. & F.*).
Hendon—139, 142.
Henfield—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Henpool—132 (*Tu. & S.*).
Henley-in-Arden—162.
Henley-on-Thames—135, 201.
Henllan—175 (*S.*).
Heptonstall—227.
Hereford—49, 132, 162, 175, 213A.
Herne Bay—135, 177.
Hersham—30.
Hertford—30, 49, 135.
Hesketh Bank—136 (*M., W. & S.*), 153 (*M., W. & S.*).
Hessle—30.
Heswall—132.
Hetton-le-Hole—30, 175B.
Hexham—30, 132, 136, 148, 175B.
Heysham—218 (*Tu. & F.*), 153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Heywood—129, 153, 211.
High Shields—132.
High Wycombe—30, 49, 135, 201.
Higham Ferrers—49 (*F.*), 176A.
Highams Park—139.
Highbridge—132 (*M., Tu. & F.*), 177, 224.
Higher Broughton—223.
Higher Buxton—78, 223.
Higher Openshaw—223.
Highley—132.
Highworth—49 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*W. & F.*).
Hillsborough—136, 148, 198A, 227.
Hinckley—136, 177, 213A.
Hindley—177, 223.
Hindhead—49, 135 (*M. & F.*).
Hingham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hipperholme—108 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Hirwain—132 (*F.*).
Hitchin—30, 49 (*Tu.*), 135.
Hockley—213A.
Hockley Hill—136, 213A.
Holdenden—30, 135.
Holme—153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Holbeach—30, 131A (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 202A.
Holbeck—136.
Hollins Grove—153 (*W. & F.*).
Hollinwood—136, 152A, 211.
Hollingworth—152A (*M., W. & S.*).
Holloway—78 (*Th.*).
Holme-on-Spalding Moor—30 (*F.*), 136 (*Th.*).
Holmes Chapel—211.
Holmfirth—108B, 129, 136, 227.
Holmrook—29A (*Tu. & F.*).
Holmwood—49 (*Th.*).
Holsworthy—30, 82A, 97, 132.

Holt—30.
Holyhead—136, 175.
Holywell—136, 175.
Honiton—132, 142, 175.
Honley—103b, 129, 136.
Hope—78 (W.).
Horbury—146, 213a, 227.
Horden Colliery—30 (M. & F.), 148 (M., F. & S.).
Horfield—175, 224.
Horley—49, 132.
Hornsea—49, 131b, 202a.
Hornchurch—135 (Tu. & F.).
Hornsea—148.
Horsforth—136, 148.
Horsham—30, 49, 135.
Horwich—152a, 211, 223.
Hotwells—132.
Houghton-le-Spring—30, 175b.
Hounslow—30, 135, 139.
Hove—30, 49, 132, 135, 136, 142, 175, 209.
Howden—136, 148.
Hoylake—21b, 136, 177.
Hoyland Common—209 (Tu. & S.).
Hoyland, Nether—209, 213a.
Hucknall Huthwaite—78 (Tu. & F.), 178a (Tu. & F.), 209 (M. & F.).
Hucknall Torkard—136, 209.
Huddersfield—37a, 103b, 129, 136, 175, 209, 227.
Hull—21, 30, 73, 108, 136, 148, 175, 209, 227.
Hulme—129, 153, 211, 223.
Humshaugh—132 (M. & Th.).
Hungerford—49, 135.
Hunmanby—30 (W.).
Hunslet—21b, 132, 136, 175, 227.
Huntsanton—30, 139.
Huntingdon—30, 135.
Hurstpierpoint—30 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Hutton Rudby—148 (S.).
Huyton—177.
Hyde—129, 136, 153.
Hythe—132, 175.
Hythe (Hants)—132 (Tu. & Th.), 224 (Tu. & Th.).
Ibstock—136.
Idle—209, 213a.
Ilford—135, 139, 142.
Ilfracombe—30, 132, 175.
Ilkeston—78, 136, 209, 213a.
Ilkley—21b, 108b, 136, 148, 213a, 227.
Ilminster—177, 224.
Immingham—131a (F.), 209 (F.).
Ingatestone—30 (Tu. & S.).
Ingleton—21b (F.), 136 (F.), 153 (Tu. & F.).
Ipswich—30, 49, 136, 139, 175, 177.
Irlam—129 (M., W. & F.).
Irlams-o'th-Height—152a, 211.
Ironbridge—132, 213a.
Irthlingborough—49 (M. & F.), 136, 176a.
Isleworth—30.
Ivy Bridge—114 (Tu. & F.).
Jarrow—30, 132, 175b.
Jersey—49, 136, 177.
Keyworth—136 (M., W. & F.), 178a.
Keighley—21b, 37a, 108b, 136, 209, 213a, 227.
Kelsall—132 (M. & Th.).
Kelvedon—30 (Tu. & F.).
Kemp Town—49.
Kendal—21b, 136, 153, 227.
Kenilworth—132, 136.
Kenley—132 (M., W. & F.).
Kessingland—30 (W.).
Keswick—21b, 50, 148.
Kettering—49, 136, 176a, 202a.
Kettleweil—30 (F.).
Keyn—139.
Kew Bridge—30, 142.
Kew Gardens—135, 139.
Keynsham—209.
Kidderminster—132, 162, 213a.
Kidsgrove—175 (Tu.), 213a.
Kidwelly—132 (W. & S.).
Kilkhampton—82a.
Killamarsh—209 (Tu. & S.).
Kilnhurst—148 (Tu. & F.).
Kimberley—136, 213a.
Kimbolton—30 (F.).
Kineton—132, 162.
King Cross—108.
King's Heath—136, 213a.
King's Langley, 132.
King's Norton—132, 213a.
Kingsbridge—114 (3rd W., S.*), 132, 224.
Kingston (Portsmouth)—132.
Kingston (Surrey)—135, 159, 142, 149, 177.
Kingston Hill—142, 177.
Kingswinford—162 (Tu. & F.).
Kingswood (Glos.)—132, 177.
Kington—162, 213a.
Kinver—136 (Tu.).
Kippax—30 (M.).
Kirby Moorside—30, 310.
Kirkburton—108b (F.), 136 (F.).
Kirkby-in-Ashfield—178a, 213a.
Kirkby-in-Furness—21b (W. & F.), 153 (M., W. & F.).
Kirkby Lonsdale—21b, 136, 153.
Kirkby Stephen—21b, 136, 227.
Kirkham—136 (M., W. & F.), 153 (M., W. & F.).
Kirkley—175.
Kirkliston—30 (F.).
Kirkoswald—148 (Tu., W., Th. & S.).
Kirkstall—136.
Kirton-in-Lindsey—131a (F.).
Kiveton Park—223a (M. & F.).
Knaresborough—310, 148, 175, 213a, 227.
Knebworth—30 (F.).
Knighton—136, 213a.
Knott End—136 (M. & Th.), 153 (Tu. & Th.).
Knottingley — 30 (Tu. & Th.), 136 (Tu., Th. & F.).
Knowle—136, 209.
Knutsford—153, 177, 211.
Lacock—49 (S.), 224 (S.).
Ladderdyke—136, 227.
Lakenheath—49 (S.).
Lampeter—132, 159, 175.
Lancaster—21b, 136, 153.
Lanchester—21b, 175b (Th.).
Landport—49, 132, 139, 175.
Langley—132.
Langley Mills—136, 213a.
Langley Park—175b (Tu. & S.).
Langport—177.
Lanthonie—224.
Launceston—30, 82a, 97, 132.
Lavenham—30 (S.), 49 (F.).
Lazey—121, 177.
Lechlade—30 (Th.).
Leamington—21b (M. & F.), 148 (M. & F.).
Leadgate—175b.
Leamington—132, 136, 162, 213a.
Leamington (Oxford)—135
Leatherhead—40, 135.
Lechlade—49, 132 (Th. & last Tu.).
Ledbury—49, 176.
Lee-on-the-Solent—49 (F.).
Leeds—21, 50, 31b, 37a, 73, 95, 108 108b, 129, 132, 136, 148, 175, 20), 213a, 227 (H.O.).
Leek—129, 153, 177.
Lees—136, 153, 211, 227.
Leicester—21, 73, 95, 132, 136, 175, 176a, 177, 202a, 213a.
Leigh—152a, 153, 177, 211, 223.
Leigh-on-Sea—30, 139.
Leighton Buzzard—30, 135.
Leintwardine—159 (W.).
Lenton—30, 139 (F.).
Lelant—132.
Lemington—132 (M., W. & F.).
Leominster—132, 175, 213a.
Letchworth—30, 135, 136.
Letterston—139 (*), 175 (3rd M.*).
Lewes—30 (F.).
Leweshulme—129, 153.
Leyes—30, 95, 135, 159.
Leyburn—30, 148.
Leyland—136 (M., W. & F.), 153 (M., W. & F.).
Lichfield—132, 136, 175.
Limacre—211.
Lincoln—49, 132a (H.O.) 136, 175, 179, 203a, 209.
Lindfield—30 (Th.), 49.
Lingfield—30 (M., W. & F.).
Liphook—49 (M. & Th.).
Liscard (Cheshire)—211, 136.
Liskeard—30, 49, 132.
Liss—49 (Tu. & S.), 135 (Tu. & S.).
Listerhills—136.
Litchurch—177.
Litherland—153.
Littleborough—129, 153, 211, 223, 227.
Littlehampton—49, 135.
Littleport—30 (Tu. & F.), 49 (Tu. & F.).
Little Hulton—136 (daily ex. S.), 152a.
Little Lever—223.
Little Sutton—177 (M., W. & F.).
Liverpool—5, 24, 21, 21b (H.O.), 31, 33, 34, 71, 73, 95, 96, 125a, 129, 132, 136, 139, 153, 175, 177, 211, 223a.
Liversedge—136.
Llanarth—175 (F.*).
Llanbradach—139 (W.)
Llanberis—162.
Llanbrynmair—139, 175 (last M.).
Llandebie—132.
Llandilo—49, 132, 139.
Llandovery—132, 139, 175,
Llandrindod Wells—136, 139, 162.
Llandudno—132, 162, 175, 177.
Llandysul (Cardigan)—132, 162, 175 (Tu., Th.*).
Llanelly—49, 132, 136, 139, 162.
Llanerchymedd—175 (W.*).
Llanfair Caereinion—136.
Llanfairfechan—132.
Llanfair-P.-G.—132 (M.).
Llanfyllin—136.
Llangadock—132 (*), 175 (*).
Llangammarce Wells—139, 175 (*).
Llangefni—132 (Th.), 136, 162, 175.
Llangernech—139 (W.).
Llangoed—175 (W.)
Llangollen—136, 187a.
Llanhilleth—139 (Tu. & S.).
Llanidloes—136, 139.
Llanon—139, 175 (W.).
Llanrhaiadr—136 (Tu.*).
Llanrwst—136, 162.
Llantrisant—132 (Tu.*).
Llantwit Major—139 (F.*), 175 (F.)
Llanwrtyd—139 (Tu.), 175 (W.).
Llangybyher—132, 139 (M.*), 175 (M.*)
Llwynpia—139 (Tu. & F.).
Lockwood—136 (M. & Th.).
Loddon—30, 175 (M. & F.).
Loftus—175, 175b.
Long Buckby—176a (Tu. & F.).
Long Eaton—136, 177, 178a, 209, 213a.
Long Melford—30 (Tu. & F.).
Long Preston—211 (Th.*), 136 (Th.).
Long Stratton—30 (Th.).
Long Sutton—30, 175.
Longfleet—175.
Longmoor Camp—135 (S.).
Longridge—136 (Th.), 152a (Th.), 153 (Th.).
Longsight—129, 177, 223.
Longton—132, 153, 213a.
Longton (Preston)—136 (Tu. & F.), 153 (Tu. & F.).
Longtown—50.
Looe—30, 49.
Lostock Hall—129 (F.)
Lostwithiel—30, 49.
Loughborough—132, 136, 177, 178a, 213a.
Louth—49, 132a, 202a.
Low Fell—175b.
Low Moor—108.
Lower Bebington—136 (Tu. & F.).
Lower Darwen—152a (W. & F.).
Lower Gornall—213a (Tu. & F.).
Lower Weston—224.
Lowestoft—30, 49, 139, 175.
Luddendenfoot—108b (W. & F.).
Ludgershall—49 (W. & S.), 135 (W. & S.), 224 (W. & S.).
Ludlow—49, 132, 136, 213a.
Luton—30, 49, 135, 136.
Lutterworth—177, 213a.
Lydd—132 (S.).
Lydney—49, 132.
Lyme—136, 162.
Lyme Regis—132 (Tu. & F.), 224.
Lymington—49, 224.
Lymm—129, 177.
Lympstone—203 (Tu.), 224 (Tu.).
Lyndhurst 132 (M., W. & F.), 224 (M., W. & F.).

Lynn, King's—30, 49, 139.
Lynton—97, 132.
Lytham—136, 158A, 253, 223.
Mablethorpe—131A, 202A.
Macclesfield—129, 152A, 153, 177.
Machynlleth—139, 175.
Madeley—132 (*Tu.*), 136 (*Tu.*).
Madley—132 (*Th.*).
Maesteg—132, 139, 162, 175.
Maesycwmmer—139 (*Tu.*).
Maghull—223.
Maiden Newton—224 (*M. & Th.*).
Maidenhead—132, 135, 162.
Maidstone—132, 135, 139, 209.
Maindee—132, 213A.
Maldon—30, 135.
Malling—209 (*M., Tu., Th. & S.*).
Malmesbury—49, 224.
Malmesbury Park—224.
Malpas—175 (*W.*).
Maltby—198 (*F.*).
Malton—30, 320, 148, 209, 227.
Malvern—49, 132, 262.
Malvern Link—49, 132.
Malvern Wells—49, 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Malvern, West—49.
Manchester—22, 72, 73, 95, 129 (*H.O.*), 132, 136, 152A (*H.O.*), 153 (*H.O.*), 168, 175, 177, 178C (*H.O.*), 204A, 211 (*H.O.*), 223 (*H.O.*).
Manningham—211B, 136.
Manningtree—30.
Mansfield—78, 136, 178A, 209, 213A.
Mansfield Woodhouse—178A (*Tu. & F.*), 209 (*M. & S.*).
Mapperley—178A.
Marazion—30 (*M., W. & S.*).
March—30, 175.
Mardy—139.
Margate—132, 135, 136.
Market Bosworth—136.
Market Deeping—202A (*W.*).
Market Drayton—153, 177, 213A.
Market Harboro'—132, 136, 176A (*Tu.*), 202A.
Market Rasen—131A, 209.
Market Weighton—30, 148.
Marlboro'—49, 224.
Marple—153.
Marple Bridge—153 (*F.*).
Marsden—108B (*M. & F.*), 136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Marske-by-the-Sea—148 (*Tu.*).
Martham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Martock—177, 224.
Marton—129 (*W. & F.*), 136.
Maryport—136, 148, 177.
Masham—30, 209.
Matlock—132 (*W.*).
Matlock—78, 177, 223.
Matlock Bank—78.
Matlock Bath—78, 177.
Mayfield—30.
Meads—135.
Mealsgate—148 (*F.*).
Measham—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 177 (*Tu. & F.*).
Melbourne (Derby)—136, 177, 213A.
Melincrythan—49.
Melksham—49, 224.
Meltham—136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Melton Constable—30 (*W.*).
Melton Mowbray—132, 136, 177, 202A.
Menai Bridge—175.
Mendlesham—49.
Menston—211B, 136 (*Tu. & S.*).
Mere—224.
Merstham—30 (*S.*).
Merthyr Tydvil—132, 139, 162.
Merthyr Vale—139 (*W.*).
Methwold—30 (*M.*).
Mevagissey—30, 49.
Mexborough—148, 198, 227.
Middleham—30 (*W.*), 148 (*Tu.*).
Middlesbrough—30, 136, 148, 175, 175B, 227.
Middleton—152A, 211, 223.
Middleton Junction—152A.
Middleton-in-Teesdale—30 (*S.*).
Middlewich—211, 213A.
Midhurst—30, 135.
Midsomer Norton—177, 224.
Milborne Port—177.
Mildenhall—30, 49.
Miles Platting—129, 153.
Milford—49 (*F.*), 224 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Milford Haven—132, 139, 162.
Millfield—175, 175B.
Mill Hill—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Milton—211B, 148, 153.
Milnrow—136, 153.
Milnsbridge—108B, 129, 136.
Milnthorpe—211B (*daily ex. S.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Milton—213A (*Tu. Th. & S.*).
Milverton—177.
Minehead—132, 177, 224.
Minster-in-Thanet—49 (*Tu. & F.*).
Mirfield—129, 136, 209.
Misterton—198 (*F.*).
Mitcheldean—49 (*Tu. & F.*).
Modbury—114 (*Th. & 2nd M.*), 132.
Mold—136, 175.
Moldam—175 (*S.*).
Monkwearmouth—30, 132, 175B.
Monmouth—49, 132, 175.
Montgomery—136.
Monton—152A.
Monton Green—177.
Montpellier—49, 132, 175.
Morecambe—211B, 136, 153.
Moreton Hampstead—82B, 132 (*Tu.*), 224 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Moreton-in-Marsh—49, 162.
Morley—132, 136, 209, 227.
Morpeth—30, 132, 175B.
Morriston—49, 139, 162.
Morthoe—97 (*Th.*).
Morton (Yorks.)—213A (*Tu. & F.*).
Mossley—132, 136.
Moses Gate—223 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Mossley—152A, 153, 211.
Moss Side—136, 152A, 153, 223.
Mottram-in-Longdendale—153 (*W.*).
Mount Ephraim—135.
Mountain Ash—132, 139, 162.
Mountsorrel—136 (*W. & S.*), 177 (*W. & S.*).
Much Hadham—30 (*F.*).
Much Wenlock—132, 162, 213A (*M., W. F.*).
Muker—30 (*W.*)
Mumbles—49 (*M. & Th.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*), 162 (*W. & S.*).
Mundesley—30 (*F.*) (*July–Sep., Tu. & F.*).
Murton Colliery—30 (*W. & S.*), 148 (*Tu. & S.*).
Mutley—114, 132.
Mytholmroyd—108 (*M., W. & F.*), 108B (*M., W. & F.*), 227.
Nailsea—224 (*Tu.*).
Nailsworth—49, 224.
Nantwich—153, 177, 211, 213A.
Nantymoel—139 (*Th., alt. Tu.*).
Narberth—139, 175.
Nayland—30.
Neath—49, 136, 139, 162.
Needham Market—30, 49.
Nelson—211B, 129, 152A, 224, 227.
Nelson (Glam.)—139.
Neston—136.
Netherayon—224 (*F.*).
Nether Stowey—177 (*F.*).
Netherfield—132.
Nethertharpe—136.
Netherton—132, 213A.
Nevin—162 (*M., Th. & S.*).
New Barnet—30, 142.
New Basford—136.
New Brighton—211B, 136.
New Brompton—135, 139.
New Buckenham—30 (*W.*).
New Clee—148.
New Ferry—136, 177.
New Herrington—30 (*M. & F.*).
New Malden—142.
New Mills—129, 152A.
New Milton—224 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
New Quay—30, 49, 132.
New Quay (Cardigan)—132, 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
New Radnor—162, 213A(*).
New Romney—132 (*F.*).
New Sawley—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 177, 178A (*Tu. & F.*).
New Shildon—148 (*Tu. & F.*).
New Shoreham—49.
New Southgate—30, 139.
New Swindon—49, 132, 224.
New Tredegar—132 (*M.*), 139.
Newark-on-Trent—136, 178A, 179, 202A, 209.
Newbiggin—211B (*W.*), 136 (*Tu.*).
Newbiggin-by-Sea—132, 175B.
Newborough—162 (*W.*).
Newbridge—132 (*Tu.*), 139.
Newbridge-on-Wye—136(4), 139, 175 (*).
Newburn—175B.
Newbury—49, 135, 162.
Newcastle (Staffs)—132, 153, 175, 213A.
Newcastle Emlyn—132, 162, 175.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—21, 30, 73, 132, 136, 148, 175, 175B (*H.O.*).
Newent—49.
Newhaven—30, 95, 135.
Newlyn—30 (*F.*), (*S. & W. Feb.–June*).
Newmarket—30, 49.
Newnham—49, 132.
Newport (Essex)—135 (*F.*).
Newport (I. of W.)—49, 135, 175.
Newport (Mon.)—132, 136, 139, 162, 175, 213A.
Newport (Pem.)—132.
Newport (Salop)—132, 175, 213A.
Newport Pagnell—30.
Newton Abbot—49, 114, 132, 175, 224.
Newton Heath—177, 223.
Newton-le-Willows—177 (*F.*).
Newtown—136, 152A, 175, 213A.
Neyland—139 (*F.*).
Nordon—211B.
Normanton—30, 136.
North Cave—136 (*M.*), 148 (*M. & Th.*).
North Evington—202A, 213A.
North Molton—175 (2).
North Ormesby—175B.
North Shields—30, 132, 148, 175.
North Walsham—82B, 132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 175 (*Th.*2).
Northallerton—30, 136, 148, 227.
Northam—175 (*M. & Th.*).
Northampton—49, 132, 136, 176A (*H.O.*), 202A.
Northenden—129.
Northlam—135.
Northfleet—139.
Northleach—49 (*W. & F.*), 132.
Northwich—152A, 177, 211.
Northwood—30, 135 (*M., W. & F.*).
Norton (Durham)—175 (*Tu. & F.*), 175B.
Norton (Malton)—30 (*M., Tu., W. & F.*), 320.
Norton (Yorks.)—320.
Norton Woodseats—136.
Norwich—30, 49, 95, 136, 139, 175, 202A.
Nottingham—49, 73, 95, 132, 136, 175, 178A (*H.O.*), 209, 213A.
Nuneaton—132, 136, 209, 213A.
Oakengates—132, 213A.
Oakham—136, 202A.
Oakworth—213A (*W. & F.*), 227.
Oatlands Park—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 135.
Odiham—49.
Ogmore Vale—139 (*Th., alt. Tu.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Okehampton—82B, 97, 132, 175.
Okenhope—227.
Old Basford—136.
Old Colwyn—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 177 (*M., W. & F.*).
Old Hill—132, 213A.
Old Trafford—129.
Oldbury—132, 213A.
Oldham—129, 136, 152A, 153, 175, 178C, 211, 227.
Ollerton—211B (*F.*).
Olney—30 (*Th.*), 176A (*Th.*).
Onchan—129.
Ongar—30.
Openshaw—153, 223.
Ordsall (Salford)—153.
Ormskirk—136, 153, 177, 223.
Orpington—154 (*W. & S.*).
Orton—211B (1st & 3rd *W.*), 136 (*W.*).
Osmaston-by-Derby—78 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ossett—136, 148, 213A, 227.
Oswaldtwistle—152A, 153.

swestry—49, 132, 136, 175, 177, 213A.
ley—211, 108B, 136, 213A, 227.
lverburn—132 (F.), 175A (Tu.).
lverly St. Mary—132, 142.
ulton Broad—30 (Tu. & F.).
undle—176A, 202A.
verstraad—30 (F.).
weston Ferry—132A (Tu.).
wkhope—211, W. & S., 213A, W. & S.).
227.
xford—30, 49, 99A, 132, 136, 162, 175, 178B, 209.
xshott—30.
cted—132.
don—132.
ddock Wood—209 (M., W. & S.).
dsham—211, 152A.
dstow—30, 49.
ington—114, 132, 175, 224.
nswick—49 (Tu. & S.).
ulmer's Green—139.
ybourne—162.
rbold—153 (M., W. & S.).
rkgate—136 (daily ex. S.), 223 (M., W. & F.).
rkstone—132, 224.
rney—131A(*).
sley Bridge—136, 175, 213A, 227.
tricroft—152A, 177, 223.
ulton—177 (Tu. & F.).
eel (I. of M.)—121, 129, 132, 177.
lton Fell—132.
mberton—152A (M., W. & F.), 223 (M., W. & F.).
mbroke—139, 175.
mbroke Dock—139, 175.
narth—132, 139.
ncader—162 (Th.).
ndlebury—211, 223 (M., W., F. & S.).
ndleton—129, 152A, 177, 223.
ngun—132.
nge—135, 139.
nistone—136, 209.
nkridge—132 (M. & F.), 213A (M. & S.).
nmaenmawr—132 (Tu. & F.), 175 (Tu. & F.).
nrhiwceiber—132 (Tu. & F.), 162 (Tu. & S.).
nrith—211, 50, 148, 177.
nrhyndendraeth—136 (W.*), 162 (Th.*).
nryn—30, 49.
ntraeth—132 (M.).
ntre—132 (Tu. & F.), 136 (Tu., Th. & S.), 139, 162 (M., W. & S.).
ntybont—136 (*), 139, 162.
ntygraig—139 (Tu. & S.), 162 (W.).
n-y-groes—136, 162 (Tu. & F.).
nzance—30, 49, 132.
rrynpoth—49 (Th.), 132 (Tu.).
rshore—49, 132.
terborough—30, 136, 175, 202A, 213A.
tershield—49, 135.
tworth—135.
vensey—30*.
vensey—49 (Tu. & F.), 224.
ckering—30, 31C, 148.
ll—177.
nner—30, 136.
nzion—78 (Tu. & F.), 209 (Tu. & F., 213A Tu. & F.).
tti Bridge—177 (M., W. & F.).
easley—78 (Tu. & F.), 209 (Tu. & F.).
lymouth—21, 30, 49, 95, 114, 132, 136, 175, 209, 224.
mpton—114.
ocklington—30, 31C.
olesdown—224.
olesworth—136 (Tu. & F.).
olperro—30.
olders End—139, 148.
ontardawe—49, 139.
ontarddulais—49, 139.
ontefract—30, 108, 136, 223.
ontelland—132, 224.
ontllanfraith—139.
ontlottyn—132 (M. & F.), 139 (M. & W.).
ontrhydfendigaid—139.
ontrilas—132 (F.).
ontypridd—132 (M. & F.), 139 (M.), 162 (Tu. & F.).
ontypridd—49, 132, 136, 139, 162, 175.
ools—132, 175, 224.
ortlock—97 (Th.), 177.
ort Dinorwic—132, 136 (Tu.).
ort Erin—121, 122.
ort Isaac—30 (S.).
ort St. Mary (I. of M.)—121, 177.
ort Talbot—49, 132, 136, 139, 162.
orth—132, 136, 162 (M. & F.).
orthcawl—162 (F.), 175 (Tu. & F.).
orthleven—30 (Th.), 49 (Th.).
orthstead—175, 224.
ortland—49, 224.
ortmadoc—136, 162, 175.
ortsea—49, 132, 175.
ortslade—30, 49, 132.
ortsmouth—21, 49, 95, 132, 136, 139, 175, 224.
ortswood—49, 224.
otters Bar—30 (M., W. & F.).
otton—49.
oulton-le-Fylde—136, 152A, 153.
oynton—153 (Tu. & F.).
rees—213A (Tu.).
renton—211B, 136.
rescot—177, 223.
restatyn—136.
resteigne—132, 213A.
reston—129, 136, 152A, 153, 177, 223.
reston Drove—175 (M. & Th.).
reston (Sussex)—30, 135.
ri...wich—153, 211.
ris...ys Bishopsgate—49.
ruchoe—136, 175B.
uckeridge—135.
udsey—129, 209.
udsey (Chapel-end)—136.
udsey (Low Town)—136.
udsey—135 (F. & alt. M.).
urley—132, 135, 209.
urton—49 (S.), 132 (S.), 224 (S.).
ulheli—136, 162, 175.
ueensbury—209, 227.
uorn—136 (Tu. & F.), 177 (Tu. & F.).
uddlfa—139, 153, 177, 211.
uilford—136, 209, 213A.
uillet—30 (daily ex. S.).
uidstock—177, 224.
uinsford—177 (Tu. & F.).
uinham—139, 142.
uindill—177 (M., W. & F.).
umbleton—153.
umsey (Hunts)—30, 175 (M., W. & F.), 202A.
umsey (I. of M.)—121, 129, 132, 177.
umsgate—49, 132, 175.
unmoor—136.
untrid—108 (M., W. & F.).
unnds—176A, 202A (M., W. & F.).
avensglass—29A (Tu. & F.).
avensthorpe—129.
avenstonedale—211B (W., 136 (Tu.).
aveliffe—148 (F.).
amsbotton—148, 213A.
awtenstall—129, 152A.
ayleigh—30 (M., W. & F.).
eading—49, 132, 135, 142, 162, 202 (H.O.), 213A.
edbourn—30 (Tu. & S.).
edcar—148, 175, 227.
edditch—152A, 211.
edditch—49, 132, 162.
edhill—30, 49, 135.
edmarley—49, 132, 175, 177, 209, 224.
ed Row—175B (Tu. & F.).
edruth—30, 49, 132.
eepham—30 (M., W., Th. & F.).
eeth—30.
eigate—49, 135.
epton—132 (Tu. & F.), 209 (Tu. & F.).
esolven—49.
etford—31B, 136, 178A, 213A, 227
ew—152A.
hayader—136, 162.
hos—132 (M.).
hosllanerchrugog—136 (M.).
hosneigr—162.
hyl—139, 139, 177.
hymney—132, 139.
ichmond (Surrey)—135, 136, 139, 142.
ichmond (Yorks)—30, 148, 227.
icken ...sworth—30, 135.
iddings—78 (M.), 130 (M., W. & F.).
Ringwood—175, 224.
Ripley—78, 136.
Ripley (Surrey)—49 (F.), 135 (F.).
Ripon—136, 148, 175, 213A, 227.
Rippondon—108B (M., W. & F.).
Risca—136 (Tu., Th. & S.), 139.
Rishton—136, 152A.
Roath—132, 139, 162, 175, 224.
Robertsbridge—30, 135 (M.).
Robin Hood's Bay—30 (Th.), 148 (Th.).
Rochdale—129, 136, 153, 178C, 211, 223, 227.
Roche—49 (S.).
Rochester—49—135, 139.
Rochford—30, 135 (Th.).
Rock Ferry—211B, 136, 177.
Rodley—148 (M., W. & F.).
Romford—115A, 135, 139.
Romiley—152A (Tu., Th. & S.), 211
Romsey—49, 224.
Ross—49, 139, 175.
Rothbury—132, 175B.
Rotherfield—30 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Rotherham—136, 148, 198, 198A, 223, 227.
Rothwell (Kettering)—136 (M., W., F. & S.).
Rothwell (Leeds)—136 (Tu. & F.).
Roundhay—136.
Rowlands Gill—132 (F.).
Royston—30, 49 (W. & S.), 209 (M. & F.).
Royston (Barnsley)—213A (Tu. & F.).
Royton—136, 152A, 211.
Ruabon—132.
Ruddington—136 (Tu. & F.), 213A (Tu. & F.).
Rudham, East—30 (F.).
Rufford—223.
Rugby—132, 136, 175, 176A, 213A.
Rugeley—132, 175.
Runcorn—177, 223.
Rushden—49, 136, 176A.
Rusholme—153, 177, 223.
Ruthin—136, 139.
Ryde (I. of W.)—49, 175, 224.
Rye—132, 135, 136.
Ryhope—30, 148.
Ryton-on-Tyne—132.
Sacriston—132 (M., Th. & S.).
Saffron Walden—30, 49, 135.
St. Agnes—30 (Tu.), 49 (Th.), 132 (Tu.)
St. Albans—30, 135, 136.
St. Anne's-on-Sea—129, 136, 152A, 153, 211.
St. Asaph—136 (F.*); 175 (F.).
St. Austell—30, 49, 132, 198C.
St. Blazey—49.
St. Clears—139, 175 (F. & 1st Tu.).
St. Columb—30, 49.
St. David's—132, 139 (W.*).
St. Dennis—49 (S.).
St. George's (Bristol)—132, 175, 177.
St. George's (Salop)—213A.
St. Helens—136, 152A, 177, 223.
St. Helen's (Swansea)—49, 139.
St. Ives (Cornwall)—30, 49, 132.
St. Ives (Hunts)—30, 49, 135 (M., W. & F.).
St. John's Chapel—30.
St. Just—30, 49.
St. Keverne—49.
St. Leonards—49, 132, 135, 142, 177.
St. Margarets—49 (Th.).
St. Mary Church—132, 224.
St. Mary Cray—154 (Tu. & F.).
St. Mawes—49 (W. & S.).
St. Neots—30, 49 (Th.), 135.
St. Philips—132.
St. Sampson's (Guernsey)—105A.
St. Stephens-in-Brannell—49.
St. Thomas—132, 209.
St. Thomas (Swansea)—49.
Salcombe—132, 224.
Sale (Cheshire)—129, 132, 152A, 177.
Salford—129 (Tu.), 153, 175, 177 (Tu.) 211, 223.
Salisbury—49, 136, 175, 224 (H.O.).
Saltaire—132.
Saltash—30, 114, 132.
Saltburn—148, 175.
Saltersforth—211B (S.).
Saltley—162.
Sandbach—153, 177.
Sandgate, Shorncliffe (Camp)—132.

Sandiacre—78, 213a.
Sandown—49, 224.
Sandwich—135, 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Sandy—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 49 (*M., W. & F.*), 136.
Saundersfoot—139, 175 (*F.*).
Sawbridgeworth—30, 135 (*Tu. & F.*)
Saxmundham—30, 139.
Scarboro'—30, 31c, 136, 148, 209, 227.
Scarisbrick—153 (*W. & S.*).
Scilly Islands—30, 49, 132.
Scissett—136 (*W. & F.*).
Scunthorpe—31b, 131a, 148, 209, 227.
Seacombe—21b, 156, 177.
Seaford—30, 139.
Seaforth—136, 177.
Seaham Harbour—30, 148, 175b.
Sea Houses—175b.
Seascale—29a (*M. & Th.*), 177.
Seaton—132, 224.
Seaton Delaval—148 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sea Views—49 (*M. & F.*).
Sedbergh—21b, 136, 153, 227.
Sedgefield—175b.
Sedgley—213a.
Sedgley Park—153.
Sefton Park—21b, 132, 136.
Selby—30, 136, 148, 227.
Selly Oak—132, 162, 213a.
Selsey—30 (*F.*), 135 (*F.*).
Selston—209 (*Tu. & F.*), 213a (*Tu. & F.*).
Senghenydd—132 (*M.*), 139 (*Tu.*).
Sennybridge—175 (*Tu.**), 213a (*Tu.**).
Settle—21b, 136.
Seven Kings—177.
Sevenoaks—49, 132, 135.
Seven Sisters (North)—49.
Shaftesbury—175, 224.
Shalesmoor—209.
Shanklin—49, 175.
Shap—136 (*M.*), 177 (*M. & W.*)
Sharpness Docks—49.
Shaw—136, 152a, 178c, 211.
Sheerness—135.
Sheffield—7, 95, 136, 148, 175, 198 (*H.O.*), 198a (*H.O.*), 209, 213a, 223, 227.
Shefford—30 (*F.*).
Shepley—136 (*F.*).
Shepperton—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Shepshed—136 (*daily ex. S.*), 178a, 213a (*Tu. & F.*).
Shepton Mallet—177, 224.
Sherborne—175, 224.
Sherburn-in-Elmet—31b (*Th.*), 148 (*W.*).
Shere—49 (*Th.*).
Sheringham—30, 49.
Sheringham—175b (*M., W. & S.*).
Shifnal—132, 213a.
Shildon—148.
Shiney Row—175b (*M., Th. & S.*).
Shipdham—30 (*Tu.*).
Shipley—37a, 136, 213a, 227.
Shipston—132, 162.
Shipton-under-Wychwood—162.
Shirebrook—78 (*M., W. & F.*), 148 (*Tu. & S.*), 209.
Shirehampton—49 (*daily ex. S.*), 209 (*daily ex. S.*).
Shirley—49, 132, 175, 224.
Shirley (Warwick)—132.
Shoeburyness—30 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
Shoreham—30, 95, 135 (*F.*).
Shotley Bridge—132, 175b.
Shotton (Flint)—132, 162.
Shotton Colliery—148 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Shrewsbury—49, 132, 136, 175, 213a.
Shrewton—224 (*F.*).
Shuldham—129.
Sidcup—139, 154.
Sidmouth—132, 142, 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Silsby—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 177 (*Tu. & F.*).
Silsoe—21b, 153 (*Th.*).
Silloth—136, 148.
Silsden—21b, 37a, 209, 227.
Silverdale (Lanc.)—153 (*W. & S.*).
Silverdale (Staff.)—153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Silverhill—135.
Simm's Cross—177 (*daily ex. S.*).
Sittingbourne—135, 154.
Skegness—49, 209a.
Skelmanthorpe—129 (*M. & F.*).
Skelmersdale—136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 223.
Skewen—49, 139.
Skipton—21b, 136, 148, 227.
Slaithwaite—108b, 136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Sleaford—131a, 179, 202a, 209.
Slough—30, 135, 162.
Smallbridge—129.
Smallheath—132, 136, 162.
Smallthorne—153 (*W.*), 213a (*W.*).
Smethwick—132, 136, 213a.
Snaith—30 (*M. & Th.*), 136 (*Th.*), 148 (*M. & Th.*).
Sneinton—136, 178a, 209, 213a.
Snettisham—30 (*M. & F.*), 139 (*M. & F.*).
Snodland—135 (*Tu. & F.*), 209 (*Tu., Th. & F.*).
Soham—30, 49 (*M.*).
Solihull—132.
Somercotes—78 (*M. & F.*), 136 (*M.*).
Somerton—177, 224.
South Bank—30, 148, 227.
South Brent—49, 114 (*F.*).
South Cave—136.
South Elmsall—30 (*Tu.*), 143 (*Tu.*).
South Hetton—30 (*M. & Th.*).
South Kirkby—148 (*M.*).
South Milford—136 (*F.*).
South Molton—97, 132, 175.
South Normanton—78 (*Tu. & F.*).
South Petherton—177.
South Shields—30, 132, 136, 148, 175, 175b.
South Shore (Blackpool)—129, 136, 152a, 153, 223.
South Wigston—136.
Southall—30, 142, 162.
Southall Green—30.
Southam—132, 136.
Southampton—5, 49, 73, 132, 136, 175, 209, 224.
Southampton Docks—49, 132, 175, 224.
Southbourne-on-Sea—224.
Southborough—132.
Southend—30, 49, 95, 135, 139, 142.
Southminster—30.
Southport—21b, 129, 136, 152a, 153, 177, 211, 223.
Southsea—49, 132, 175, 224.
Southwell—178a, 209.
Southwick—148, 175b.
Southwick (Sussex)—30.
Southwold—30, 49.
Sowerby Bridge—108b, 129, 227.
Spalding—49, 131a, 175, 179 (*Tu., W. & S.*), 202a.
Sparkbrook—132, 136.
Sparkhill—132, 136.
Spennymoor—132, 175, 175b.
Spilsby—49, 131a, 202a.
Spofforth—136 (*F.*).
Stacksteads—129.
Stafford—132, 136 153, 213a.
Staindrop—30 (*Tu. & Th.*), 175b (*Tu. & F.*).
Staines—30, 139.
Stainland—129 (*M. & F.*).
Stairfoot—148 (*Tu.*).
Stalbridge—138 (*F.*).
Stalbridge—175 (*Tu. & F.*) 224 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Stalham—30 (*daily ex. Tu.*).
Stalybridge—129, 152a, 153, 177.
Stamford—49, 175, 202a (*H.O.*).
Stamfordham—30 (*Th.*), 133 (*Th.*).
Standish—177 (*M., W. & S.*), 223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Stanford-le-Hope—139 (*Tu. & F.*).
Stanhope—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 148 (*Tu. & F.*).
Stanley—132, 175b.
Stanmore—142.
Stanningley—136, 213a.
Stansfield-Abbotts—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 135.
Stansted—30.
Stapleford—136, 213a.
Staplehurst—135 (*F.*).
Staple Hill—132.
Starbeck—31c, 213a.
Start Cross—49 (*M., W. & F.*
Staveley—21b (*daily ex. S.*), 78 (*Tu.*), 148 (*M. & F.*), 153 (*F.*).
Stevenage—30.
Steyning—30, 49, 135 (*M.*).
Stirchley—132.
Stockingford—136 (*W. & S.*), 209 (*Tu. & F.*).
Stockport—129, 152a, 153, 211, 223.
Stocksbridge—136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Stocksfield—175b (*W. & F.*).
Stockton-on-Tees—30, 148, 175, 175b, 227.
Stockton Heath—153, 177.
Stoke Ferry—30 (*M. & F.*).
Stoke-sub-Hamdon—177 (*S.*), 224 (*W. & S.*).
Stoke-upon-Trent—153, 175, 213a.
Stokes Croft—132, 175, 177.
Stokesley—148, 175.
Stone (Staffs)—153, 175.
Stoneclough—211.
Stonehouse (Devon)—49, 114, 132.
Stonehouse (Glos.)—49 (*M., W. & F.*), 175 (*W.*).
Stony Stratford—132, 135 (*Tu. & F.*).
Storrington—49 (*M. & Th.*).
Stourbridge—136, 162.
Stourport—162.
Stowmarket—30, 49.
Stow-on-the-Wold—49.
Stradbroke—30 (*F.*).
Stratford-on-Avon—132, 162, 213a.
Stratton—30 (*), 82a, 97 (1st Tu.).
Street—177 (*M., W. & F.*), 224 (*M., W. & F.*).
Strensall Camp—136 (*F. during Training Season*).
Stretford—132, 153, 223.
Strood—49, 139.
Stroud—49, 132, 224.
Studley—162 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sturminster—175, 224.
Styal—211.
Sudbury (Middlesex)—142, 177.
Sudbury (Suffolk—30, 49, 135.
Summerfield—132.
Summit—211.
Sunbury—30.
Sunbury Common—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Sunderland—30, 73, 132, 136, 148, 175, 175b.
Sunningdale—30, 139.
Sunningehill—30.
Surbiton—135, 139, 142.
Surbiton Hill—139.
Sutton (Lancs)—177 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 227.
Sutton (Surrey)—135, 139, 142.
Sutton-in-Ashfield—78, 178a, 209.
Sutton-on-Sea—49.
Sutton-le-Marsh (Lincoln)—30.
Sutton Coldfield—132, 136.
Swadlincote—132, 136.
Swaffham—30.
Swalwell—132 (*M., F. & S.*), 175b (*M., F. & S.*).
Swanage—132, 224.
Swansea—154 (*Tu. & S.*).
Swansea—49, 132, 136, 139, 162, 175.
Swansea Docks—49, 162.
Swindon—49, 132, 224.
Swinton—129, 198, 223.
Syston—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 202a (*Tu. & F.*), 213a (*Tu. & F.*).
Tadcaster—31b, 136, 148 (*M. & F.*), 213a.
Talgarth—136 (*M. & F.*), 139, 175 (*M. & F.**), 213a (*Tu. & F.**).
Talyarn—136 (*M. & F.*), 162 (*Tu. & F.*).
Tamworth—132, 136, 175.
Tanfield—30 (*M.*).
Tantobie—132 (*W.*).
Tarporley—175 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Tarvin—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Tattenhall—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Taunton—97, 132, 175, 177, 224.
Tavistock—82a, 97, 132.
Tean—153 (*Tu.*).
Tebay—211b (*Th.*), 136 (*Th.*).
Teddington—135, 139, 177.
Teignmouth—49, 132, 175, 224.
Tenbury—49, 132.
Tenby—132, 139, 175.
Tenterden—132, 135.
Tetbury—132, 224.
Tewkesbury—49, 132.
Thame—132, 135 (*Tu. & F.*).
Thames Ditton—30.
Thatcham—49, 135.
Thaxted—30 (*F.*).
Thetford—30, 49.
Thirsk—30, 136, 148, 227.
Thornaby-on-Tees—30, 175, 227.

hornbury—209.
horne—30 (F.), 32n (W. & F.), 136 (daily except S.), 227.
horner—209 (M. & F.).
horney—30 (F.), 202 (F.).
hornley—30 (alt. Tu.).
hornton (Bradford)—213.
hornton (Fleetwood)—136 (Tu. & F.), 153 (M. & F.).
hornton Dale—30 (W. & F.), 31c (W. & F.).
hornton Heath—139.
hrapston—176, 202.
hurlstone—136 (Th. & S.).
hurmaston—30 (M. & F.).
hurstaston—78 (Tu. & F.).
ickhill—31n (Th.), 136 (Th.).
idlewell—152.
idworth—224 (M., W. & F.).
idworth Barracks—135.
ilbury Docks—135 (M., W. & F.), 139.
imperley—152 (Tu., Th. & S.).
inley—148 (M., W. & F.).
intagel—49 (F.).
pton—162, 213.
pree—30 (F.).
sbury—175 (M. & Th.), 224 (M. & Th.).
verton—97, 132, 175, 177.
ddington—30 (S.).
dmorden—108n, 129, 153, 227.
olesbury—30.
mbridge—132, 135, 209.
on-y-pandy—132, 136, 139, 162 (Tu. & S.).
nyrefail—132 (W.), 239.
ppaham—97 (Tu. & F.).
rpoint—30, 132.
rquay—49, 132, 136, 175, 224.
rre—132.
rrington—97, 132, 175.
rtland Bay—49.
thes—114, 132, 175.
tterdown—132, 177.
ttington—129 (M., W. & F.).
tton—132 (Tu., Th. & S.), 224 (Tu., Th. & S.).
wcester—176a.
wlaw—30, 175b.
wyn—175.
xanmere—136.
xarden—218 (M., W. & S.).
xhyndyd—136 (F.*).
xscale—213a (*).
xdegar—139, 162.
xeparon—132 (Tu.*), 139, 175 (Tu.*).
xharris—132 (Tu.), 139 (Tu.), 162 (M. & F.).
xherbert—132, 139 (M. & F.), 162 (M. & F.).
xhorky—132, 139 (W. & F.), 162 (Tu. & F.).
xindon—30 (alt. Tu.).
xindon Grange—148 (W.)
xing—209.
xoedyrhiw—132, 139.
xoubridge—49, 224.
xuro—30, 49, 95, 132.
xmble—132 (Tu.).
xmbridge Wells—30, 49, 132, 135.
xmstall—153, 175, 213a.
xrton—223.
xtbury—132 (Tu. & F.).
xford—31n (M.), 136 (M.*), 178a (M.).
xickenham—136, 159, 142.
xyford—201 (Tu. & F.).
xyldesley—152a, 177, 211.
xlorstown—139 (M.).
xnemouth—132.
xne Dock—175b.
xneywydd—162 (W.).
xfield—30.
xfulme—97 (W., S., & *), 177 (M.).
xerslow—31n, 136, 148, 153.
xd'rwood (Notts)—213a (M.).
xhilland—153 (M., W. & F.), 177 (M., W. & F.).
xper Brighton (Cheshire)—177.
xpernull—152a.
xper Pontnewydd—136 (T., T. & S.).
xpingham—136, 202a.
xton-on-Severn—49.
xwell—30 (F.).
xnston—129, 223.

Usk—49, 139.
Uttoxeter—78, 132, 213a.
Uxbridge—30, 175.

Ventnor—49, 175.
Vickerstown—211, 153 (M., W. & F.).
Wadebridge—30, 49.
Wadhurst—132 (S.).
Wainfleet—49, 202a (F.*).
Wakefield—30, 129 (W.), 136, 148, 175, 213a.
Walkden—152a, 223.
Walker—175b.
Walkley—148.
Wallasey—211, 136.
Wallingford—132, 135.
Wallington—135, 142.
Wallsend—132, 148, 175b.
Walsall—132, 136, 162, 175, 213a.
Walsden—129 (W. & F.).
Walsingham—30 (Tu.).
Walton (Liverpool)—211, 136, 139, 177.
Walton-on-Thames—30, 135, 142.
Walton-the-Hill—49 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Walton-on-the-Naze—30 (Tu. & Th.).
Wanstead—142.
Wantage—30, 132 (F.), 135.
Wardle—136 (Th.).
Ware—30, 135.
Wareham—175, 224.
Wargrave—201.
Wark—132 (W.), 175b (W.).
Warkworth—175b.
Wartingham—209 (M. & F.).
Warminster—49, 224.
Warrington—129, 136, 153, 175, 177, 211.
Warsop—176a (W.), 203 (M. & F.).
Warwick—132, 136, 162.
Washford—177 (F.*), 224 (F.*).
Washington—132 (M., Th. & S.).
Washington Station—132 (Tu. & F.).
Watchet—97 (Tu. & F.), 177, 224.
Waterfoot—129, 152a.
Waterhouses—132 (Tu. & S.).
Waterloo (Liverpool)—211, 136, 175a, 177.
Waterlooville—49, 132.
Watford—132, 135, 156, 142.
Watford Junction—135.
Wath-on-Dearne—136, 148.
Watlington—132 (F.).
Watton (Norfolk)—30, 49 (M., W. & S.), 175 (W.).
Waverton—211, 177.
Wealdstone—132, 142.
Wearhead—175b.
Wednesbury—132, 136, 162.
Wedmore—177 (M., W. & F.), 224 (M., W. & F.).
Weedon—49, 176a (S.).
Wellingboro'—49, 136, 176a.
Wellington (Salop)—132, 136, 213a.
Wellington (Somerset)—97, 177.
Wells (Norfolk)—30, 139.
Wells (Somerset)—177, 224.
Welshpool—132, 136.
Welwyn—30 (F.).
Wem—175, 213a.
Wembley—142.
Wendover—209 (Tu. & F.).
Weobley—132.
Werneth—153.
West Auckland—148 (Tu. & S.).
West Bridgford—209.
West Bromwich—132, 162, 213a.
West Cornforth—175b.
West Dulwich—129.
West Drayton—30 (M., Th. & S.).
West Ealing—30.
West Hartlepool—30, 136, 148, 175, 175b, 227.
West Kirby—211, 136, 177.
West Malling—135 (Tu., F. & *).
West Moor—209 (Tu. & F.).
West Mersea—30.
West Southbourne—175, 224.
West Worthing—49, 135.
Westbourne—132, 175, 224.
Westbury (Wilts)—49, 224.
Westbury-on-Trym—177, 209, 224.
Westcliff-on-Sea—30, 49, 135, 139, 142.
Westcott—49 (F.).
Westerham—135.
Westgate-on-Sea—132, 135.
Westhoughton—152a, 177.

Weston-super-Mare—49, 97, 136, 139, 177, 224.
Wetherby—136, 175.
Weybridge—30, 135, 139.
Weymouth—49, 132, 177, 224.
Whaley Bridge—152a.
Whalley—211b (Tu. & F.), 152a (Tu. & F.).
Wheathampstead—30 (F.).
Wheatley Hill—30 (alt. Tu.).
Whetstone—30, 142.
Whitby—30, 148, 175, 227.
Whitchurch—49 (M. & F.), 135 (Tu. & Th.).
Whitchurch (Glam.)—139.
Whitchurch (Salop)—132, 153, 175, 213a.
Whitefield—129.
Whitehaven—29a (H.O.), 60, 148, 177.
Whitewell Bottom—129 (M., W. & F.), 152a (M., W. & F.).
Whitland—132, 175 (Tu. & F.).
Whitley Bay—30, 152, 148.
Whitstable—49, 135.
Whittington Moor—78 (Th.).
Whittlesea—30, 175 (M., W. & F.).
Whittle-le-Woods—223 (Tu. & F.)
Whitwell—198 (M. & F.).
Whitwick—136 (daily ex. S.), 178a (daily ex. S.).
Whitworth—153, 211.
Whyteleafe—134.
Wibsey—37a.
Wickford—30 (M.)
Wickham—106 (Tu. & F.).
Wickham Market—30 (F.), 49 (F.).
Widnes—129, 177.
Wigan—152a, 153, 177, 211, 223.
Wigton—29a, 59, 148.
Willaston—213a (S.).
Willenhall—132, 162.
Willington—175b, 148 (M. & S.).
Willington Quay—148 (M. & F.).
Willton—177, 224.
Wilmslow—153, 211.
Wilsden—213a.
Wilton—224 (M. & Th.).
Wimborne—175, 224.
Wincanton—177, 224.
Winchcomb—49, 132.
Winchester—49, 135, 209.
Windermere—211b, 153.
Windsor—30, 135, 187.
Wingate—30 (Tu.), 148 (Tu. & F.).
Wingham—49 (Tu. & F.).
Wingrove—175b.
Winkleigh—132 (M. & F.).
Winsford (Cheshire)—177, 211.
Winsford (Somerset)—175 (Aug. 20).
Winslow—132.
Winster—223 (F.).
Winterton—148 (W.).
Winton—175, 224.
Wirksworth—49, 78.
Wisbech—30, 49, 175.
Witham—30, 49.
Witheridge—97 (W. & F.), 175 (*).
Withernsea—148 (Tu. & F.).
Withington—152a, 211.
Withy Grove—129, 152a, 153.
Witney (Oxon)—99a, 162.
Witton—136.
Wiveliscombe—177, 224.
Wobaston—49 (M. & F.), 135 (F.).
Woburn Sands—30 (M. & F.), 135 (F.).
Woking—30, 49, 135, 142.
Wokingham—135, 201.
Wollaston—176a (F.).
Wolsingham—175b, 148 (T., T. & F.).
Wolstanton—153 (M. & F.), 213a (M. & F.).
Wolverhampton—132, 136, 162, 175, 213a.
Wolverton—30 (M.), 132 (Tu. & S.).
Wombwell—209, 213a.
Woodbridge—30, 49.
Woodburn—132 (F.), 175b (Th.).
Woodford—142, 148, 177.
Woodford Halse—99 (Tu.).
Woodhall Spa—49 (M., Tu., Th. & F.), 202a (Tu. & F.).
Woodhouse—148.
Woodhouse Eaves—176 (F.), 177 (W. & F.).
Woodley—211.
Woodstock—99.
Woodville—132 (Tu. & F.), 136 (Tu. & F.).
Wookacombe—97 (Th.).
Woolacombe Bay—132 (Th.).

Wooler—40, 175B.
Woolaston—49, 132, 224.
Woolton—211.
Woolwich—49, 135, 136, 139.
Wootton Bassett—49, 224.
Worcester—49, 132, 136, 162, 175, 213A.
Worcester Park—49 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Wordsley—136.
Workington—29A, 60, 136, 148.
Worksop—311, 148, 178A, 198, 213A, 227.
Worle—49 (*Tu. & F.*), 97 (*M. & F.*), 177 (*M. & F.*).
Worthing—30, 49, 95, 132, 135.
Wotton-under-Edge—132, 175.
Wrapby—131A(*).
Wrekenton—175B (*M., Th. & S.*).
Wrenbury (Cheshire), 213A (*S.*).
Wrentham—30 (*M., W., F. & S.*)
Wrexham—211, 132, 156, 175, 177.
Wrington—177 (*Tu. & F.*), 224 (*M., W. & F.*).
Wrotham—135 (*F.*).
Wyke—108.
Wylam—30 (*M., W. & S.*).
Wymondham—30, 139.
Wyvenhoe—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 177 (*W. & S.*).
Yarm—175 (*F.*).
Yarmouth (Norfolk)—30, 49, 139, 178.
Yarmouth (I. of W.)—224.
Yate—175 (2, 4, & 5 *Tu.*), 209 (*Tu. & F.*).
Yatton—177 (*M.*), 224 (*M. & F.*).
Yeadon—213A.
Yealmpton—114 (*).
Yeovil—49, 177, 224.
Ynysddu—139.
Ynysybwl—139 (*W.*).
York—30, 31C, 136, 148, 175, 209, 213A, 227.
York Town (Surrey)—201.
Yoxford—30 (*M. & F.*).
Ystalyfera—49, 139, 162.
Ystradgynlais—139, 162 (*F.*), 213A (*M.*).
Ystrad-Mynach—132, 139.

Scottish Banks.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 314–318. (H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Aberchirder—176.
Aberdeen—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176 (*H.O.*), 193, 210.
Aberfeldy—26, 68, 210.
Aberlour—176, 210.
Abington—68.
Aboyne—176.
Airdrie—26, 40, 60, 173, 193.
Alexandria—26, 40, 60.
Alford—176.
Alloa—40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 210.
Almess—68.
Alva—210.
Alyth—176, 193.
Annan—26, 40, 63, 193.
Anstruther—60, 68, 173.
Arbroath—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Ardgay—26.
Ardrishaig—60, 210.
Ardrossan—26, 60, 193 210.
Armadale (Linlithgowshire)—68.
Auchinblae—176.
Auchinlech—60.
Auchnagatt—176.
Auchterarder—26, 210.
Auchtermuchty—26, 210.
Avoch—26.
Ayr—26, 40, 60, 63, 155, 173, 176, 193, 210.
Ayton—68, 193.
Baillieston—60.
Balfron—40.
Ballachulish—193.
Ballantrae—68.
Ballater—176, 210.
Banchory—176, 210.
Banff—68, 173, 176, 210.
Barrhead—26, 173, 210.
Barrhill—210.
Bathgate—173, 193, 210.
Beauly—26, 68.
Beith—60, 68, 210.
Bellshill—26, 60 68.
Bervie—176.
Berwick-on-Tweed—40, 68, 173.
Biggar—68, 173, 193.
Bishopbriggs (Glasgow)—68.
Blackford—26.
Blair Athole—210.
Blairgowrie—26, 68, 176, 193, 210.
Blantyre—60, 68.
Bonar Bridge—26.
Bo'ness—26, 60, 193, 210.
Bonhill—68.
Bonnybridge—68.
Bonnyrigg—68.
Bothwell—60.
Bowmore—193.
Braemar—210.
Brechin—40, 60, 173, 193, 210.
Bridgend—173.
Bridge of Allan—176, 210.
Bridge of Weir—60.
Broadford—26.
Brora—176.
Broughty Ferry—176, 193.
Broxburn—40.
Buchlyvie—26.
Buckhaven—193.
Buckie—26, 176, 210.
Burghead—26.
Burnbank—60.
Burntisland—68, 173.
Cullander—26, 68.
Cambuslang—68, 155, 173.
Cameton—60.
Campbeltown—26, 60,68, 193, 210.
Campsie—193.
Candenden—193.
Carluke—40, 173.
Carnoustie—26, 173, 176.
Carnwath—68.
Castle Douglas—26, 40, 60, 173, 210.
Castletown—68, 176.
Cathcart—60, 193.
Catrine—193.
Cellardyke—173.
Chirnside—68.
Clydebank—60, 173, 210.
Coatbridge—26, 40, 60, 68, 155, 173, 193, 210.
Cockenzie—193.
Coltingham—193.
Coldstream—26, 40.
Colinsburgh—68.
Comrie—68.
Corstorphine—26.
Coupar Angus—26, 173, 210.
Cowdenbeath—60, 68, 173, 193.
Craigellachie—176.
Crail—68.
Crieff—26, 40, 60, 68, 176, 210.
Cromarty—26, 68.
Cruden Bay—176.
Cullen—176, 210.
Cults—176.
Cumbernauld—193.
Cumnestown—176.
Cumnock—26, 60, 193.
Cupar—40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Dalbeattie—60, 68, 210.
Dalkeith—60, 68, 173, 193.
Dalmellington—193.
Dalmuir—193.
Dalry (Ayrshire)—40, 60, 173.
Dalry (Kirkcudbrightshire)—210.
Dalvel—60, 210.
Denny—26, 60.
Dingwall—26, 68, 173, 176.
Dollar—60.
Dornie—68.
Dornoch—26, 176.
Douglas (Lanark)—68.
Drumnadrochit—210.
Drymen—193.
Dufftown—68, 176.
Dumbarton—26, 40, 60, 68, 210.
Dumfries—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 210.
Dunbar—26 40 68
Dunblane—68, 210.
Dundee—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 210
Dunfermline—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 210.
Dunkeld—26, 210.
Dunlop—60 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Dunning—210.
Dunoon—40, 60, 210.
Duns—26, 40, 193.
Durno (Pitcaple)—176.
Dysart—26.
Eaglesham—60 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Earlston—68.
East Kilbride—60.
East Linton—173.
Ecclefechan—193.
Echt—176.
Edinburgh—26 (*H.O.*), 40 (*H.O.* 60, 68 (*H.O.*), 73,155, 173 (*H.O.*), 176, 193 (*H.O.*), 210 (*H.O.*).
Edzell—210.
Elgin—26, 40, 68, 176, 193, 210.
Elie—60, 173.
Ellon—176, 210.
Errol—210.
Eskbank—26.
Eyemouth—68, 193.
Fairlie—193 (*F.*).
Falkirk—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Falkland—40.
Fauldhouse—173.
Fettercairn—176.
Fife-Keith—176.
Fochabers—176, 210.
Forfar—26, 40, 68, 173, 193, 210.
Forres—26, 40, 173, 176, 193.
Fortrose—26.
Fort Augustus—26.
Fort William—26, 40, 173.
Fraserburgh—26, 176, 210.
Fraserburgh—40 (*W.*).
Frieckheim—176.
Fyvie—176.
Gairloch—26.
Galashiels—26, 40, 68, 173, 193.
Galston—40, 210.
Gardenstown—68, 176.
Garmiston—60.
Garmouth—26.
Gatehouse—26, 210.
Giffnock—60 (*M., W. & F.*).
Girvan—40, 68, 173, 193, 210.
Glamis—193.
Glasgow—5, 26, 40, 60 (*H.O.*), 68, 73, 95, 155 (*H.O.*), 173, 176, 193, 210 (*H.O.*).
Glencraig—210 (*M., W. & S.*).
Glenlivet—176.
Glenluce—173.
Glen-Urquhart—26.
Golspie—40, 176.
Gourock—173, 210.
Govan—26, 68, 173, 193, 210.
Grantown—68.
Grangemouth—26, 40, 68, 193.
Granton—193.
Grantown-on-Spey—26, 173, 193.
Greenlaw—193.
Greenock—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 210
Haddington—26, 40, 68, 193.
Halkirk—26.
Hamilton—26, 40, 60, 68, 155, 173, 193, 210.
Hatton—176.
Hawick—26, 40, 68, 173, 193.
Helensburgh—26, 60, 173, 210.
Helmsdale—40.
Holytown—60.
Hopeman—26, 176.

atly—176, 193, 210.
allan—60.
erleithen—26.
k—68, 176.
rary—26, 173, 210.
rgordon—68, 176.
rkcaithing—60.
rmess—20, 40, 68, 173, 176, 193, 210.
rnarie—176, 210.
rie—40, 60, 193, 210.
rugh—26, 40, 68, 173, 193.
rstone—60, 155, 173, 193, 210.
tipper Green—68.
th—68, 176, 210.
to—26, 40, 68, 173.
ty—193.
anny—176.
archeu—60.
arnie—60.
arnmuny—176.
ath—26, 210.
balcolm—193.
barnock—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 210.
ath—173, 193.
atwinning—60, 68.
earnline—210.
ghorn—40 (*Tu. & F.*).
gussie—26, 40.
ross—40, 60, 193.
tove—176.
kaldy—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 210.
kcudbright—26, 68, 173.
kintilloch—60, 173, 193.
krall—26, 68, 173, 210.
rsemuir—26, 40, 173, 210.
le—68.
le of Lochalsh—26.
lybank—210.
rg—26.
nlash—26.
nark—40, 60, 68, 193.
nghotm—40, 173.
nbert—60.
no—173.
rgs—40, 192, 210.
rkhall—155, 193, 210.
rneale—26.
nder—26.
rrencekirk—176.
th—26, 40, 60, 68, 172, 193, 210.
th Walk—26, 173, 193, 210.
zie—68.
wick—68, 176, 210.
lie—210.
mahagon—40, 193.
nen—40, 68, 173, 193 ;
hithgow 40, 68.
nhead—40.
hbroisdale—68.
hearron 26.
hee—176, 193.
hgelly—68, 210.
hgilshead 60 210.
hmuben 173.
hmaddy—26.
hwinnock—173.
kerbie—26, 60, 68, 193.
ngside—176.
nmay—176.

Lossiemouth—26.
Lumphanan—176.
Lybster—68, 176.
Macduff—176, 210.
Mallaig—26.
Markinch—68, 193.
Maryhill—193.
Maudsline—68.
Maud—176.
Maxwelltown—60.
Maybole—68, 193, 210
Mearns—210.
Meigle—193.
Melrose—40, 68, 193.
Methil—68, 155, 193.
Methlick—176.
Midcalder—60.
Millport—210.
Milnathort—60.
Milngavie—26.
Mintlaw—176.
Moffat—26, 40, 210.
Monaiwe—210.
Monifieth—193.
Montrose—26, 40, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Motherwell—26, 40, 60, 68, 155, 173, 193, 210.
Muir of Ord—26, 68.
Muirkirk—60.
Muirdorky—193.
Musselburgh—68, 173, 193.
Nairn—26, 40, 173, 176, 193.
Neilston—60.
New Aberdour—210 (*M. & F.*).
Newburgh (Aberdeen)—176.
Newburgh (Fife)—68, 176.
Newcastleton—40.
New Cumnock—26.
New Deer—176.
New Galloway—60.
Newhaven (Edin.)—193.
Newmains—60.
Newmill—176.
Newmilns—60, 193.
New Pitsligo—210
Newport—60.
Newtonmore—40 (*F.*).
Newton-Stewart—40, 60, 68, 173.
Newtown St. Boswell's—40, 193.
North Berwick—40, 60.
Oban—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Old Deer—176.
Old Kilpatrick—60.
Old Meldrum—176.
Paisley—26, 40, 60, 68, 155, 173, 176, 193, 210.
Partick—26, 60, 68, 155, 173, 193, 210.
Pathhead—68, 173.
Peebles—26, 40, 68.
Penicuik—60.
Perth—26, 40, 60, 68, 155, 173, 176, 193, 210.
Peterhead—60, 68, 176, 210.
Pittochrie—26, 68, 210.
Pittenweem—60, 173.
Polloksbaws—60, 68, 210.
Port Ellen—193.
Port Glasgow—26, 60, 155, 193, 210.
Port William—40.
Portobello—60, 68, 173, 193.
Portpatrick—40 (*M. & Th.*), 193.
Portree—26, 173, 176.

Portsoy—176, 210.
Prestonpans—68, 193.
Prestwick—60.
Renfrew—40, 60, 155, 193, 210.
Renton—60 (*ex. S.*).
Rhynie—176.
Roseheartty—210.
Rothes—26, 176.
Rothesay—26, 60, 193.
Rothie-Norman—176.
Rutherglen—60, 68, 173.
St. Andrews—26, 40, 60, 68, 193.
St. Boswells—40 (*Tu. & F.*).
St. Margaret's Hope—210.
St. Monance—60, 173.
Saltcoats—26, 193.
Sanquhar—40, 193.
Sauchen—176.
Scalloway—210.
Scotstoun—26.
Selkirk—40, 68, 173.
Shettleston—193, 210.
Shotts—68.
Skelmorlie—60.
Slamannan—26.
South Queensferry—60.
Stenhousemuir—60.
Stewenton—60.
Stewarton—60, 193, 210.
Stirling—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 210.
Stonehaven—26, 176.
Stonehouse—155, 210.
Stornoway—26, 40, 173.
Strachur—210 (*Th.*).
Stranraer—40, 60, 68, 173, 192, 210.
Strathaven—26, 193, 210.
Strathdon—176.
Strichen—176.
Stromness—68, 173, 210.
Strone—60 (*W.*).
Tain—26, 40, 68, 176.
Tarbert—60, 210.
Tarland—176, 210.
Tarves—176.
Tayport—176.
Thornhill—40, 210.
Thornton—210 (*M.C.*).
Thurso—26, 40, 68, 173, 176.
Tighnabruaich—193.
Tillicoultry—60, 210.
Tobermory—60, 176.
Tollcross—173, 210.
Tomintoul—176.
Torphins—176.
Tranent—60, 193.
Troon—40, 210.
Turriff—68, 176, 210.
Uddingston—26, 40.
Udny—176.
Ullapool—173.
Wemyss Bay—60.
West Calder—68.
West Kilbride—60, 68.
West Linton—26.
Wishaven—60, 68, 155, 173, 193.
Yoker—68.

Irish Banks.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 314–318. (H.O.) signifies Head Office ; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Aboyfeale—168, 183 (*M.**).
Aboyleix—115.
Analong—32 (*Tu.*).
Arlin—22, 206.
Asdara—206 (*Tu.**).
Aslee—115, 206.
Ballaglass—178 (*W.*).
Ballon—22A.
Banagh—22A, 32, 115, 178, 183, 206.
Banony—178 (*W.**).
Bana—206.
Banboy—206.
Bandon—168 (*alt. W.*).
Banteagne—168 (*).
Athlone—22A, 168, 183.
Athy—115, 168.
Augher—206 (*Tu.*).
Aughnacloy—206.
Bagnalstown—22A, 168.
Baileborough—178, 206 (*M.*).
Balbriggan—178.
Balla—22A (*), 168 (*alt. Tu. **).
Ballaghaderin—115.
Ballaghaderreen—168.
Ballina—22A, 168, 183, 206.
Ballinagh—206 (*S.**).
Ballinakiel—115 (*).
Ballinamore—178.
Ballinasloe—22A, 115 (*), 168, 183 (*).
Ballindine—168 (*).
Ballineen—165 (*).
Ballingarry—168 (*W.*), 183 (*W.**).
Ballinlough—206 (*).
Ballinrobe—22A, 206.
Ballintogher—183 (*).
Ballintra—206 (*).
Ballivor—206 (*Apl. & Oct.*).
Balls Bridge—22A (*).
Ballybay—22A, 32 (*Tu. & S.*), 178, 206 (*S.*).
Ballyboley—115, 178.
Ballycarry—178 (*M. & Th.*).
Ballycastle—178, 206 (*Tu.*).
Ballycastle (co. Mayo)—206.
Ballyclare—178.

Ballyconnell—21A, (*F.**), 206.
Ballydehob—183 (*Th.*).
Ballyfarnon—178 (*Tu.**)
Ballyjar—21A (*M.* & *Th.**), 168 (*M.**).
Ballygawley—206 (*F.*).
Ballyhaunis—206.
Ballyjamesduff—178 (*Tu.**), 206.
Ballylanders—21A (1 & 3 *Th.**)
Ballylongford—168 (*alt. Th.*).
Ballymahon—168.
Ballymena—21A, 32, 178, 183, 206.
Ballymoney—21A (*Th.**), 32, 206.
Ballymore—168 (*).
Ballymore Eustace—165 (*Tu.**).
Ballymote—115 (*Th.*), 206.
Ballynacarry—206 (*and* 4*th W.**)
Ballynahinch—178.
Ballynure—178 (*Th.*).
Ballyporeen—183 (*).
Ballyshannon—32, 183.
Ballysonrney—165 (*).
Balmoral—178 (*during Shows*).
Ballinglass—168.
Banagher—21A.
Banbridge—178, 183, 206.
Bandon—21A, 165, 183.
Bangor—32.
Bantry—165, 183.
Bawnboy—206 (*M.*).
Belfast—21A, 32 (*H.O.*), 73, 168, 170 (*H.O.* 183) 206 (*H.O.*).
Belleek—183 (*).
Belturbet—21A, 206.
Bergh—178 (*W.*).
Birr—115, 163, 183.
Blacklion—206 (*S.**).
Blackrock—206.
Blessington—205 (*).
Boardmills—32 (*S.*).
Borris—21A (*F.**).
Borrisokane—165.
Borrisoleigh—165 (*alt. W.*).
Boyle—21A, 168.
Bray—115, 178.
Bridgetown—183 (*).
Brookeagh—178 (*)
Brookeborough—206 (*Tu.*).
Brosna—168 (*and. Wed.**).
Bruff—165, 168.
Bruree—168 (*Th.*).
Buncrana—32 (*Tu.* & *F.*), 115 (*Tu.*)
Bundoran—32 (*W.*), 183 (*Tu.**).
Bushmills—32.
Buttevant—165, 168 (*M.* & *F.**).
Cahir—21A (*F.**), 168.
Cahirciveen—165, 168.
Caledon—32 (*S.*).
Callan—21A, 165.
Camlough—21A (*).
Cappamore—165 (*Th.**).
Cappawhite—165 (*F.**).
Cappoquin—165 (*M.* & *Th.**), 168 (*M.**).
Carlow—21A, 163, 183.
Carndonagh—178.
Carnew—21A (*Tu.**).
Carnlough—32 (*F.*).
Carrick—206 (*).
Carrickfergus—178.
Carrickmacross—168, 206.
Carrick-on-Shannon—178, 183.
Carrick-on-Suir—168, 183.
Carrigallen—206 (*M.*).
Carrigart—178 (*W.*).
Cashel—165, 168.
Castlebar—21A, 168.
Castleblayney—206 (*F.*).
Castleblayney—21A, 32.
Castlecomer—21A (*M.**), 168.
Castlederg—115 (*F.*), 206.
Castledermot—183 (*and* 4*th F.**).
Castleisland—206 (*M.*).
Castlepollard—165 (*W.*), 206.
Castlerea—168, 206.
Castlerock—178 (*W.*).
Castletown Bere—165.
Castletownroche—165 (*Tu.**).
Castletown Geoghegan—206 (*).
Castlewellan—178.
Cavan—21A, 115, 183, 206.
Celbridge—206.
Charlestown—115 (*W.* or *Th.*).
Charleville—21A, 165, 168.
Clara—115 (*W.*), 206 (*W.**).
Claremorris—168.
Claudy—178.
Clifden—168.
Clogh—183 (*).
Clogheen—183.
Clogher—206 (*Tu.* & *S.*).
Clonakilty—21A, 165, 168.
Clones—21A, 178, 206.
Clonmany—178 (*Tu.*).
Clonmel—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Clonmellon—206 (*Tu.**).
Cloughjordan—165 (*Th.**)
Cloughmills—32 (*W.**).
Cloyne—165 (*Th.**).
Coalisland—168 (*last Tu.**).
Coleraine—21A, 32, 178, 183, 206.
Collinstown—206 (*).
Collooney—183 (*), 206 (*).
Comber—178.
Connor and Kells—32 (*1st F.*).
Cookstown—32, 115, 206.
Cootehill—206.
Cootehill—183, 206.
Cork—21A, 115, 165 (*H.O.*), 168, 183, 206.
Creeslough—32 (*).
Croghan—183 (*).
Croom—165 (*Tu.* & *F.**).
Crossdoney—206 (*).
Crossgar—32 (*Tu.*).
Crosshaven—206 (*).
Crossmaglen—32, 115 (*F.* & *S.*).
Crossmolina—21A (*).
Crumlin—206 (*W.**).
Curragh Camp—168 (*Tu., Th.* & *S.*).
Cushendall—178.
Dalkey—206.
Delvin—206 (*F.**).
Derrybeg—178 (*).
Derrygonnelly—32 (*W.**).
Dingle—168.
Donaghadee—206.
Donegal—32, 206.
Donemana—206 (*).
Doneraile—168.
Doon—183 (*alt. M.*).
Downpatrick—178, 206.
Dowra—178 (*Th.**).
Draperstown—206 (*W.**).
Drimoleague—21A (*Tu.**).
Drogheda—21A, 32, 115, 165, 183.
Dromahair—206 (*).
Dromara—178 (*).
Dromore—178, 206.
Druncollogher—165.
Drumkeeran—206 (*).
Drumlish—206 (*).
Drumquin—178 (*Th.*).
Dunmanbridge—178.
Dublin—21A (*H.O.*), 32, 36, 73, 95, 115 (*H.O.*), 165, 168, 178, 183, 195(*H.O.*),206.
Duleek—183 (*).
Dundalk—21A, 32, 115, 168, 206.
Dundrum—178 (*Tu.*).
Dunfanaghy—32.
Dungannon—32, 183.
Dungarvan—165, 168, 183.
Dungiven—178.
Dungloe—178.
Dunkinezly—206 (*Th.**).
Dunlavin—165, 206 (*W.**).
Dunleer—115 (*Th.*), 206 (*).
Dunmanway—21A, 165.
Dunmore—21A (*Th.**), 168.
Dunshaughlin—206.
Durrow—115 (*F.**).
Enisky—206 (*W.*).
Edenderry—115, 206.
Edermey—178 (*Th.*).
Edgeworthstown—168 (*), 206 (*Tu.**).
Elphin—178.
Emly—165 (*Th.**).
Enfield—115 (*), 206 (*).
Ennis—21A, 168, 183.
Enniscorthy—21A, 168, 183, 206 (*Th.**).
Enniskerry—178 (*W.*).
Enniskillen—32, 183, 206.
Ennistymon—165, 168.
Kilcarragh—32 (*).
Fermanagh—206 (*Mar., Apr., Sept.* & *Oct.**).
Ferbane—206 (*Th.**).
Fermoy—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Fethard—165, 183 (*Th.**).
Fintona—115, 178, 206 (*F.**).
Fivemiletown—178.
Foynes—165 (*alt. F.*), 183 (*F.*).
Frankford—115 (*), 206 (*).
Frenchpark—206 (*alt. Th.**).
Freshford—206.
Gabbally—165 (*).
Galway—21A, 168, 183.
Garvagh—206.
Gilford—32 (*F.**), 178 (*F.*).
Glasslough—32 (*).
Glenarm—32 (*Tu.* & *F.**).
Glenmaddy—206 (*W.**).
Glenties—206.
Glin—165 (*Tu.**).
Goresbridge—21A (*).
Gorey—21A, 168.
Gort—168.
Gortin—206 (*W.*).
Graigue-na-Managh—168.
Granard—115, 206.
Grange—206 (*).
Greystones—115 (*Tu., also F. June-July, Aug., Sept.*), 178 (*Tu.* & *F.* 1 *June-1Nov.*; *F.* 1 *Nov.-*1 *June*)
Garleen—115 (*).
Hacketstown—165 (*Th.**), 168 (*Th.**).
Headford—168.
Hillsborough—178.
Holywood—178.
Hospital—165.
Irvinestown—178.
Johnstown—165 (*F.*), 168 (*F.**).
Johnstownbridge—206 (*).
Kanturk—168, 183.
Kendy—178.
Kells—115, 168.
Kenmare—165.
Kesh—178 (*Tu.**).
Kilbeggan—21A.
Kilcar—206 (*).
Kilcock—206 (*).
Kilcullen—115 (*S.*).
Kildare—115.
Kildorrery—168 (*).
Kildysart—165.
Kilfenora—168 (*).
Kilfinane—165.
Kilkee—183 (*Tu.**).
Kilkee—32.
Kilkelly—115 (*M.*).
Kilkenny—21A, 115, 168, 183, 206.
Kilkerrin—206 (*).
Killala—206 (*S.*).
Killaloe—183.
Killarney—165, 168.
Killenaule—165 (*W.**).
Killeshandra—206 (*W.**).
Killinchy—32 (*Th.*)
Killorglin—168.
Killough—178 (*W.*).
Killucan—115 (*Tu.*), 206 (*Tu.**).
Killybegs—206.
Killylea—21A (*), 183 (*).
Killyleagh—206 (*F.*).
Kilmacrenan—32 (*).
Kilmacthomas—183 (*Th.* *), 206 (*Th.**).
Kilmallock—165, 168.
Kilmihill—183 (*).
Kilmaleck—206 (*Th.*).
Kilrea—178.
Kilrush—168, 183.
Kiltimagh—115.
Kiltyclogher—206 (*).
Kingscourt—115, 178.
Kingstown—32, 168, 196, 206.
Kinlough—183 (*).
Kinnegad—115 (*).
Kinsale—165, 183.
Kinvarabbin—32 (*Tu.**), 206 (*Tu., ext.* 28th).
Knockcroghery—168 (*).
Knocknagree—165 (*).
Larne—32, 178, 206.
Letrim—183 (*).
Letterkenny—32, 115, 206.
Limavady—32, 178.
Lisnevek—21A, 165, 168, 183, 206.
Lisbellaw—206 (*W.*).
Lisburn—178, 206.
Liscarroll—165 (*M.**).

Idoonvarna—168 (*Th. July, Aug., Sept.*).
Imore—165, 168.
Inaskea—218 (*S.**), 206.
Inowel—218, 168, 283.
Indonderry—218, 32, 115, 178, 183, 206.
Inford—218, 168, 206.
Ingwood—206 (*).
Inghrea—115, 168.
Inisburgh—218 (*M.**), 206.
Inth—32 (*).
Irgan—32, 178, 206.
Icroom—165, 168.
Ighara—168.
Igherafelt—32, 178.
Idalride—178 (*W.*).
Idalon—218, 168, 183.
Inorhamilton—206.
Arkethill—32 (*F.*).
Arryborough—218, 165.
Armooth—165 (*Tu.**), 206 (*W.**).
Ardleton—218, 165, 168.
Ardford—178 (*F.**).
Ardstreet—168.
Arltown Malbay—168.
Arlshelstown—218, 165, 168.
Arlsle—168.
Arhill—115, 178.
Arnaghan—32, 115, 183, 206.
Arnasteveran—115.
Arneymore—32 (*F.**).
Arnlostown—196 (*M.*, *W.* & *S.*).
Arnsbrie—178 (*F.**).
Arntbellew—218.
Arntcharles—206 (*).
Arntmellick—218, 168.
Arntrath—165.
Arrille—32.
Arry—218 (*), 206 (*F.*).
Arylough—218 (*).
Arlagh—178 (*F.*).
Arlingar—218, 115, 168, 206.
Arlinaval—168 (*).
Aste—115, 165, 206.
Arvan—218, 32, 115.
Arnagh—115, 168, 283.
Arwbliss—32 (*W.**).
Arwbridge—115, 168.
Arwcastle West 183.
Arwcastle (co. Limerick)—168.
Arwcastle (co. Down)—178 (*M.*, *W.* & *F.* 1 June-1 Oct., *W.* & *F.* 1 Oct.-1 June).
Arwmarket—165.
Arwport—218 (*Tu.**), 206 (*Tu.**).
Arwport (co. Tipperary)—165 (*Tu.**).
Arw Ross—218, 165, 168.
Arwry—218, 32, 178, 183.
Arwtownards—32, 206.
Arwtown Barry—168.
Arwtownbutler—178 (*M.*).
Arwtownhamilton—206 (*S.*).
Arwtown-Stewart—178.
Arbber—115 (*).
O'Brien's Bridge—183 (*).
Idcastle—115, 178.
Imagh—218, 183, 206.
Ughterara—218 (*Th.**)
Park—178 (*).
Pettigo—32 (*M.* & *F.**).
Philipstown—115 (*).
Plumbridge—206 (*).
Pomeroy—206 (*Tu.*).
Portadown—218, 32, 206.
Portaferry—32.
Portarlington—168.
Portglenone—178 (*Tu.*).
Portrush—32.
Portstewart—32 (*Tu.* & *F.*), 178 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Portumna—115.
Poyntzpass—218 (*), 32 (*).
Queenstown—218.
Ramelton—178.
Randalstown—178.
Ranelagh—206.
Raphoe—178.
Rathangan—115 (*M.*), 206 (*M.*)
Rathdowney—165.
Rathdrum—115 (*Th.*).
Rathfriland—32, 115.
Rathkeale—165, 168.
Rathmines—196.
Rathmolyon—206 (*).
Rathmullen—32 (*Th.*).
Rathvilly, 165 (*Tu.**).
Ratoath—206 (*).
Rochhill—218 (*).
Rosenallis—206 (*).
Rock—115 (*).
Rooskey—178 (*W.**).
Roscommon—218, 168.
Rosrea—218, 168.
Rosscarbery—218 (*W.**).
Rush—178 (*F.*).
St. Johnston—178 (*F.*).
Saintfield—32.
Scarff—168.
Schull—183 (*Th.*).
Shanagolden—183 (*F.*).
Shercock—178 (*W.* & *F.*).
Shillelagh—168 (*W.**).
Sixmilecross—178 (*M.**).
Skerries—178.
Skibbereen—218, 165, 183.
Skryne—32 (* Oct.).
Slane—115 (*), 206 (*).
Sligo—218, 32, 115, 183, 206.
Stewartstown—115 (*W.*), 206 (*W.* & *F.*).
Strabane—32, 115, 178 (*Tu.* & *W.**), 183, 206.
Straid—165 (*S.**).
Stranorlar—115 (*), 178 (*).
Strokestown—168, 178.
Summerhill—206 (*last F., exep. April, June, Sept., & Nov.**).
Swanlinbar—206 (*S.**).
Swinford—115, 183.
Swords 178 (*W.**).
Taghmon—183 (*), 206 (*).
Tallow—165.
Tandragee—32.
Tarbert—165.
Templenoure—168, 183.
Tempo—206 (*).
Thomastown—115.
Thurles—218, 165, 168.
Timoleague—168.
Tinahely—168 (*W.**).
Tipperary—218, 165, 168, 183.
Toome Bridge—178 (*Tu.*).
Trales—218, 165, 168, 183.
Tramore—183 (*W.*).
Trillick—206 (*S.**).
Trim—218 (*S.**), 206.
Tuam—218, 168, 206.
Tubbercurry—32 (*M.**), 115.
Tulla—168 (*Tu.* & *Th.**).
Tullamore—218, 115, 206.
Tullinadaly—206 (*).
Tullow—165, 168.
Tyrlyford—165 (*F.**), 168 (*F.** *Tipperary* 178.
Warrenpoint—32 (*F.*), 183 (*F.*).
Waterford—218, 165, 168, 183, 206.
Waterville—168 (*Tu.**).
Westport—218, 206.
Wexford—218, 168, 183, 206.
Whitehead—178.
Wicklow—115, 168.
Woodford—115 (*M.*).
Youghal—218, 183.

Colonial and Foreign Banks, with their London Agents.

* *The numbers given in the following List refer to the List of Banking Offices in London on pages 314-318, and indicate that a branch is in operation at the place named. Head Offices being designated (H.O.). Where there is no London Office the name of the bank is given, followed by the reference number of the London Agent of the bank in square brackets, thus* [ ].

Aalesund — Aaelsund Kredithank [118].
Abbeville—71, 77; Monchaux & Bignon [78].
Abbotsford—23, 269.
Aberdeen (Cape) - 203.
Abidjean—14.
Acera—14, 27.
Ada-Bazar—117.
Adalia—117.
Adana—117.
Adelaide (Cape)—173A, 203.
Adelaide (S. Aus.)—12 (*H.O.*), 16, 23, 70, 93, 147, 169, 208.
Adelong—23.
Aden—171.
Adolfo Alsina—13A.
Adrianople—117.
Afium-Karahisser—117.
Agen—71, 77, 202; Bank of France.
Agra—Bank of Bengal [75].
Aguas Calientes 145.
Ahmedabad Bank of Bombay [75].
Aidin—117.
Ailleuillers—202.
Ajutub—117.
Aix-en-Provence (*Bouches-du-Rhône*)—71, 77, 202.
Aix-la-Chapelle — Anchener Dis. Co. [184].
Aix-les-Bains—71, 77.
Ajaccio—J. Bozzo Costa [196].
Akaroa—24.
Ak-Chehir—117.
Akkus—195.
Akola—Bank of Bombay [75].
Akyab—Bank of Bengal [75].
Alais—71, 77, 202.
Albany (*W. Aust.*)—169, 208, 220
Albany (*N. Y.*)—State Nat. Bk. [45].
Alberni—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Albert Park—93.
Alberton 47.
Albi—71, 77, 202.
Albion Park (*N.S. W.*)—93.
Albion (*Queens.*)—184.
Albury—23, 26, 23, 69, 70, 208.
Aldinga—12.
Alencon—77, 202.
Aleppo—117.
Alexander—18.
Alexandra (*N.Z.*)—24, 172.
Alexandra (*Vic.*)—169, 208.
Alexandria (*Cape*)—203.
Alexandria—9, 17, 20, 72, 73, 77, 117, 119, 170A.
Alexandria (*Ont.*)—Bank of Ottawa [177]; Union Bank of Canada [177].
Alexandria (*Govt. Chersons*—195
Alexandrowsk—195.
Algiers—77.
Alicante.—Carey & Co.
Alice—203.
Alice Springs (*North*)—15, 203.
Allahabad — Allahabad Bank [209]; Bank of Bengal [75].
Allendale—169.
Alliston (*Ont.*)—22.
Alloa—13, 69, 184.
Almonte (*Ont.*)—22; Bank of Nova Scotia [193].
Alphington—70.
Alstonville—69.
Altona—83.
Altona (*Man.*)—22.
Alma—147.
Alnwinton—Molson's Bank [177].
Amberley—23.
Amerafoort—173A.
Amherst—22, 47; Bank of Nova Scotia [193]; Royal Bank of Canada [26].
Amherstburg—Imp. Bk. of Canada [133].
Amiens—72, 77, 202.
Amoy—112, 170.
Amraoti—Bank of Bombay [75].
Amristsr—53, 82, 171.
Amsterdam—73; Determeyer Wesliugh & Son [135]; B. de Paris et Pays Bas [128]; Netherland Trading Soc. [209];

Lipmann, Rosenthal & Co.[118]; Amsterdamsche Bk. [135].
Ancona—L. Claasen[209]; R. Almagia.
Andigan—199.
Andover—22.
Angaston—12, 169.
Angers—71, 77, 202.
Angora—137.
Angoulême—71, 77, 202.
Annandale—23.
Annapolis.—Union Bank of Halifax [135]; Bank of Nova Scotia [193].
Annecy—77, 202.
Annonay—77, 202.
Antibes—71, 77.
Antigonishe — 47; Merchants' Bank [26]; Royal Bank of Canada [36].
Antigua—65.
Antofagasta—118.
Antung—225.
Antwerp—5; H. A. de Bary & Co.[209]; B. d'Anvers[135]; B. Centrale Anversoise [148]; C. de Browne & Co. [154].
Anwerp (Vic.)—70.
Apiti—24.
Appila Yarrowie—93.
Apollo Bay—70.
Apsley—Col. Bank of Aust. [148].
Apt—202.
Aramac—23.
Ararat (Vic.)—23, 29, 147.
Aratapu—172.
Arcachon.—Eng. B., F. Audap & Co.
Archangel—195.
Ardlethan—23.
Ardrossan—70.
Arequipa—Banco del Peru [145].
Argentan—202.
Ariah Park—23, 69.
Arichat—Union Bk. of Halifax [135].
Arles—71, 77, 202.
Armavir—195, 199.
Armentières—77.
Armidale—13, 23, 29, 69; City Bank [148].
Armstrong—22.
Arnclitfe—70.
Arnprior—Bank of Ottawa [177]; Bk. of Nova Scotia [193].
Arras—77, 202.
Arrowhead—Imp. Bk. of Canada [132].
Arrowtown—24.
Arthur—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Ascot Vale—93.
Ashburton (N.Z.)—16, 23, 24, 208.
Ashcroft (B.C.)—18.
Ashfield—23.
Askhabad—199.
Asnières—77, 202.
Assinee—14, 27.
Assiout—170A.
Assouan—20, 170A.
Astrakhan—195.
Athabasca Landing—Imperial Bank of Canada [132].
Athens—17, 73, 219.
Athens (Ont.)—Merc. B. of Canada [26].
Atherton—23, 69.
Atlin (B.C.)—17.
Aubervilliers 202.
Auburn—70, 93, 169; City Bank [148].
Auch—202.
Auckland—16, 23, 24, 73, 172, 208.
Augsburg—83, 84; Friedr. Schmid & Co. [118].
Auray—202.
Aurillac—71, 202.
Aurora (Ont.)—22.
Aussig—7.
Austin (Nevada)—Bank of Austin.
Autun—77, 202.
Auxerre—71, 77, 202.
Avellaneda—39, 149.
Avenel—70.
Avignon—71, 77, 202.
Avoca—29.
Axim—14, 27.
Aylmer (Ontario)—Molson's Bk. [177]; Traders' Bank of Canada [173].
Ayr—47.
Ayr (Queensland)—180; Bank of N. Queensland [135].
Bacchus Marsh—70, 169.
Baddeck—Union Bk. of Halifax [135].
Baden (Ont.)—Dominion Bank [173].
Baden (Suisse)—Bank of Baden.
Baden-Baden—Oberrheinische,B.[75]; F. S. Meyer [75]; Meyer & Diss [209].
Bagdad—127.
Bagnères de Luchon—71.
Bahia—29, 133, 140; Banco Mercantile de Bahia [135]; Bank de Bahia [135].
Bahia Blanca—118, 134, 140.
Barnsdale—16, 23, 29, 169, 208; Col. Bank of Australasia [148].
Baku—195.
Balaclava—22, 70.
Balaklava—22, 70.
Balakovo—195.
Balcarce—134.
Balclutha.—24, 172.
Balgome—Imp. Bank of Canada [132].
Balikesri—127.
Balingup—220.
Ballan—70.
Ballarat (Victoria)—16, 23, 29, 70 93, 147, 169, 208; Col. Bk. of Aust. [148]. Roy. Bk. of Aust. [68]; Ballarat Bkg. Co. [16].
Balldale—23.
Ballina (N.S. W.)—16, 69.
Balmain—23, 93.
Balmoral—29.
Balranald—13.
Baltimore—Alex. Brown & Sons [45]; Hambleton & Co.[173]; Nat. Exchge. Bank [196A].
Banff—Imp. Bk. of Canada [132].
Bangalore—Bank of Madras [21].
Bangalow—23, 69, 93.
Bangkok—53, 112.
Bannockburn—70.
Banyena—70.
Bar-le-duc—77, 202.
Barbados—65.
Barberton—15, 167, 173A., 203.
Barcaldine—23, 184.
Barcelona—134., 73, 77.
Bareilly—Bank of Upper India [209].
Barham (N.S. W.)—169.
Barkley East—203.
Barmah—70.
Barmedman—23.
Barmer—Barmer Bank Verein [10].
Barnaoul—195, 199.
Barraba (N.S. W.) 23, 69.
Barracas—134., 140.
Barrie—47; Bank of Toronto [136].
Barrington (N.S.)—47.
Barrington Passage—Union Bk. of Halifax [135].
Bartolomé Mitre—134.
Barwon Downs—70; Col. of Aust.[148].
Basle—(H.O.), 205; Banque Fédérale [77].
Bassano—47.
Bassorah—127.
Batavia—53, 112, 160; Netherlands Bank. Soc. [209].
Bathurst (Af.)—14, 27.
Bathurst (N. B.)—22; Royal Bank of Canada [26].
Bathurst (N.S. W.)—13, 16, 23, 69; City Bank of Sydney [148].
Batoum—199.
Battleford—28, 47.
Baultieu—83.
Bawlf—47.
Bayonne—71, 77, 202.
Beaconsfield—203.
Beaconsfield (Tas.).—National Bank Tasmania [68].
Bealiba—29.
Bear River.—Un. Bk. of Halifax [135].
Beaucaire—71, 77.
Beaudesert—16, 70, 184.
Beaufort (Victoria)—29.
Beaufort West (S. Africa)—203.
Beaulieu—77.
Beaune—71, 77, 202.
Beauvais—71, 77, 202.
Bedford (S. Afr.)—203.
Beeac—147.
Beech Forest—70.
Beechworth (Vic.)—16, 23, 29.
Beenleigh—70.
Bega—23, 16, 23, 69.
Beira (East Africa)—15, 203.
Belfast—173A.
Belfort—71, 77, 202.
Belgrano—134.
Bellary.—Bank of Madras [21].
Belleville—22, 47; Merchants' Bank of Canada [60]; Dominion Bk. [173].
Belleville-sur-Saône—77.
Bellingen—23, 69.
Belmont—23.
Belwood—Imp. Bank of Canada [132].
Belzy—195, 199.
Benalla—23, 169; Col. B. of Aust. [148].
Benambra—70; Col. of Aust. [148].
Benares—Bank of Bengal [75].
Bendigo or Sandhurst (Vic.)—16, 23, 29, 70, 147, 169, 208; Col. Bk. of Aust. [148], Royal Bank Aust. [68].
Benguella—Banco Nacional Ultramarino [135].
Benha—170A.
Benin—14, 27.
Beni-Souef—20 170A.
Benoni—173A, 203.
Berbice—65; British Guiana Bank [209].
Bergen—73; Bergens Kredit Bank [84]. Bergens Privatbank [213].
Bergerac—71, 202.
Berhampore—Bank of Madras [21].
Berlin—73, 80 (*H.O.*, 83, 84 (*H.O.* Möser & Co. [209], Schickler Frères [30]; Bk. für Handel and Ind. [77]. S. Bleichröder [209].
Berlin (Ontario)—47; M. Bk. of Canada [60], Bank of Hamilton [175].
Berne—Bank Fédérale [77].
Berrigan—69, 208.
Berringa—93.
Berriwillock—70.
Berry (N.S. W.)—16, 69, 93.
Berwick (Vict.)—70.
Berwick (N.S.)—Com. Bk. of Windsor [209], Union Bk. of Halifax [135].
Besançon—71, 77, 202.
Bethal—173A.
Bethlehem (S. Afr.).—15, 173A, 203.
Bethuli—173A.
Beulah (Vic.)—70.
Beverley—16, 169, 208, 220.
Beyrout—112; Henry Heald & Co. [73].
Béziers—71, 77, 202.
Bhavnagar—Bank of Bombay [75].
Biarritz—71, 77, 202; E. H. W. Bellairs [148].
Biggenden—184.
Bink—199.
Bilbao—Bank de Bilbao [77].
Biledjik—127.
Billinudgel—93.
Bimlipatam—Bank of Madras [21].
Bingara (N.S. W.)—69.
Birchip—70, 169.
Birchy Grove—22.
Birregurra—70; Col. Bank of Aust. [148].
Blackall (Queensland) 23, 184.
Blackbutt—192.
Blackheath—70.
Blagovestchensk—199.
Blanca—14.
Blanchetown—12.
Blantyre—203.
Blayney (N.S. W.) 16, 69.
Blenheim (N.Z.) 23, 24, 172, 208.
Blenheim (Ont.)—47.
Bligh (Arno Bay)—12.
Bloemfontein—14, 15, 173A, 203.
Blois—71, 77, 202.
Bluff—24.
Blumberg—12.
Blyth—12, 93.
Bo—14.
Bobeangeon—18.
Boca del Riachuelo—134, 140.
Bodenback—7.
Boggabri (N.S. W.)—23, 69.
Boissevain (Man.)—U. Bk. of Canada, [177]; Dominion Bank, [173].
Boksburg (S. Afr.)—14, 173A, 203.
Bolama—Banco Nacional Ultramarino [135].
Bolbec—202.

Bognа—L. Gavaruzzi & Co.
Bolton.—Imperial Bk. of Canada [132].
Bombala—13, 23, 69.
Bombay—53, 71, 73, 76, 112, 118, 160, 171, 199, 228; Grindlay, Groom & Co. [105]; King, King & Co. [123]; Forbes & Co. [96]; Bk. of Bombay [75].
Bondi—69.
Bone—77.
Bonn.—Jonas Calm [209].
Bonny—14, 27.
Bolarra—Col. of Aust. [148].
Bolerno Centre—93.
Bonah—184, 192.
Boningha—70.
Bont—169.
Bordeaux—71, 77, 202; J. Violett & Cie. [209].
Borderlown—70.
Bordighera—Edwd. E. Berry [135].
Boshof—173A.
Boston (U.S.)—5, 73; Brown Bros. & Co. [45]; Foote & French; Merchants Nat. Bk. [22]; Lee, Higginson & Co. [191].
Bokhara—199.
Boulder—23, 70, 220.
Boulogne-sur-Mer—202; Adam & Co. [75].
Boulogne-sur-Seine—77, 202.
Bourg—77.
Bourges—77, 202.
Bourgoin—77.
Bourke—13, 69, 147.
Bowen (Queensland)—13, 23.
Bowhill—12.
Bow Island—18.
Bowmanville—22; Roy. Bk. Canada [26]; Stand Bk. Canada [173].
Bowral (N.S.W.)—69.
Bonyp—70, 169.
Bowraville—69.
Box Hill—29, 93.
Bracebridge (Ont.)—B. of Ottawa [177].
Bradford (Ontario)—Stand. Bk. [173].
Braidwood (N.S.W.)—23, 69; City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Brakpan—173A.
Brampton (Ont.—Merchants' Bk. [60]; Dominion Bank [173].
Brandfort (S. Afr.)—35, 173A.
Brandon (Can.)—18, 22, 47; Bk. of Hamilton [175]; Dominion Bk. [173]; Imperial Bk. Canada [132]; Merchants' Bk. [60].
Brantford—18, 22, 47; Standard Bk. of Canada [173]; Imperial Bk. of Canada [132].
Branxholme—70; Col. of Australia [148].
Brass—14, 27.
Bradasdorp—203.
Bremen—5, 73, 80, 83, 84; Bremer Bank [209].
Brentwood—12.
Breslau.—Eichborn & Co. [83].
Brest—72, 77, 202.
Brewarrina (N.S.W.)—23, 69.
Briagolong—70, 169.
Bridgetown—Bk. of Nova Scotia [193]; Union Bk. of Halifax [135].
Bridgetown (W. Aust.)—70, 169, 220.
Bridgewater (Canada)—22, 47; Merch. Bk. of Halifax [26]; Royal Bk. of Canada [26].
Bridgewater (Vic.)—169.
Bright (Vic.)—16, 169.
Brighton (Vic.)—70, 93.
Brighton—Stand. Bk. of Canada [173].
Brindisi—73; E. Dionisi [223]; Banco di Italia [196].
Brinkworth (S. Aus.)—12, 93.
Brisbane—13, 16, 23, 69, 70, 93, 147, 184 (H.O.), 192 (H.O.), 208; Bk. of North Queensland [135].
Bristotown—203.
Brives—77, 202.
Broach—Bank of Bombay [75].
Broad Arrow—220.
Broadford—Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Broadview—Imperial Bk. of Can. [132].
Broadwater—147.
Brocklesby—23.
Brockville (Ont.)—22; B. of Toronto [136]; Molson's B. [177].
Broderick—47.
Broken Hill (N.S.W.)—16, 23, 70, 147, 169, 208.
Brookton—70, 220.
Broome—209, 220.
Broome Hill—169.
Brousaa—117.
Bruges—English Bank [154].
Brünn—7.
Brunswick—Brunswick Bank [84].
Brunswick (Vic.)—70, 208; Col. B. of Aust. [148].
Brunswick (W. Aust.)—220.
Brushgrove—93.
Brussels—71, 73, 77, 84; B. de Paris et des Pays Bas [148]; Cassel & Co. [148]; Bigwood & Morgan [209].
Brussels (Canada)—Stand. Bank [173].
Bruthen—29.
Brux—7.
Bucharest—25.
Buckenburg—83.
Buckingham (Quebec)—22.
Budapest—7, 73.
Buenos Ayres—113, 73A (H.O.), 34, 39, 113, 140; Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires [145]; Banco del Comercio [177].
Buffalo (U.S.A.)—Bank of Buffalo [209]; German Bank of Buffalo [177].
Bulli—93.
Bulla—23, 24.
Bulfontein—173A.
Bulwayo (South Africa)—14, 15, 203.
Bunbury—16, 209, 208, 220.
Bundaberg—23, 69, 184, 192, 208.
Bundarra—69.
Bungaree—147.
Bungendore—23.
Buninyong—169.
Bunyip—70.
Bunzlau—83.
Burdett—18.
Burghersdorp—14, 203.
Burketown (Queensld.)—184.
Burkeville—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Burnie (Tasmania)—16, 208; Nat. Bank Tasmania [68].
Burnley—16.
Burrawang—93.
Burren Junction—69.
Burrinjuck—69.
Burrowa (N.S.W.)—23, 208.
Burutu—14, 27.
Burwood—23; City Bank [148].
Bushire—110.
Busselton—220.
Bute—93.
Butterworth—203.
Byron Bay—93.
Caboolture—70.
Cadiz—Bank of Spain [191]; J. E. Gomez [209].
Caen—72, 77, 202.
Cahors—72, 202.
Caibarien—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Caiffa—117.
Cairnsville—18.
Cairns—16, 23, 284; Bk. of N. Queensland [135].
Cairo—27, 20, 71, 73, 77, 117, 170A (H.O.).
Calc—203.
Calabar—14, 27.
Calais—71, 77.
Calamata—17.
Calcutta—53, 73, 82, 105, 112, 118, 160, 171, 199; Bank of Bengal [75]; Gillanders & Co. [75]; King, Hamilton & Co. [123].
Caledon—203.
Caledon Bay—Imp. Bk. of Can. [132].
Calgary (Alberta)—18, 22, 47; Dominion Bank [173]; Imp. B. of Canada [132]; Union B. of Canada [177]; Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Calicut—Bank of Madras [21].
Calisdorp—203.
Callao—Banco del Peru [145].
Calle Santa Fe—39.
Callington—70.
Caltowie—12.
Calvinia—14, 203.
Camagney—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Camberwell (Victoria)—70, 93.
Cambooya—23.
Cambrai—77, 202.
Cambridge—23, 24.
Camden—23, 69.
Campbellford—18.
Campbell Town (N.S.W.)—23, 69.
Campbelltown (N.B.)—B. of N. Scotia [193].
Camperdown—29, 208; Col. Bank of Australasia [148].
Campos—69.
Camstatt—83.
Candelo—69.
Candia—17.
Canea—27.
Cannes—72, 73, 77, 202; Cognett & Riddett [136]; J. Taylor [209].
Cannington (Canada)—Stand. Bk. [173].
Canora—47.
Canowindra (N. S. W.)—23, 69, 208.
Canso (N.S.)—22; People's Bank [209].
Canterbury—93.
Canton—112, 118.
Cape Coast Castle—14, 27.
Cape Palmas—14.
Capetown—14, 15, 73, 173A, 203.
Carberry—Union of Canada [177].
Carcassonne—71, 77, 202.
Carcoar—69; City Bk. Sydney [148].
Cardenas—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Cardston—22.
Carisbrook—147.
Carleton Place—Bank of Ottawa [177]; Union Bank of Canada [177].
Carlos Casares—13A.
Carlsbad—Benedikt Bros. [209].
Carlshamn—Skanes Enskilda Bk. [113].
Carlsruhe—G. Muller & Co. [132].
Carlton (Victoria)—29, 70, 147; Col. Bk. of Aust., [148].
Carman (Man.)—47; Bk. of Hamilton [175]; Union Bk. of Canada [177].
Carmangay—47.
Carnarvon—203.
Carnarvon (West Aust.)—208.
Carolina—173A.
Carpentras—71, 77, 202.
Carriston—12.
Carrum—70.
Carterton—23, 24.
Carthagena—Bank of Spain [191].
Casino—23, 69, 147, 208.
Cassel—*Hesse*—83; Goldschmidt Bros.
Castile—69, 70; Col. of Aust. [148].
Castambol—117.
Casterton—29, 169, 208; Colonial Bk. of Australasia [148].
Castlemaine (Vict.)—16, 23, 29, 169; Col. Bk. of Australasia [148].
Castres—72, 77, 202.
Catheart (S. Af.)—203.
Caudry—77.
Caulfield—93.
Cavaillon—72, 202.
Cavalla—17, 117.
Cawnpore—171; Bank of Bengal [75].
Cayuga—47.
Ceara—233.
Cebu—53, 118.
Cedarville—203.
Ceduna—12.
Cephalonia—119.
Ceres (S. Africa)—203.
Cerro de Pasco—Banco del Peru [145].
Cessnock—69, 208.
Cette—72, 77, 202.
Chalons-s.-Marne—202.
Chalons-s.-Saone—72, 77, 202
Chambery—77.
Chambon-fengerolles—202.
Chamounix—Paul Payot; B. du Commerce.
Champion—47.
Chang-Chun—225.
Charenton—77, 202.
Charleston (U.S.)—B. of Charlestn. [136].
Charleston (N.Z.)—23.
Charleston (Queen.)—16.

Charlestown—167.
Charleville (France)—77.
Charleville (Queensld.)—69, 184.
Charlottetown (P. E. I.)—22, 47; Bk. of Nova Scotia [193]; Merchants' Bk. of Halifax [26]; Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Charleton (Vic.)—16, 29, 70.
Charters Towers (Queensland)—13, 16, 23, 147, 184, 192, 208; Bk. of N. Queensl. [135].
Chartres—77, 202.
Chateaudun—202.
Château Thierry—202.
Châteauroux—71, 202.
Chatellerault—77.
Chatham (N.B.)—22; Bank of Nova Scotia [193].
Chatham (Ont.)—22, 47; Dominion Bk [173]; Mrchnts' Bk. of Can. [69]; Standard Bk. [173].
Chatillon-sur-Seine—71, 77.
Chatswood—69.
Chaumont—202.
Chauny—77.
Chefoo—199.
Cheltenham (Vic.)—93.
Chemnitz—83.
Cherbourg—71, 77, 202.
Chereon—195.
Chiasso—205.
Chibin El Kom—20, 170A.
Chicago—5, 22, 73; Bk. of Nova Scotia [193]; First Nat. Bk. [136]; Mct. Nat. Bk. [209]; Merchants Loan and Trust Co. [209]; Chicago Nat. Bk. [136]; Continental Nat. Bk. [209].
Chiclayo—Banco del Peru [145].
Childers—69, 184; Bank of N. Queensland [135].
Chillago—16.
Chillan—118; Bank of Chile [136].
Chilliwack—22; Roy. Bk. Canada [26].
Chiltern—16, 23.
Chinchilla 23.
Chinon—202.
Chippawa—Roy. Bk. Canada [26].
Chittagong—172.
Choisy-le-Roi—220.
Cholet—71, 77.
Christchurch—16, 23, 24, 172, 209.
Christiana—173A.
Christiania—73; Centralbanken for Norge [135]; Norske Credit B. [135]; Norske Discontobank [82].
Christianstadt—Christ. Enskilda Bk. [113]; Skanes Enskilda Bank [113].
Cienfuegos—Roy Bk. Canada [26].
Cincinnati—First Nat. Bank [135]; Citizens' Nat. B. [209].
Clanwilliam—203.
Clare (S. Austl.)—93, 169.
Claremont—203.
Claremont (West Austl.)—169.
Clarendon—12.
Claresholm—47; Dominion Bk. [173].
Clarke's Harbour—U. of Halifax [135].
Clermont (Queensland)—23.
Clermont-Ferrand—71, 77.
Cleve—12, 169.
Cleveland (Ohio)—Nat. B. of Comm. 45; Comm. Nat. B. [209].
Cleveland (S. Af.) 173A.
Clifton (S. Afr.)—173A.
Clifton—13, 23, 184, 203.
Clifton Hill—147, 169.
Clinton (N.Z.)—24.
Clinton (Ontario)—Roy. Bk. Canada [26]; Molson's Bank [177].
Clocolan—15, 173A.
Cloncurry—23, 184.
Cloverdale—22.
Clunes (Victoria)—23, 147, 208.
Clyde (N.Z.)—24.
Coaticooke (Canada).—Eastern Townships [173].
Cobalt—47; Imp. Bk. of Canada [132].
Cobar—69.
Cobargo—23.
Cobden—169; Col. of Aust. [148].
Coblentz.—L. Seligman.
Cobourg (Ont.).—B. of Toronto [136]; Dominion Bk [173].
Cobram (Vic.)—16, 169.
Coburg.—Schraidt & Hoffmann.
Coburg (Vic.)—70.
Cochin—172.
Cochrane—Imp. Bk. of Canada [132].
Coffs Harbour—23; City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Cognac—71, 77, 202.
Cohuna—29, 208.
Coire—Banque des Grisons [209].
Colac—29, 70, 169, 208; Col. B. of Australasia [148].
Colborne (Canada)—Standard B. [173].
Coleraine—29, 169.
Colesberg—203.
Collarenebri—23.
Collie—70.
Collingwood (Canada)—22, 47; Bk. of Toronto [136].
Collingwood (Vict.)—16, 70, 93, 169, 208; Col. of Aust. [148].
Cologne—73; S. Oppenheim, jun., & Co. 80].
Colombo—53, 73, 112, 160 171 199; Bank of Madras [21].
Colon—173A.
Comet—173A.
Compiegne—71, 77.
Conakry—14.
Concepcion—118; Bank of Chile [136].
Concordia—13A, 140.
Condobolin—23, 69.
Coniston—203.
Constance—Macaire & Co.
Constantine 77.
Constantinople 17, 73, 77, 84, 117, 195; Soc. Ottoman [206].
Cookhouse—203.
Cookshire (Quebec.)—22; People's Bank [209].
Cooktown—23, 184; Bank of N. Queensland [135].
Coolah—23.
Coolabunia 192.
Coolaman—23, 69.
Coolgardie—16, 23, 208, 220.
Cooma—13, 23, 69.
Coomilla—198.
Coonabarabran—13, 23.
Coonamble (N. S. W.)—13, 23, 69, 208; City Bank of Sydney [148].
Copenhagen — 5, 73; Danske Landmandsbank [135]; Private Bk. [209].
Copiapo—118.
Coppamhurst—93.
Coquimbo—118.
Coraki—69, 147.
Cora Lynn—147.
Corbeil—77, 202.
Cordova—13A, 140.
Corfu—119.
Cornwall (Ontario)—22; Royal Bank of Canada [26].
Coromandel—24.
Coronel Suarez—13A.
Corowa—69, 169; Col. of Aust. [148].
Corowa (N.S.W.)—16, 23, 69.
Corryong—16, 23.
Corunna.—Eduardo del Rio [75].
Cottam—Imp. Bk. of Canada [132].
Cours—77.
Cowansville (Canada)—Eastern Townships Bank [173].
Cowell—12, 169.
Cowra—13, 23, 69, 208.
Cowwarr—29; Col. of Aust. [148].
Cracow.—Galizische B. für Handel.
Cradock (S. Afr c)—15, 203.
Cranbourne—70; Col. of Aust. [148].
Cranbrook—47; Imperial Bank of Canada [132].
Cranbrook (W. Aust.)—220.
Crediton—47.
Cressy—70, 147, 169.
Creston—47.
Creswick (Victoria)—16, 23.
Creusot (Le)—77.
Crenznach—Beckhard & Sons [209].
Cromwell—24, 172.
Crookwell (N.S.W.)—16, 23, 93.
Crossfield—47.
Crow's Nest—16, 23, 69, 184.
Croydon—23, 184; Royal Bank of Queensland [192].
Crystal Brook.—12, 169.
Crystal City—Un. Bk. of Canada [177].
Cuballing Pool—169, 220.
Cudal—69.
Cue—208, 220.
Culcairn—23, 69.
Cumberland—47; Roy. Bk. Canada [26].
Cummins—22.
Cumnock—69.
Cunderdin—220.
Cunnamulla—69, 184.
Cunninghame—Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Curityba—133, 140.
Curlewis—23; City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Currabubula—23.
Curramulka—12, 70.
Dacca—Bank of Bengal [75].
Dakar—14.
Dalby—69, 184, 208.
Dalhousie—Punjab Bk. [68].
Dalhousie (N.B.)—Roy. Bk. of Can. [26].
Dalny—225.
Damanhur—20, 170A.
Damascus—117.
Dandenong — 70; Colonial Bank of Australasia [148].
Dangin—220.
Dannevirke—16, 23, 24, 208.
Danzig.—Gibsone & Co.
Danville (Quebec.)—22; People's Bk. [209].
Dapto—93.
Dargaville—24, 172.
Darkan—169.
Darling—203.
Darlinghurst—18.
Darmstadt—Bank für Handel und Industrie [77].
Dartmouth (Canada) — Union Bk. of Halifax [135].
Dauphin—47.
Davidson—18.
Davos—Banque des Grisons [209].
Daz—71, 202.
Dawson City—18, 47.
Day Dawn—220.
Daylesford—29, 208; Colonial Bank of Australasia [148].
Daysdale—169.
De Aar—203.
Deane's Marsh—70.
Debeagatch—117.
Deepwater—Bk. N. Queensland [135].
Delagoa Bay—15, 173A, 203; Banco, Nacional Ultramarino [135].
Delegate—69.
Delhi—82, 171; Bank of Bengal [75].
Delhi (Ont.)—B. of Hamilton [175].
Delisle—47.
Deloraine (Tasmania)—16; Commercial Bank [23].
Deloraine (Manit.)—Dominion Bank. [173]; Union Bank of Canada [177].
Demerara—65; British Guiana Bank [209].
Denial Bay—12.
Deniliquin (N. S. Wales)—13, 23, 147, 208.
Dennington—147.
Denver—173A.
Derby—Nat. B. of Tasmania [68].
Deseronto—22.
Detroit—Preston Nat. Bank [177].
Devenish—169.
Devonport (Tas.)—16; Commercial Bk. of Tasmania [23]; National Bank of Tasmania [68].
Dewetsdorp—203A.
Diamond Creek (Vict.)—70.
Dieppe—71, 77, 202; F. Chapman [135]; L. Delarue [209]; Duval Blainville & Co. [75].
Digby—Nova Scotia Bank [193]; Un. Bk. of Halifax [135].
Dijon—71, 77, 202.
Dimboola—169.
Dinan—202.
Dinard—Jules Boutin [135].

ninup—169.
ove—14.
yes—132.
inica—65.
ald—29, 70, 208; Colonial Bank of ustralasia [148].
aster—93.
gare—220.
ybrook—70, 220.
dlakine—169.
ie—169.
hester—Merch. B. of Halifax [26]; oy. Bk. of Canada [26].
lrecht (S. Afr.)—173a, 203.
ngo—23; City Bk. of Sydney [148].
ai—71, 77, 202.
erin—70, 169, 208.
quignan—77, 202.
ma—117.
den—73, 83 (H.O.), 84.
den (Ont.)—47; Dominion Bk.[173].
kwater—47.
lheim.—Trodhjem Privatbank.
ria (Victoria)—16, 70.
mmoyne—23, 93.
adale—Col. B. of Australasia [148].
o—13, 16, 23, 69.
ti—70.
k Lake—18.
ich Hill—23, 93.
ibleyung—169.
cans—18.
das (Can.)—47.
lee (Natal)—167, 203.
edin (Otago)—16, 23, 24, 172, 208.
edin (North)—24, 172.
edoo—13.
gog—23, 69.
keld—Col. Bk. of Austral. [148].
kerque—72, 77, 202; A. Petyt & Co. 9].
nville (Can.)—47.
olly—29, 147
oon—23, 93.
rton—172.
ugo—145.
ban (Can.)—47.
ban (Nat.)—12a, 15, 73, 167, 173a, 203.
ban Point—15, 167.
nam—St. B. of Canada [128].
seldorf—Bergische Märk. Bk. [148].
shawk (Can.)—23, 29, 70, 93.
delaide—70, 93.
Collingwood—23, 169.
London (S. Africa)—12a, 15, 173a.

Raleigh—147.
ca (Vic.)—23, 70, 147; Col. Bk. of stralasia [148].
ega—169.
—23.
burg—173a.
dale—23, 24.
hoye—Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Valley—12.
hburg—12.
ondon—22, 47; Dominion Bk. [173], p. Bk. of Can. [132], Roy. Bk. of nada [26].
ndston—22; Roy. Bk. of Canada].
ristown—12.
—7.
ton—147.
ton—22.
nga—24.
nach—S. Ziegler.
—195, 199
erinburg—195.
erinodar—195, 199.
kuna—23, 24.
ne—70.
feld—Bergische Märk. Bank [148].
if—71, 77, 202.
w—47.
ss—47.
—47.
bbuthrad—195.
ra—47.
Lake—Imperial Bk. Canada [132].
d—203.
urst—29.
ra (Ont.)—Traders' Bk. [173].

Elmore (Victoria)—23, 29.
Elsternwick—93.
Eltham (Vict.)—70.
Eltham (N.Z.)—16, 23, 24.
Emden—83; Y. & B. Brons [135].
Emmaville—23.
Empire (Panama)—118.
Ems—L. J. Kirchberger [209].
Enderby—23.
Engelsburg—192.
Enmore—93.
Entebbe—171.
Epernay—71, 77, 202.
Epinal—71, 77, 202.
Ermelo (S. Afr.)—167, 173a.
Erzeroum—171.
Eschwege—83.
Eshowe (Zululand)—167.
Esk—184, 192.
Eski Cheir—117.
Esnch—20.
Essendon—93.
Essex (Ont.)—Imp. Bk. of Can [132].
Estacion (America)—134.
Estcourt (Natal)—167, 203.
Estevan—18.
Etampes—202.
Ete—202.
Eudunda—169.
Eugowra—23.
Eumundi—23, 70, 93.
Eupatoria—195.
Eureka—169; Col. of Aust. [148].
Eureka—77, 202.
Exeter (Ontario) 47; Molson's Bank [177].
Fairfield—147.
Fairlie—24.
Falmouth (Jamaica)—65.
Famagusta—117.
Farrell's Flat—93.
Fauresmith (S. Af.)—15, 173a.
Fayoum—20, 170a.
Featherston (N. Zealand)—16, 24.
Fécamp—77.
Federal—169.
Feilding (N.Z.)—16, 23, 24, 208.
Fenelon Falls—18, 22.
Fergus—Imperial Bank Canada [132].
Fergueon (Canada)—Imperial Bk.[132].
Fernando Po—14, 27.
Fernie—Merch. Bank Canada [132].
Fern Tree Gully—Col. of Aust [148].
Ferozepore—Punjaub Bk. [68].
Ficksburg—15, 173a, 203.
Fingal (Tas.)—16.
Finley—169.
Firminy—71, 77.
Fish Creek—16.
Fitzroy—23, 29, 93, 147, 169, 208.
Fleche, La—71, 202.
Flers—71, 77.
Florence—73; French & Co. [100], Macquay & Co. [209].
Flushing—Netherlds. Trade Co. [209].
Foiz—202.
Fontainebleau—71, 202.
Fontenay-le-Comte—202.
Fonthill—Imperial Bank Canada [132].
Foochow—53, 132.
Footscray—70, 169; Col. Bank of Australasia [148].
Forbes (N.S.W.)—13, 16, 23, 69, 208.
Forcados—14, 27.
Fordsburg—173a, 203.
Forest.—47; Stand. B. of Canada [173].
Forest Hill—184.
Forrest—70.
Fort Beaufort—203.
Fort Francis—47.
Fort George—28.
Fort William—22, 47; Dominion Bk. [173], Imp. Bk. of Canada [132], Merchants' Bk. [60], Northern Bk. [177], Ray, Street & Co. Traders' Bk. [173], Union Bk. [177].
Fortitude Valley—23, 69, 184.
Forward—18.
Foster (Vic.)—16, 169.
Fouquolles—202.
Fourtiesburg—15, 173a.
Fourmies—77.
Foxton (N. Zealand) 24.

Framlingham—147.
Frances—169.
Frankfort-on-M.—73,80,83,84; Deutsche Vereinsbank [209], Sachs & Hochheimer [209], Schuter Bros. [209].
Frankfort (Orange River)—173a, 203.
Franklin—Com. Bk. of Tasmania [23].
Frankston—Col. of Aust. [148].
Fraserburg—203.
Fraserville—22; People's B.of Halifax [209].
Fredericton (N.B.).—18, 22; Merchants' B. of Hal. [148], Roy. Bk. of Can. [26].
Freeting—12.
Freiburg (Baden)—83; J. A. Krebs, [209].
Fremantle—16, 23, 70 169, 208, 220.
Fresno (California)—Bank of Central California [118]; Farmers' Bk.
Friburg (Switz.)—F. Vogel.
Frigerstown—Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Fulda—83.
Fürth—83.
Gaillac—202.
Galle (Ceylon)—160, 171.
Galt—47; Imperial Bank [132], Merch. Bk. of Canada, [60].
Galveston (Texas)—Adoue & Lobit[209].
Gananoque (Canada)—Bk. of Toronto [136], Merchants' B. of Can. [60].
Gaumain—23, 69.
Garfield—147.
Garvoc—Col. of Aust. [148].
Gatooma—12a, 203.
Gatton 184, 192.
Gawler—169, 208.
Gayndah—69.
Geelong (Victoria)—16, 23, 29, 70, 147, 169, 208; Col. Bank of Australia [148].
Geneva—73, 77, 205; B. de Paris et des Pays Bas [148], LombardOdier & Co. [135].
Genoa—5, 13a, 73, 195; Banca Gen.[209].
Georgestreet (Qld.)—192.
George (Cape)—203.
George Town (Can.)—Bk. of Hamilton [175].
George Town (Qnsld.)—23.
George Town (S. Aust.)—12.
George's Bay—Com. B. of Tasm. [23].
Georgetown (N. Zealand)—23, 24, 208
Geraldton (W. Aust.)—23, 169, 208, 220.
Germanium—12.
Germanton—69.
Germiston—12a, 15, 173a, 203.
Gerringong—93.
Gewie—203.
Ghent—Bank of Ghent [135].
Gibraltar—9, 73; T. Mosley & Co. [135].
Gilbert Plains—47.
Gilgandra—23, 69, 208.
Gin Gin—23.
Gingelom—203.
Girvin—18.
Gisborne—16, 23, 24, 70, 208.
Glace Bay—23; Un. of Halifax [135].
Gladstone (S.A.)—169.
Gladstone (N.S.W.)—69.
Gladstone (Qnsld.)—13, 69, 184.
Gleichen—47.
Gleiwitz—83.
Glenboro—Un. Bank of Canada [177].
Glen Innes—13, 23, 69; Bk. of N. Queensland [135].
Glenmaggie—70.
Glenorchy—147.
Glenthompson—Col. of Aust. [148].
Gloucester—23, 69; City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Gnowangerup—16.
Goderich (Ont.)—22, 47.
Golden—Imp. Bk. of Can. [132].
Goodwood—70.
Goolwa—70.
Goomalling—169.
Goombungee—184.
Goondiwindi (Qnsld.)—23, 184.
Gordon (Vict.)—147.
Gore (N.Z.)—16, 23, 24, 172, 208.
Goroke—169; Col. of Aust. [148].
Gorz—M. Vervega [177].
Gosford—70.

Gotha—B. M. Strupp.
Gothenburg—Aktiebolaget Kopmans Bank [173]; Skanska Kredit Aktiebolaget [175].
Gottingen—Klettwig & Reibstein.
Goulburn (N.S.W.)—13, 16, 23, 69, 147; City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Gow-Ganda—47: Imperial Bank [132].
Graaff-Reinet—12a, 203.
Grafton—13, 23, 69, 93.
Grahamstown (S. Africa)—24, 15, 203.
Granada—Bk. of Spain [191].
Grand Bassam—14, 27.
Grand Canary—14, 27.
Grand Falls—22; Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Grand Forks—Roy. B. of Can. [26].
Grand Mere—22.
Grand View—47.
Grantham—192.
Grantville—Col. of Aust. [148].
Granwen—47.
Granville—202.
Granville (N.S.W.)—69.
Granville Ferry—Un. of Halifax [135].
Grasse—77.
Grätz—7; Steirmärkische Escompte.
Gravenhurst—Dominion Bank [143].
Gray (France)—71, 77, 202.
Greenbushes—220.
Greenhills—230.
Greenmount—184.
Greenwood (B.C.)—18, 22, 47.
Greis—83.
Grenada—65.
Grenfell—13, 16, 23, 69, 208.
Grenfell (Sas.)—Dominion Bk. [173].
Grenoble—71, 77, 202.
Grenville (Grenada)—65.
Gretna—231: Un. B. of Canada [177].
Greymouth—23, 24, 172, 208.
Greytown (N.Z.)—24.
Greytown (S.A)—167, 203.
Grimsby (Can.)—Bk. of Hamilton [175].
Griquatown—15.
Guadalajara—145; Banco Nacionale de Mexico [200].
Guamini—13a.
Guanajuato—145.
Guatemala—B. of Guatemala [84], [194].
Guelph (Ont.)—22, 47; Dominion Bk. [173]; Roy. Bk. of Canada [26]; Traders' Bk. [173].
Guernsey (Sas.)—Dominion Bk. [173].
Guieve—117.
Guingamp—202.
Gulargambone—23, 69.
Gulgong—13, 23.
Gulnare—12.
Gumeracha—12.
Gumuldjina—117.
Gunbower—163.
Gundagai—23, 69.
Gunnedah—23, 69, 208.
Gunning—69.
Guyra—23; City Bk. of Sydney [148]
Guysboro'—Roy Bk. of Canada [26].
Gwelo—15, 203.
Gymbowen—169.
Gympie (Queensld.)—23, 184, 192, 208.
Hague (Sas.)—Imp. Bk. of Can. [132].
Hague (The)—P. J. Landry [136]; Scheurleer & Sons [75].
Haifa—73.
Hailar—199.
Halbrite—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Halbury—70.
Halifax (Nova Scotia)—18, 22, 47; Bk. of Nova Scotia [193]; Merchants' Bk. [26]; People's Bk. [209]; Royal Bk. of Canada [26]; Union Bk. of Halifax [135].
Halifax (Q.)—184.
Halle-a.-S.—118.
Hallett—169.
Hamadan—116.
Hamburg—5, 12n, 73a, 14, 53, 73, 80, 83, 84, 112, 137, 203; L. Behrens [106a]; Berenberg, Gossler & Co. [31]; H. C. Schmidt [136]; Vereins Bk. [98].
Hamilton (N.Z.)—16, 24, 208.
Hamilton (Ont.)—18, 22, 47; Bk. of Hamilton [175]; Dominion Bk. [173]; Imperial Bk. [132]; Merchants' Bk. [26]; Molson's Bank [177]; Traders' Bank [173].
Hamilton (Victoria)—23, 39, 70, 169, 208; Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Hamiota—Un. Bk. of Canada [177].
Hamley Bridge—93, 169.
Hammond—12.
Hampden—24.
Hangha—14.
Hankow—53, 112, 118, 199, 225.
Hanley—Dominion Bk. [173].
Hanover—83; H. Bartels [80]; Hannoversche Bk. [84].
Hanover (Ont.)—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Hanover (S. Africa)—203.
Harbin—197.
Harden—69.
Harding—167.
Hardisty—47.
Harlin—Royal Bk. of. Queensld. [132].
Harrismith—15, 167, 173a, 203.
Harriston (Canada)—Stand. Bk. [173].
Harrisville—192.
Harrow—29.
Harrow (Ont.)—Imperial Bank [132].
Hartland—22.
Hartley—203.
Hartney—Un. Bk. of Canada [177].
Harvey—210.
Hastings—23, 24, 208.
Hastings (Ont.)—Un. B. of Canada [177].
Havana—Borjes & Co. [148]; M. Falk & Co. [118]; Royal Bank of Canada [26].
Havre—5, 71, 77, 202; Crédit Havrais [209].
Hawarden (Sas.)—47.
Hawera (N.Z.)—16, 23, 24.
Hawker—12.
Hawkesbury—Bank of Ottawa [177].
Hawthorn—23, 70, 93, 169.
Hay—13, 23, 69, 147, 208.
Haymarket (N.S.W.)—13, 23, 69, 70, 147, 208; City Bk. [148].
Haymarket (Vic.)—70, 93; Col. of Aust. [148].
Hazebrouck—71.
Healesville—Col. of Aust. [148].
Heathcote—29, 70.
Hedley—18.
Heidelberg (Germ.)—83; Köster's Bank.
Heidelberg (Vic.)—70.
Heidelberg (Cape)—203.
Heidelberg (Trans.)—167, 173a, 203.
Heilbron—15, 173a, 203.
Heilbronn—83.
Helensburg—93.
Helensville—208.
Heliodon—13, 192.
Helsingborg—Skanska Kredit Aktiebolaget [175].
Helsingfors (Finl.)—Förenings B. [84].
Henley (N.Z.)—24.
Henty—23, 69, 208.
Herbert—47.
Herberton—16, 184.
Hermit—24, 172.
Hermitage—205.
Hespeler—Dominion Bk. [173].
Heyfield (Vict.)—29, 70.
Hickborough—147.
High River—47; Dominion Bk. [173].
Hillgrove—City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Hillston (N.S.W.)—13.
Hindmarsh (Aust.)—12, 169.
Hobart—16, 70, 208; Com. Bk. of Tasmania (*H.O.*) [23].
Hoechst—80.
Hokitika—23, 24, 172.
Holland—Un. Bk. of Canada [177].
Holstein—22.
Homburg—80; J. & W. Goldschmidt [209].
Homs—117.
Honfleur—202.
Hongkew—112.
Hongkong—53, 73, 112 (*H.O.*), 118, 160, 170 (*H.O.*), 199, 225.
Honolulu—225; First American Bank of Hawaii; Bishop & Co. [69].
Hoopstad—173a.
Hopefield—203.
Hopetown—70.
Hopetown—203.
Hornsby (N.S.W.)—Bk. of N. Queensland [135].
Horsham (Vict.)—29, 70, 147, 169, 208; Col. B. of Australasia [148].
Hosmer—22.
Howick—167.
Howlong—23.
Howrah—160.
Hoyleton—12, 70.
Hughenden—16, 23, 184.
Humansdorp—203.
Humberstone—Imp. Bk. of Can. [132].
Humboldt—47.
Hunterville—24, 208.
Huntly—24.
Huntsville—Dom. Bk. [173].
Hurstville—70.
Hutt—24.
Hyderabad—Bank of Bengal [75].
Hyeres—77, 202; English Bk. [175].
Ica—Banco del Peru [145].
Ichim—195.
Indian Head—22; Un. Bk. of Canada [177].
Indore—Bk. of Bombay [75].
Indure—203.
Inebolí—117.
Ingersoll—Imprl. Bk. [132]; Merch. B. of Canada [60]; Roy. Bk. of Canada [26]; Traders' B. [173].
Ingham—69, 184.
Inglewood (N.Z.)—23, 24.
Ing'ewood (Queensld.)—69.
Inglewood (Victoria)—23, 29.
Inhambane—Banco Nacional Ultramarino [135].
Inisfail—47.
Inisfail (Queens.)—69, 184.
Innisfree—47.
Innsbruck—73; M. Löwe [209].
Interlaken—73.
Invercargill (N.Z.)—16, 23, 24, 172, 208.
Inverell—13, 23, 69, 208.
Inverness—Union of Halifax [135].
Iona—147.
Ipoh—53, 112.
Ipswich (Queensland)—13, 16, 23, 184, 192.
Iquique—118; Bank of Chile [136].
Irkoutsk—199.
Irrewillipee—23, 184.
Irrymple—167.
Isfahan—116.
Ismail—195.
Ismailia—73.
Issoire—72, 77.
Ituna—18.
Ivanhoe—70.
Ivy—24.
Jacksonville—1st Nat. B. of Florida [72].
Jacobsdal—173a.
Jaffa—73, 77, 117.
Jagersfontein—25.
Jamberoo—93.
Jamestown—203.
James Town (S. Aust.)—23, 169, 208.
Jamieson—Col. B. of Australasia [148].
Jansenville—203.
Jarnac—72, 77.
Jebba—14, 27.
Jeetho—Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Jena—Julius Elkan.
Jennaubbine—70.
Jeparit—70, 169.
Jeppestown—167, 173a.
Jerilderie (N.S.W.)—16, 23.
Jerusalem—73, 77, 117.
Johannesburg—12a, 15, 167, 173a, 203.
Johore—112.
Joliette (Can.)—Banq.d'Hochelaga [60].
Jontaryau—184.
Jullundur—Punjab Bk. [68].
Junee—16, 23, 208.
Jung Jung—70, 169.
Junin—13a; Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires [145].
Kachgar—199.
Kadina—169, 208.
Kaiapoi (N.Z.)—24.

hu—172.
koura (N.Z.)—24.
nak—195.
narieh—117.
nganga—24, 172.
nhonka—195.
angadoo—93.
goorlie—16, 23, 70, 169, 208, 220.
mishlof—195.
nloops—47; Imp. Bk. of Can. [132].
nnack—47.
ndy (Ceylon)—150, 173.
neira—70.
garoo Valley—93.
iva—29, 70.
owna—208, 220.
sas City (Mo.)—Nat. B. of Com. [29].
songa—23, 24.
ounda—12, 23, 169.
rachi—53, 76, 82, 160, 199; Bank of *mbay* [75]; Forbes, Forbes & Co. [5]; Punjab Bk. [68].
rahsar—127.
rangabake—24, 172.
lo (B.C.)—18.
umante (Vict.)—16.
anning—169, 208, 220.
oomba—70.
ookaai—23.
h—12, 70.
berrin—70, 169.
ther—18.
owna—22; Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
so (N.Z.)—24.
apsey—13, 23, 69, 93.
ck—170A.
hardt—203.
ora—Imp. Bk. of Canada [132].
tville—Bank of Nova Scotia [193]; Union Bank of Halifax [135].
ang—29, 147, 169, 208.
assunde—117.
ki—199.
mon—116.
manshah—116.
ell—173A.
(N.S.W.)—147.
o (Vic.)—93, 169.
bourowsk—209.
rtown—17, 20, 170A.
rson—195.
kand—199.
cha—209.
ma—69, 93; City Bank, Sydney [98].
ff—195.
*—Vereins Bank [98].
ua—16, 23.
oy—208.
arney—13, 69, 184.
arney (Man.)—Un. Bk. Can. [177].
more—29; Col. E. of Australasia [138].
berley—12A, 25, 203.
bolton—24.
kardine (Ont.)—Merchants' B. [60].
dersley—47.
g City—22.
g Island—70.
g Williamstown—12A, 25, 203.
garoy—70, 192, 208.
geole—208.
gston (Jamaica)—65; Bk. Nova Scotia [193].
gston (Ont.)—18, 22, 47; Merchants' B. of Can. [60]; Royal Bk. Canada [26].
gston (Vic.)—16.
Kin—70, 93.
chinoff—195.
g—53.
ksdorp (S. Afr.)—173A, 203.
ghts—173A.
ma (S. Afr.)—203.
i (Japan)—53, 112, 118, 170, 225; le & Frazar [197].
fontein—173A.
rrah—16, 69.
sup—169.
ul—195.
lad—12A, 203.
gha—203.

Koniah—117.
Kookynie—208, 220.
Koolunga—12, 169.
Koondrook—147.
Kooringa (S. Aust.)—16, 169,
Koorweatha—23.
Koo-wee-Rup—147.
Kopje—173A, 203.
Kornenburg—7.
Koroit (Victoria)—169; Col. B. of Australasia [138].
Korongvale (Vic.)—16.
Korumburra—16, 29, 169.
Kouantchendze—199.
Kouldja—199.
Kozloff—195.
Kramback—147.
Krasnoarsk—199.
Krementschoug—195.
Kroonstad—15, 173A, 203.
Krugersdorp (S. Afr.)—15, 167, 173A, 203.
Kuala Lumpur—53, 112, 160.
Kumara (N. Z.)—24.
Kumtsieh—27.
Kurow—172.
Kurrachee—171.
Kurri-Kurri—City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Kutahia—137.
Kyabram (Vict.)—29, 70, 208.
Kyneton (Victoria)—23, 29, 169; Col. B. of Aust. [148].
Kyogle—16, 23, 69.
Ladismith (Cape)—203.
Ladner—Royal Bk. of Canada [26].
Lady Grey—203.
Ladybrand—15, 173A, 203.
Ladysmith (B.C.)—47.
Ladysmith (Natal)—167, 203.
Lagos—14, 27.
Lahore—171; Alliance Bank of Simla [277]; Bank of Bengal [75]; Punjáb Bank [68].
Lahou—14.
Laidley—184, 192.
Laigle—202.
Laingsburg—203.
Lake Boga—169.
Lake Bolac—Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Lalbert—169.
Lameroo—12, 169.
Lancefield—70, 169.
Landskrona—Skanska Kredit Aktiebolaget [178].
Langhan—47.
Langhorne's Creek—70.
Langlaagte—173A.
Lang Lang—Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Lanigan—47.
Laon—77.
La Plata—13A.
Lara—70.
Larissa—17.
Larnaca (Cyprus)—117.
Lascelles—70.
La Senera—113.
Lashburn—47.
Latchford—47.
Latrobe (Tasmania)—16; Com. Bk. [23].
Launceston (Tasmania)—16, 70, 208; Com. Bk. of Tasmania [23]; Nat. B. of Tas. (L.) [68].
Lauder—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Laura—208.
Lausanne—73; B. Fédérale [77]; Galland & Co. [77].
Lautoka—23.
Laval—71, 77, 202.
Laverhill—70, 169.
Laverton—220.
Lawlers—208, 220.
Lawrence (N.S.W.)—23.
Lawrence (N.Z.)—23, 24.
Lawrencetown—Un. B. of Halifax [135].
Learmonth—169.
Leer—83.
Leesburg (Flo.)—County & State Bk.
Leeston (N.Z.)—24.
Lefroy (Tasmania)—Com. Bk. [23].
Lephoin C. Frenura [209]; Macbean & Co. [75].
Leichhardt—16, 69.

Leipzic—83, 84; Knauth, Nachod & Kühne [177]; Leipziger Bk. [84].
Leongatha (Vic.)—16, 29; Col. of Aust. [148].
Leonora—169, 220; Col. of Aust. [148].
L'Epiphanie (Quebec.)—B. Ville Marie [22].
Le Puy—77.
Lethbridge—22, 47; Imperial Bank of Canada [132]; Un. B. of Canada [177].
Leura—70.
Levallois-Perret—77.
Levin—16, 24.
Levis (Quebec.)—18, 22; People's Bk. [209].
Levuka (Fiji)—23, 24.
Lezignon—72, 77.
Liao Yang—225.
Libourne—72, 77.
Lichtaberg—15, 173A.
Liège—De Sauvage, Vercour & Co.
Liegnitz—83.
Lille—71, 77, 202.
Lilydale—Col. of Aust. [148].
Lima—Banco del Peru [145].
Limassol (Cyprus)—117.
Limoges—71, 77, 202.
Lincoln—13A.
Lindenow—169; Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Lindley—173A, 203.
Lindsay (Ont.)—22, 47; Dominion B. [57].
Linton (Victoria)—23.
Linz—7.
Lipton—Roy. Bk. Canada [26].
Lisbon—73, 77, 133; Banco Nacional Ultramarino [135]; B. de Portugal [135]; W. P. Custance [209].
Lisieux—77, 202.
Lismore (N.S.W.)—13, 16, 23, 69, 93.
Lismore (Vic.)—169.
Listowel (Canada)—Bk. of Hamilton [175], Imperial Bank of Canada [132].
Lithgow—23, 69, 93.
Little River—70.
Liverpool (N.S.W.)—23, 69.
Liverpool (Can.)—B. of NovaScotia [193], Un. B. of Halifax [135].
Livingstone—203.
Loydminster—47.
Lobethal—12.
Loborits—7.
Loch—208; Col. Aust [148].
Lochiel—12.
Lockeport—Un. Bk. of Halifax [135].
Lockhart—23, 69.
Lodève—202.
Lokoja—14, 27.
London (Ont.)—18, 22, 47; Dominion Bk. [173], Imp. Bk. of Canada [132]; Merchants' Bk. of Can. [60], Molson's Bk. [200], Toronto Bk. [136].
Londonderry—Roy. Bk. Canada [26].
Longreach—16, 23, 69, 184.
Longueuil—18.
Longwarry—70.
Longwood—Col. of Aust. [148].
Lorient—77, 202.
Lorne—70.
Lorquon—29.
Los Angeles (Cal.)—Farm. & Merch. Bk. [131]; First Nat. B. [30]; Los Angeles Nat. B. [209], S. Cal. Nat. Bk.
Loudun—202.
Louisburg—Roy. Bk. Canada [26].
Louisville—Louisville Banking Co.
Lourenço Marques.—See *Delagoa Bay.*
Louvres—71, 202.
Lovell—Com. Bk. Tasmania [23].
Lowood—192.
Loxton—12.
Lübeck—83; Com. Bk. [84].
Lubeck (Vic.)—70.
Lucerne—73; Falck & Co. [196A].
Luckhoff—173A.
Lucknow—82; Bk. of Bengal [75], Bk. of Upper India [209].
Lugano.—Swiss-Italian Bank [77].
Luipaards Vlei—173A.
Lund—Skanska Kredit Aktiebolaget [178].
Lunel—77.
Lunenburg (Can.)—22; Merchants' B. of Halifax [26], Royal Bk. of Canada [26].

Luneville—71, 77.
Lure—77, 202.
Luxeuil—202.
Luxor—20, 170A.
Lydenburg (S. Afr.)—173A, 203.
Lyndoch—93.
Lyons—71, 77, 112, 202, 225.
Lyttelton (N.Z.)—24, 208.
Mabon—Union of Halifax [135].
Macao—Banco Nacional Ultramarino [135].
Macarthur—169; Col. of Aust. [148].
Macclesfield—70, 169.
Machadodorp—173A.
Mackay (Queensland)—13, 69, 184, 208.
Macksville—147.
McLaren Vale—12.
Maclean (N.S. W.)—13, 23, 69.
Maclear—203.
Macleod—28, 47; Un. B. of Canada [177].
Macon—71, 77, 202.
Macorna—147.
Madeira—14; Bk. of Portugal [135].
Madoc—Dom. Bk. [173].
Madras—53, 160, 171; Bk. of Madras (*H.O.*) [21], Binny & Co. [105], Commer. & Land Mortgage Bk. [177], Parry & Co. [178].
Madrid—13A, 73, 77; A. Bayo [209].
Mafeking (Bechuan.)—15, 203.
Maffra—29, 70, 169.
Magog (Can.)—E. Townships B. [173].
Magrath—22.
Manone Bay—22.
Maikop—203.
Maitland (N.S.)—Merchants' Bk. [26], Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Maitland (N.S. W.)—13, 16, 23, 69.
Maitland (S.A.)—169, 208.
Majorca—147.
Majunga (Madag.)—71.
Makiyeo—23.
Malaga—Clemens & Co. [148]; Thornton & Co.
Maldon (Victoria)—23, 29, 147.
Maleny—93.
Mallala—70.
Malmesbury (S. Afr.)—14A, 203.
Malmö—Skanska Kredit Aktiebolaget [175].
Malmsbury—23.
Malta—9, 73; Anglo-Maltese [175], J. Bell & Co. [209], Eynaud & Co. [177], J. Scicluna & Co. [113], Turnbull & Somerville [205].
Malvern (Vict.)—93, 169.
Malvern (South)—93.
Mamers—202.
Manaia (N.Z.)—16, 24.
Manakau—24.
Manangary—71.
Manaos (Brazil)—133; Bk. de Manaos [151].
Mandalay—171.
Maudurama—City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Mangaweka—24.
Manila—53, 112, 118; J. M. Tuason & Co. [209].
Manildra—City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Manilla—23, 69.
Manitou—Un. Bk. of Canada [177].
Manly—13; Bk. of N. Queens. [135].
Mannheim—83; Koster's Bk.
Mannum—12, 70.
Manoora—93.
Manosque—71.
Mans, Le—71, 77, 202.
Mansfield (Vict.)—23; Col. Bk. of Australasia [148].
Mansoura—9, 17, 20, 117, 170A.
Mantes—202.
Manzanillo—Roy. Bk. Canada [26].
Mapleton—93.
Maraisburg—173A, 203.
Marble Bar—208, 220.
Marburg (Austria)—7.
Marburg (Queensland)—184.
Marcelin—47.
Mar del Plata—13A.
Mareeba—184; Bank North Queenald. [135].
Margaret—173A.
Margueiau—199.
Markham (Canada)—Standard B. [173].
Marmande—71, 202.
Marmon Jabuk—70.
Marmora—Dominion Bank [173].
Marnoo—70.
Maroona—Col. of Aust. [148].
Marrabel—93.
Marrar—23.
Marrickville—16.
Marseilles—5, 72, 73, 77, 202; H. S. King & Co. [123].
Marshville—Imp. Bank Canada [132].
Martinborough—24, 208.
Marton (New Zealand)—16, 23, 24.
Maryborough (Queensland)—16, 23, 69, 184, 208.
Maryborough (Vict.)—29, 147, 208.
Marysville—22.
Maseru—203.
Masterton (N.Z.)—16, 23, 24, 208.
Matadi—14.
Matamata—24.
Matanzas—Roy. Bk. Canada [26].
Matatiele—203.
Mataura (N.Z.)—24.
Maubeuge—77, 202.
Maungaturoto—172.
Mauritius—See *Port Louis*.
Mayari—Roy. Bk. Canada [26]
Mayence (Maintz)—80; G. L. Kayser [209].
Mazamet—71, 77.
Mazatlan—Lond. Bk. of Mexico [145].
Mbabane—173A.
Mbeya—70.
Meaford (Ontario)—Molson's Bk. [177].
Meckering—208, 220.
Medan—53.
Medicine Hat—22, 47.
Meekatharra—220.
Meeniyan—29; Col. of Aust. [148].
Meerut—Bank of Upper India [209].
Megantic—22.
Meissen—83, 84.
Melbourne—16, 23, 24, 29 (*H.O.*), 70 (*H.O.*), 71, 73, 93, 147, 169 (*H.O.*), 208; Col. of Aust. (*H.O.*) [148]; Land Mortgage Bk. of Vict. (*H.O.*) [100]; Royal Bank of Aust. (*H.O.*) [68].
Melfort—47.
Melita—Un. Bk. of Canada [177].
Mellawi—117.
Melrose—208.
Melton—70, 169.
Melun—71, 202.
Melville—Dominion Bank [173].
Memerambi—93.
Memphis (U.S.A.)—Un. & Planters Bank [145].
Mendoza—11B, 13A, 140.
Mentone—73, 77.
Menzies—16, 220.
Merced—Merced Savings Bank [196A].
Mercedes—13A; Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires [145].
Meredith—70.
Merino—Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Merredin—70.
Merrickville—Un. Bk. of Canada [177].
Merrigum—70.
Merritt—22.
Merriwa (N.S.W.)—13, 69.
Mersina—117.
Meshed—116.
Messina—Cailler, Walker & Co.
Methven—24.
Metz—Banque de Metz [77].
Meulan—202.
Meurzuet—202.
Mexico—22, 47, 118, 145; Nat. Bank of Mexico [100].
Mezieres Charleville—77.
Mian Mir—Punjab Bk. [68].
Michel—Imp. Bank of Canada [132].
Middelburg (Cape)—15, 203.
Middelburg (Trans.)—173A, 203.
Middleton (N.S.)—17; Com. Bank of Windsor [209]; Union Bk. of Halifax [135].
Middlemarch—24.
Midhirst—23, 24.
Midland (Ont.)—18.
Midland Junction—70, 220.
Milan—73; Vonwiller & Co. [209].
Milawa—147, 169.
Mildura—29, 169.
Milestone—47.
Milk River—47.
Millar's Flat—24.
Millau—202.
Millbrook—22.
Millicent—93, 208.
Millmerran—184.
Millthorpe 23; City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Milton (Canada)—B. of Hamilton [175].
Milton (N.S. W.)—69.
Milton (N.Z.)—24, 172.
Mingenew—169.
Minieh—20, 117, 170A.
Minlaton (S.A.)—12, 70.
Minneapolis (Minn)—N.W. Nat. Bk. [40].
Minnedosa—Un. Bk. of Canada [177].
Mintaro—93.
Minyip—70, 208; Col. B. of Australasia [148].
Mirboo North—16; Col. Bank of Aust. [148].
Mission City—47.
Mitchell—184.
Mitchell (Ont.)—Merchants' Bk. [69].
Mitiamo—169.
Mittagong—69.
Mitylene—117
Moama (N.S.W.)—23, 147
Mobile (Alabama)—First Nat. Bk [45].
Moe—Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Mohammerah—116.
Mokpam—202.
Molong—13, 69.
Molteno (Cape)—14A, 203.
Mombasa—172.
Monarch—47.
Monastir—117.
Moncton (N.B.)—22; Bk. of N. S. [193]; Merchants' Bank [26]; Roy. Bank of Canada [26].
Monrovia—14, 27.
Mont de Marsan—71, 202.
Montagu 14A.
Montague—47.
Montargis—202.
Montauban—77, 202.
Montbeliard—77, 202.
Monte Carlo—71, 73, 77.
Montego Bay—65.
Montelimar—77, 202.
Montereau—202.
Monterey—145.
Monte Video—11B, 13A, 39, 77, 133, 140.
Montmedy—77, 202.
Montpellier—71, 77, 202.
Montreal (Canada)—18, 22 (*H.O.*), 47, 73; Banque Nationale [173]; Bk. of Toronto [136]; Dominion Bank [173]; D'Hochelaga [60]; Imperial Bank of Canada [132]; Merc. Bank of Canada [60]; Molson's Bank [177]; Quebec Bank [26]; Royal Bank of Canada [26]; Union Bank [177].
Montreux—73; Bk. of Montreux [135].
Montville—93.
Mooi River—167, 203.
Mooloolah—70.
Moonee Ponds—169, 208.
Moonta (S. Australia)—169, 208.
Moora—16, 169, 220.
Mooretown—Roy. Bk. Queens. [192].
Moorroopna (Victoria)—16, 70.
Moorreesburg—14A.
Moose Jaw—22, 47; Dominion Bank [173]; Imperial Bk. of Canada [132]; Roy. Bk. of Canada [26]; Union Bank of Canada [177].
Moosomin—47; Un. Bk. of Can. [177]
Morden (Manit.)—Un. Bk. of Can. [177].
Mordialloc—93.
Moree (N.S. W.)—23, 69.
Moreland—70.
Morelia—145.
Morgan—12.
Morisset—70.
Morlaix—71, 202.
Mornington (Vict.)—Col. B. of Aust. [148].
Morpeth—69.
Morrinsville—24.
Morrisburg (Ontario)—Molson's [177].

ge—47.
Blake—29.
ayu (N.S. W.)—23, 69.
ell (Vic.)—16; Colonial Bank of
stralia [148].
one—77, 195, 199; J. W. Junker &
[113]; Volga Kama Com. Bk. [191].
niel (N.Z.)—24, 172
nan—23, 93, 184.
rmeles—Banco Nacional Ultra-
rino, 135.
e Vole—69, 93.
el Bay—24, 203.
oul—117.
eka (N.Z.)—24.
lins—77, 202.
meta—Bank of Bengal [21, 75].
nt Albert—Dominion Bank [173].
nt Barker—16, 169, 220.
nt Bryan—169.
nt Chalmers—13.
nt Forest (Can.)—22.
nt Gambier—23, 70, 93, 169, 208.
nt Kokeby—169.
nt Maguet—220.
nt Malcolm—220.
nt Moryan—184.
nt Morgans—220.
nt Pleasant—12.
nt Torrens—13.
nu—29.
ce—Imp. Bk. of Canada [132]
mbique—Banco Nacional Ultra
rino [135]
ges—13, 23, 69.
ambay—203
den—225.
louse (Alsace)—B. d'Alsace et
raine [196A].
lumbimby—23, 93.
nan—Punjab Bk. [68].
doora—12.
doorah—13.
ndi—23.
ich—83, 84; Bayerische Handelsbk.
a].
bison—29, 70.
ton—22.
ray Bridge—12, 70.
raysburg—203.
ray Town—93.
ree—Alliance Bank of Simla [177].
rin Murrin—220.
rumburrah—69.
rumula—69.
ton—70.
willumbah—16, 23, 69, 93.
boorie—82; Mussoorie Bank [209].
wellbrook—16, 69.
bourne—184.
inong—70, 169.
leford—169.
upport—203.
ac—147.
mbie—70; Colonial Bk. of Aus-
lasia [148].
nks—112, 225.
pore—Bank of Bengal [21, 75].
obi—171.
rup—47.
uangan—199.
bury—70, 93, 147.
brke—70.
imo—47; Roy. Bk. of Can. [26].
ingo—70, 192.
y—71, 77, 202.
uine—220.
ra—71, 77, 202.
on—47.
anes (Can.)—Dominion Bk. [173],
rchants' Bk. of Canada [60].
er (N.Z.)—16, 23, 24, 172, 208.
ss—5, 73; Auverny & Co. [205],
J. Turner & Co. [209].
acoorie—169, 208.
ndera—13, 23, 69, 208.
onne—71, 77, 202.
Nar-Goon—70.
fabrt—16, 23, 69.
ramine—16, 23, 69.
rogin—169, 208, 220.
au—Bk. of Nassau [135], Roy. Bk.
Canada [26].
Naseby (N.Z.)—23, 24.
Nasratabad—116.
Nathalia—16, 29, 70.
Natimuk—169; Col. B. of Australasia
[148].
Nauplia—119.
Nawshera—Punjab Bk. [68].
Nazli—117.
Neepawa—47; Un. Bk. of Canada [177].
Neerim—70.
Neerim, South—70.
Nelson (B.C.)—23, 47; Imp. Bk. of Can.
[132], Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Nelson (N.Z.)—23, 24, 172, 208.
Nerang—70.
Neuchatel—Pury & Co.; Dupasquier
& Co.
Neuilly-sur-Seine—77, 202.
Neutral Bay—69.
Nevada—Citizens' Bank.
Nevers—71, 77, 202.
New Dayton—47.
New Denver—22.
New Dunkeld—Dom. Bk. [173].
New Glasgow (N.S.)—47; Nova Scotia
Bk. [193], Union of Halifax [235].
New Liskeard—Imp. Bk. of Can. [132].
New Michel—Imp. Bk. of Can. [132].
New Norfolk—70.
New Orleans—5, 71; Hibernia Nat.
Bk. [77], Canal Louisiana Bk. [136],
State Nat. Bank [196].
New Plymouth (N.Z.)—16, 23, 24, 172,
208.
New Westminster—22, 47; Roy. Bk. of
Canada [26].
New York—12, 5, 11B, 22, 47, 53, 65, 73,
112, 118 (H.O.), 131, 133, 140, 199, 203,
225; Bk. of New York [209], Baring &
Co. [31], Blair & Co. [40], Brown Bros.
& Co. [45], Frazar & Sale [197], Kess-
ler & Co. [100], Knauth, Nachod &
Kühne [177], Maitland Coppell & Co.
[209], Merchants' Bank of Canada
[60], J. Munroe & Co. [3], Nat. Bk.
Com. [100], C. B. Richard & Co. [77],
Roy. Bk. of Canada [26], White &
Co. [136], Winslow & Co. [200].
Newcastle (Natal)—25, 167, 203.
Newcastle (N.B.)—B. of Nova Scotia
[193], Merchants' Bk. of Halifax [26],
Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Newcastle (N.S.W.)—13, 16, 23, 69, 70,
147, 208; City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Newchwang—199, 225.
Nevera Elvya—171.
Newmarket (Ont.)—22.
Newmarket (Vict.)—208; Col. of Aust.
[148].
Newstead (Vict.)—160.
Newton (Auckland)—24, 172.
Newton (Kansas)—Harvey Cnty. B.
Newtown (Johannesburg)—173A.
Newtown (N.S.W.)—16, 23, 69, 208;
City Bk. [148].
Ngaruawahia—24.
Nhill (Victoria)—29, 70, 169.
Niagara (Ont.)—Impl. B. of Can. [132],
Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Niagara on the Lake—Imp. Bk. of
Can. [132].
Nice—71, 73, 77, 202; Carlone & Co.
[209], F. Crossa [61].
Nicola—22.
Nicolaiefsk—199.
Nicolajeff—195.
Nicolsk Oussouriisk—199.
Nicopol—195.
Nicosia—117.
Nigel—167.
Nijni Novgorod—195, 199.
Nimes—71, 77, 202.
Nimbin—23.
Niort—77, 202.
Nogrlanga—22.
Nobby—184.
Nogent-sur-Marne—77, 202.
Nokomis—47.
Noradjuha—169; Col. of Aust. [148].
Normanton—23, 184.
Norrkoping—Scand. Cred. Co. [175].
Norseman—16, 220.
Norwood—23.
North Adelaide—169.
North Battleford—18, 47; Imp. Bk. of
Can. [132].
North Bay—Imp. Bk. of Can. [132].
North Carlton—93.
North Fitzroy—Col. of Aust. [148].
North Melbourne—20, 93, 169.
North Sydney (N.S.W.)—23, 69.
North Sydney—B. of Nova Scotia [193],
Union of Halifax [235].
North Vancouver—18.
North Williamstown—93.
Northam—16, 23, 70, 169, 208, 220.
Northampton—169, 220.
Northcote (Vic.)—70, 147, 169.
Norwich (Ont.)—Molson's Bk. [177].
Norwood (Ont.)—Un. Bk. Can. [177].
Norwood (S. Aust.)—70.
Nova Goa—Banco Nacional Ultra-
marino [135].
Novo-Nicolaiofsk—195, 199.
Novo-Ourgenitch—199.
Novorossisk—195, 199.
Nowra (N.S.W.)—16 69, 93; City Bk.
of Sydney [148].
Numurkah—16, 29, 70.
Nuremberg—83, 84; M. C. Huber [100].
Nurioopa—169.
Nyah—70, 169.
Nyintaroon—173A.
Nymagee—69.
Nyngan—13, 69.
Oak River—18.
Oakey—16, 23.
Oakland (U.S.A.)—1st Nat. B. [71],
Savings B. [59].
Oaklands—69, 169.
Oakleigh (Vict.)—93.
Oakville—22.
Oakwood—22.
Oamaru (N.Z.)—23, 24, 172, 208.
Oatlands (Tas.)—Comm. B. of Tasm. [23].
Obeiza—145.
Obuassi—14.
Odendaalsrust—173A.
Odessa—77, 195.
Ohakune—24.
Ohaupo—24.
Ohura—208.
Okato—172.
Olds—47.
Oloron—202.
Omeo (Vict.)—70; Col. B. of Australasia
[148].
Omsk—195, 199.
Once de Setiembre—13A, 39, 140.
Onehunga—172.
Onitsha—14, 27.
Ootacamund—Bank of Madras [21].
Ophir—24.
Opharton—173A.
Opobo—14, 27.
Oporto—77, 133; B. Commercial do
Porto; Banco de Portugal [135]; J.
W. Burmester [15]; Merc. Bk. [209].
Opotiki (N.Z.)—24, 208.
Opunake (N.Z.)—24.
Oran—77.
Orange (N.S.W.)—13, 16, 23, 69, 208.
Orangeville (Canada)—47.
Orbost—29, 70.
Ordon—117.
Orepuki—24, 172.
Orillia (Canada)—Dominion Bk. [173];
Traders' Bk. [173].
Orleans—71, 77, 202.
Ormondville—24.
Orrorco—169.
Oruro—11B.
Orvieto—Whitby & Co. [209].
Osaka—225.
Oshawa (Ont.)—Dominion B. [173].
Ostend—Crédit Ostendais.
Otakuhu—24.
Otaki—16, 24.
Otautau—24, 172.
Otorohanga—24.
Ottawa (Ont.)—18, 22, 47; Bk. of Ottawa
(H.O.) [177]; Banque Nationale [173];
Dom. Bk. [173]; Imp. Bk. [132]; Merch.
Bk. [60]; Molson's Bk. [177]; Quebec
Bk. [26]; Roy. Bk. of Canada [26];
Union Bank [177].

Ouchak—117.
Oudtshoorn (S. Africa)—12, 15, 203.
Outtaseoutai—199.
Outtins—77.
Ourga—199.
Ourumbah—70.
Oust-Tcharyschkaia-Pristan—199.
Outlook—22, 47.
Outram (N.Z.)—24, 172.
Outtrim—169.
Owyen—29, 70.
Owaka—24.
Owen—12, 70.
Owen Sound—Merchants' Bk. of Canada [60]; Molson's Bk. [177].
Oxford (N.Z.)—24.
Oxford (Ont.)—B. of Nova Scot. [193].
Oxley—147.
Paarl (S. Afr.)—12, 15, 203.
Pacasmayo—Banco del Peru [145].
Padua—Banca Veneta [77].
Paddington (N.S. W.)—69, 93.
Paeroa—24, 172.
Pahiatua—23, 24.
Pakenham—70.
Palace—W. B. Gardner [135].
Palgrave—Imp. Bank of Canada [132].
Palmer—12, 70.
Palmerston (Otago)—24.
Palmerston, N. (Wellington)—16, 23, 24, 208.
Palmwoods—70.
Pamphlet—13, 69.
Pamiers—202.
Panama—118.
Panderma—117.
Panmure—Col. of Aust. [148].
Pantin—77.
Papaatua—208.
Paparoa—172.
Para (Brazil)—133, 140; Bk. of Para [177]; Comm. B. of Para [209].
Parana—140.
Parilla—12.
Paris—5, 9, 13A, 25, 71 (H.O.), 73, 77 (H.O.), 117, 124, 131, 133, 140, 173A, 195, 199, 202; Demachy & P. Seilliere [75]; De Neuflize & Co. [128]; Jordi an. Cohen & W. [177]; Mallet Bros. [75]; Munroe & Co. [3].
Paris (Canada)—22, 47.
Parkdale (Ont.)—St. B. of Canada [173].
Parkes—13, 16, 69, 208.
Parkhill—47.
Parrakie—12.
Parramatta—13, 23, 69.
Parrsboro (Canada)—47; Union of Halifax [135].
Parry Sound—47.
Parys—173A.
Pasadena—San Gabriel Valley Bk.
Paskeville—169.
Patea (N. Zealand)—16, 23, 24.
Paterson—69.
Patna—Bank of Bengal [21, 75].
Patras—17, 119.
Paw—75, 77, 202; English Bk. [209].
Pavloda—195.
Paynton—28.
Paysandu—140.
Peak Hill (N.S. W.)—16, 69.
Peake—70.
Pearston—203.
Peddie—203.
Pehuajo—13A.
Peking—112, 118, 199, 225.
Pembroke (Canada)—B. of Ottawa [177]; Quebec Bank [26]; Roy. Bk. Canada [26].
Penang—53, 112, 160.
Pendembu—14.
Penguin—Com. Bk. of Tas. [23]; Nat. Bk. Tas. [68].
Penhalonga—203.
Penola—169.
Penrith—23, 69.
Penshurst—29, 169.
Penticton—47.
Pera—117.
Pergamino—13A; Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires [145].
Perigueux—71, 77, 202.
Perm—195.
Pernambuco—133, 140; Bk. of Pernambuco [135].
Perpignan—71, 77, 202.
Perth (N.B.)—22.
Perth (Ont.)—22; Merch. Can. [60].
Perth (W. Aust.)—16, 23, 70, 169, 208, 220 (H.O.).
Pertuis—202.
Perugia—Whitby & Co. [209].
Peshawar—Punjab Bk. [68].
Peterboro' (Ont.)—22, 47; Bk. of Toronto [136]; Dom. Bk. [173]; Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Petersburg (S. Aust.)—93.
Petersham—16, 69.
Petone—24.
Petrusburg—173A.
Pezenas—202.
Philadelphia—73; Brown Bros. & Co. [45]; Cen. Nat. Bk. [136]; Dunn Bros. [209]; Johnson & Co. [75].
Philippeville—77.
Philippolis—173A.
Philippopolis—117.
Philipstown—203.
Picolet—47.
Picton (N.S. W.)—69.
Picton (N.Z.)—24.
Picton (Ontario)—22.
Pictou—Merch. of Halifax [26]; Nova Scotia Bk. [193]; Roy. Bk. of Can. [26].
Pietermaritzburg—12, 15, 167 (H.O.), 173A, 203.
Pietersburg (S. Afr.)—167, 173A, 203.
Piet-Retief—173A.
Pilgrims Rest—173A.
Pilsen—124; Böhmische Escpte. B. [209].
Pincher Creek—47.
Pingelly—16, 70, 208, 220.
Pinjarrah—220.
Pinnaroo—12, 70, 169.
Piquetberg—12A.
Piraeus—17, 119.
Pisa—Whitby & Co. [209].
Pitfield—70.
Pittsburgh (Pa.)—Tradesm. Nat. Bk. [136].
Pittsworth—69, 184, 208.
Piura—Banco del Peru [145].
Plauen—83.
Pleasant Point—24.
Pinnas—Roy. Bk. Canada [26].
Poitiers—77, 202.
Poko Slobodie—195.
Pola—195.
Pomona—70, 93.
Ponoka—47.
Pont Audemer—202.
Pontarlier—77.
Pontoise—202.
Poona—Bank of Bombay [75].
Pooncwa—Col. of Aust. [148].
Popanyinning—70.
Port Adelaide (S. Aust.)—12, 16, 23, 70, 169, 208.
Port Arthur—22, 47; Imp. Bank of Canada [132].
Port Arthur (Manch.)—225.
Port-au-Prince—Otto Bieber & Co. [75].
Port Augusta—12, 169.
Port Broughton—12.
Port Chalmers (N.Z.)—24, 172.
Port Colborne (Canada)—Imp. B. [132].
Port Darwin—70, 93.
Port Douglas—134.
Port Elgin (Can.)—B. of Hamilton [175].
Port Elizabeth—12, 15, 173A, 203.
Port Essington—Roy. Bk. Canada [26].
Port Fairy.—16, 29, 169; Colonial Bk. of Australia [148].
Port Germein—169.
Port Hawkesbury—Roy. B. Canada [26].
Port Hedland—208, 220.
Port Hood—22.
Port Hope—22; Toronto Bank [136]; Traders' Bank [132].
Port Lincoln—12, 16.
Port Louis (Mauritius)—19; Com. Bk. [132].
Port Macquarie—23, 69.
Port Maria—65.
Port Melbourne—16, 93, 169.
Port Moody—Roy. Bk. Canada [26].
Port Moresby—23, 208.
Port Perry—47.
Port Pirie (S. Australia)—12, 16, 169, 208.
Port Robinson—Imp. Bk. of Canada [132].
Port Said—9, 20, 71, 73, 77, 117, 170A; H. S. King & Co. [123].
Port Shepstone (S. A.)—203.
Port St. John—203.
Port Sudan—170A.
Port Victor—208.
Port Victoria—12, 70.
Port Vincent—12, 70.
Port Wakefield—70.
Portage la Prairie—22, 47; Imperial Bank [132].
Portarlington—Col. of Aust. [148].
Porterville—203.
Portland (Maine)—First Nat. Bank [196A].
Portland (N.S. W.)—23.
Portland (Oregon)—47; Ladd & Tilton.
Portland (Victoria)—29, 208.
Porto Alegre—133.
Porto Novo—14.
Port of Spain—65; Union Bank of Halifax [135].
Potchefstroom—173A, 203.
Potgietersrust—173A.
Potsdam—80.
Poudett River—147.
Prague—7, 124; Böhmische Escompte Bank [84]; Moritz Zdekauer [83]; Oesterreich Credit Anstalt [209].
Prahran (Vict.)—16, 29, 70, 169, 208.
Prescott (Ont.)—Merchants' Bank of Canada [60].
Prescott (Ariz.)—Bk. of Arizona [196A].
Preston—173A.
Pretoria (S. Africa)—12A, 15, 167, 173A (H.O.), 203.
Price—70.
Prieska—203.
Prince Albert (Man.)—47; Imperial Bank of Canada [132].
Prince Albert—202.
Prince Rupert—18, 22, 47.
Princeton—47.
Prokhladnais—199.
Proserpine—23.
Prossnitz—7.
Providence (R.I.)—First Nat. Bk. [45].
Provost—47.
Pueblo—145.
Pukekohe—24.
Punnichy—18.
Punta Arenas—118B; Bank of Punta Arenas [118].
Puy (Le)—202.
Pyramid Hill—169.
Pyrmont (N.S. W.)—93.
Quairading—169, 220.
Quambatook—169.
Queanbeyan—23, 69.
Quebec—18, 22, 47; Banque Nat. [173]; D'Hochelaga [60]; Imp. Bk. of Can. [132]; Merchants' Bank of Canada [60]; Quebec Bank [26]; Union Bank of Canada [177].
Queenscliff (Vic.)—29.
Queenstown (N.Z.)—24.
Queenstown (S. Africa)—12A, 15, 203.
Queenstown (Tas.)—Nat. B. of Tas. [68].
Queensville—22.
Queretaro—145.
Quesnel—47.
Quetta—Punjab Bank [68].
Quilimane—Banco Nacional Ultramarino [135].
Quimper—202.
Quiriadi—13, 23, 69.
Quito—Com. Bk. of Agriculture.
Quorn—169.
Radisson—47.
Raetihi—24.
Rafaela—13A.
Rainbow—70, 169.
Rainy River—47.
Rakaia (N.Z.)—24.
Randfontein—173A, 203.
Randwick (N.S. W.)—13.

Infurly—24.
Ingiora (N.Z.)—24, 208.
Ingoon—53, 73, 112, 160, 171; Bank of Bengal [73].
Ingoon—Haymann & Co.
Int Portage—B. of Ottawa [177].
Inipo—172.
Invenshorpe—208, 220.
Invenswood (Queensland)—184.
Inwal Pindi—76; Alliance Bank of Simla [177].
Inwene—23.
Inymond—23.
Inymond Terrace—69.
Inymore—18.
Iddersburg—173A.
Idfern—69; City Bank [148].
Id Deer—47; Imp. Bk. of Can. [132].
Id Hill—169.
Ierton (N.Z.)—24, 172.
Igina (N.W.T.)—22, 47; Dominion Bank [173]; Imperial Bk. of Canada [132]; Royal Bank of Canada [26]; Union Bank of Canada [177].
Richenberg—124.
Ritz—173A, 207.
Rmiremont—77.
Rnfview (Canada)—Merchants' B. [60].
Rnmark—169.
Rnues—71, 77, 202.
Rsht—116.
Rston—18.
Rthel—77.
Rthymo—17.
Rvelstoke—47; Imperial B. of Canada [132].
Rzton—Royal Bank of Canada [26].
Rxheim—71, 77, 202.
Rxine Villa 12.
Rxhmond (Canada)—Eastern Townships Bank [173].
Rxhmond (Indiana)—First Nat. Bk. [155].
Rxhmond (N.S.W.)— 13, 23, 69.
Rxhmond (Queensland)—16, 184.
Rxhmond (S. Afr.)—15, 203.
Rxhmond (Vic.)—23, 93, 169.
Saddell—70.
Sdgetown (Ontario)—Molson's B.[177].
Sdgeway—Imp. Bk. of Canada [132].
Sga—195; Jacobs & Co.; Hill Bros.
Sngarooma—70.
Sngwood—208.
Sto de Janeiro—13A, 39, 133, 140; Banco do Commercio [136]; Com. Bk. [135].
Sto Gallegos—128.
Sto Grande do Sul—133.
Sve-de-Giev—71, 77.
Svernook—169.
Svers—47.
Sversdale (N.Z.)—24.
Sversdale (S.A.)—203.
Sverton (N.Z.)—24, 172.
Sverton (S. Aust.)—93, 169.
Sashak—195.
Sadvale—192.
Sxanne—71, 77, 202.
Sxbertson (S.A.)—15, 203.
Sxbertson (N.S.W.)—69.
Sxhefort-sur-Mer—71, 77, 202.
Sxhe-sur-Yon, La—202.
Sxhelle, Le—71, 77, 202.
Sxhester (N.Y.)—Powers' Bank [177].
Sxhester (Victoria)—23, 208.
Sxkdale—70.
Sxkhampton—13, 16, 23, 69, 184, 192, 208; Bank of N. Queensland [135].
Sxkley (N.S.W.)—13.
Sxley—47.
Sxmouth—169.
Sxna—16, 23, 184.
Sxnans—23.
Sxne—5, 73; A. R. Franz [75]; Plowden & Co. [168]; Sebasti & Reali [45].
Sxnay—195.
Sxney (Victoria)—70, 169.
Sxngotau—24.
Sxpelepoort—173A, 203.
Sxrachach—205.
Sxario (Arg.)—13A, 39, 133, 140.
Sxsdale—16.
Rosenfeld—22.
Rosewood—192.
Ross (N.Z.)—24.
Rosslind, A.B. C.—18," 22; Royal Bank of Canada [26].
Rosthern—18; Imp. Bk. of Canada [132].
Rostock—Edward Burchard [209].
Rotorua—24.
Rotterdam—5; B. of Rotterdam [209]; De Wiener en Effecten Bank.
Roubaix—71, 77, 202.
Rouen—71, 77, 202; H. Pécuchet & Co.
Rouxville—173A.
Roxburgh (N.Z.)—24.
Rozelle—23, 93.
Ruffec—71, 202.
Rupanyino—70, 208.
Rushworth— 29, 70.
Russell—70.
Rustchak—117.
Rustenburg—173A, 203.
Ruthergien—16, 29.
Rybinsk—195.
Ryde (N.S.W.)—23.
Rylstone—13.
Saas—7.
Sabie—173A.
Sackville—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Sacramento—Calif. State Bk. [196A].
Saddleworth—93.
Sagua—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Saigon—53, 112.
St. Andrews—B. of Nova Scotia [193].
St. Anne de Bellevue—22.
St. Arnaud (Vic.)—23, 29, 147; Col. Bk. of Australasia [148].
St. Augustine—73.
St. Bathans—23.
St. Brieuc—71, 77, 202.
St. Catharine's—47; B. of Toronto [136], Imprl. B. of Canada [132].
St. Chamond—71, 77, 202.
St. Croix (W.I.).—National Bk. Danish West Indies.
St. Davids—Imp. Bk. of Can. [132].
St. Denis—77, 202.
St. Dié—71, 77, 202.
St. Dizier—77.
St. Etienne—71, 77, 202.
St. Fernando—65.
St. Galle—205; B. Suisse de l'Un.[209].
St. Gaudens—202.
St. Germain-en-Laye—71, 77, 202.
St. George—184.
St. Hyacinthe (Queb.)—22; B. Natle. [173].
St. James (Vic.)—16, 169.
St. Jean D'Angely—71, 202.
St. John (New Brunswick)—18, 22, 47; Bk. of N. Brunswick [223], Bk. of Nova Scotia [193], Roy. Bk. of Canada [26], Union Bk. of Halifax [135].
St. John's (Newfldd.)—22; Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
St. John's (Quеb.)—Merchants' B. [60].
St. Kilda (Vict.)—16, 70, 169.
St. Kitts—65.
St. Lô—202.
St. Louis—14.
St. Louis (Missouri)—5; Nat. B. of Com. [196]; State Bk. [209], Third Nat. Bk. [136].
St. Loup-sur-Semouse—202.
St. Lucia—65.
St. Malo—202.
St. Mandé—77.
St. Martins—18.
St. Mary's (Ont.)—22; Traders' Bk.[173].
St. Mary's (Tas.)—Nat. B. of Tasmania [68].
St. Nazaire—72, 202.
St. Omer—77; Deneuville & Co., [209].
St. Paul Lorada—Banco Nacional Ultramarino [135].
St. Paul (Minn.)—First Nat. B. [196A], Merch. Nat. Bk. [136].
St. Peter's—Union of Halifax [135].
St. Petersburg—195 (*H.O.*), 199 (*H.O.*); St. P. Disct. Bk. [209].
St. Quentin—71, 77, 202.
St. Servan—202; A. O'Rorke [135].
St. Stephen (N.B.)—18; Bank of Nova Scotia [193], St. Stephen Bk. [100].
St. Thomas—Dom. Bk. [173], Impl. Bk. of Canada [132], Merchants' Bk. of Can. [60], Molson's Bank [177].
St. Thomas (W.I.)—65; National Bk. Danish West Indies.
St. Thomas Island—Banco Nacional Ultramarino [135].
St. Vincent—65.
St. Vincent (C. Verde)—Banco Nacional Ultramarino [135].
Saintes—71, 77.
Salamanca—Banco de España [192].
Sale (Vic.)—16, 29, 70, 169.
Salisbury (South Africa)—12A, 15, 203.
Salisbury (S. Aust.)—169.
Saltillo—13A.
Salon—72, 77.
Salonica—17, 117.
Saltcoats—18.
Salt Lake City—Deseret Nat. Bk.; Wells, Fargo & Co [209].
Salt River—15.
Salto—13A, 140; Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires [145].
Saltpond—14.
Salzburg—F. Berger; C. Spangler[209].
Samara—195.
Samarcanda—199.
Samarai—23.
Samsoun—117.
San Antonio (Texas)—Lockwood Nat. Bank [75].
San Bernardino—B. of San Bern. [118], Farmers & Exch. B.
San Fernando—65.
San Francisco—47, 71, 73, 112, 118, 199, 225; Bk. of California [191], Donohue, Kelly B. Co. [177], Nevada Bk. [209], Wells, Fargo & Co. [209].
San José—Comm. & Savings Bk., Safe Deposit & B. [177], Un. Savings B.
San José de Flores—13A.
San Juan—13A; Roy. Bk. of Canada[26].
San Luis Obispo (Cal.)—County B.
San Luis Potosi (Mex.)—145.
San Nicolas—23A.
San Pedro—13A.
San Rafael—13A.
San Remo—73; A. Rubino [135].
San Sebastian—77; Banco de España [192].
Sandhurst (Vict.). See Bendigo.
Sandringham—70.
Sandstone—208, 220.
Sanson (N.Z.)—24.
Santa Cruz (Cal.)—Bk. of Santa Cruz.
Santa Fé—13A.
Santander—Banco de España [192].
Santiago—12B; Bk. of Chile [136].
Santiago de Cuba—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Santiago (C. Verde Islds)—Banco Nacional Ultramarino [135].
Santos—133, 140; Merc. B. [209].
Sao Paulo—39, 133, 140.
Sapi—14, 27.
Saragossa—Villarrova y Castellanos.
Saratoff—195.
Sarnia—184.
Sartiat—202.
Saskatoon (Ont.)—22, 47; Traders' B. [173].
Saskatoon—18, 22, 47; Dom. Bk. [173].
Sault Ste. Marie—22, 47; Imp. Bk. of Can. [132].
Saumur—77, 202.
Savannah (Geo.)—Southern Bk. [177].
Sau-la-Mare—65.
Sawyerville—22.
Sceaux—202.
Schaffhausen—Zundel & Co.
Schwalbach—Bernhard Berié & Co.[77].
Schweizer Reneke—173A.
Scone (N.S.W.)—13, 23, 69.
Scottsdale—70; Nat. Bk. of Tasmania [68].
Seaforth (Can.)—47; Dom. Bk. [173].
Sea-Lake—29, 70.
Seattle (Wash.)—47; Boston Nat. Bk.; Dexter, Horton & Co.[131].
Sedan (S. Australia)—12.
Sedan (France)—77, 202.
Segbwema—14.
Sekondi—14, 27.

Selkirk—Dom. Bk. [173].
Selukwe—203.
Semans—18
Semaphore—70.
Semipolatinsk—199.
Semur—202.
Seneka—15, 173a.
Sens—77, 202.
Serajgunge—Bank of Bengal [21, 75].
Serembau—53.
Serena—Bank of Chile [136].
Serres—17, 117.
Seville—77; B. of Seville.
Sèvres—202.
Seymour (Cape Colony)—203.
Seymour (Victoria)—29; Col. B. of Australasia [148].
Sfax—71.
Shanghai—53, 73, 112, 118, 160, 170, 197, 199, 225.
Shannon—23.
Shediac—22.
Sheep Hills (Victoria)—70; Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Sheffield (Tas.)—16; Nat. B. of Tas. [68].
Shelburne—47; Union Bk. of Canada [177].
Shellbrook—47.
Shellharbour—33.
Shepparton (Vic.)—16, 29, 70, 169, 208.
Sherbro.—14.
Sherbrooke (Canada) — 22; Banque Nationale [173], D'Hochelaga [60], Eastern Townships Bk. [173], Merchants' Bk. [60], Un. of Halifax [135].
Sherlock—70.
Shiraz—118.
Shubenacadie—Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Sialkote—Punjab Bk. [68].
Sidi-Bel-Abbes—77.
Siena (Italy)—Whitby & Co. [209].
Sierra Leone—14, 77.
Simbirsk—198.
Simcoe (Canada)—47; Hamilton B. [175].
Simferopol—195.
Simla—8a; Alliance Bank of Simla [177], Punjab Bk. [68].
Simons Town—203.
Singapore—53, 112, 118, 160, 170.
Singleton—13, 23, 69.
Sivas—117.
Skipton—23, 169.
Smeaton (Vic.)—169.
Smithfield—15, 173a.
Smith's Falls—Un. of Canada [177].
Smithton—Nat. Bk. Tasmania [68].
Smithtown—147.
Smyrna—17, 77, 117; Bank d'Orient [71], Banque de Salonique [135], Banque de Metelin [71].
Snowanjeerup—169.
Snowtown—12, 93.
Sofia—117.
Sohag—170a.
Soissons—71, 77, 202.
Solvesborg—Skanes Enskilda Bk. [136].
Somerset East (S. Africa)—173a, 203.
Somerset Strand—203.
Somerset West—203.
Somerville—Col. of Aust. [148].
Sorel (Canada)—Molson's B. [177].
Souffli—117.
Sourabaya—53, 112.
Souris 47; Un. B. of Canada [177].
Sousa (Tunis)—71.
South Brisbane—23, 184.
South Grafton—23; City Bk. of Sydney [148].
South Melbourne—29, 70, 93, 169, 208.
South Woodslee—Imp. B. of Can. [132].
South Yan Yean—70.
South Yarra—93.
Southbridge (N.Z.)—24.
Southbrook—184.
Southern Cross—220.
Southgate—93.
Southport—70.
Spa—Henry Hayemal.
Spalding—12.
Spokane—22.
Spolo—195.
Spring Coulee—22.
Springfontein—15.
Springhill—47; Union of Halifax [135]
Springhurst—169.
Springs (S. Africa)—173a, 203.
Springton—12.
Srinagar—76; Punjab Bank [68].
Stamboul—17, 117.
Standerton (S. Africa)—167, 173a, 203.
Stanger—167.
Stanley (Tas.)—16; Nat. B. of Tas. [68].
Stannary Hills—23.
Stansbury—12.
Stanstead (Canada)—Eastern Townships Bank [173].
Stanthorpe (Queensland)—192.
Staveley—47.
Stawell—16, 147, 208.
Steamer Point (Aden)—171.
Stellenbosch (S. Africa)—203.
Sterkstroom—203.
Stettin—Wm. Schlutow [209].
Stewart (B.C.)—47.
Steynsburg—203.
Steyterville—203.
Stirling—22.
Stirling West—70.
Stockholm—Stockholm's Handelsbank [196]; Skanska Kredit Aktiebolaget [175]; Stockholm's Enskilda Bk. [135].
Stockingbinjal—23.
Stockton (Cal.)—Savings Bk.
Stony Creek—16.
Stony Plain—47.
Strahan (Tas.)—Nat. Bk. of Tas. [68].
Strasburg—Stachling, Valentin & Co.
Stratford (N.Z.)—16, 23, 24, 172, 208.
Stratford (Ont.)—22, 47; Merchants' Bank [60].
Stratford (Vic.)—70, 169.
Strathalbyn—70, 169.
Strathcona—47; Dom. Bk. [173]; Imp. Bk. of Canada [132].
Strathmerton—16.
Strathmore—47.
Strathroy (Canada)—47.
Streaky Bay—12.
Streatham—169.
Stresa—73.
Stretenak—199.
Stroud (N.S.W.)—16.
Stuartstown—167.
Stutterheim—15.
Stuttgart—83; Stahl & Federer [209].
Suakin—20, 170a.
Subiaco—70.
Sudbury—22.
Suez—20.
Summerberry—Dom. Bank [173].
Summerhill—13.
Summerland—22.
Summerside (P.E.I.)—47; Bk. of Nova Scotia [103]; Merchants' of Halifax [26]; Royal Bank of Canada [26].
Sunbury—Col. of Aust. [148].
Sunshine—23.
Surat—Bk. of Bombay [75].
Surrey Hills—33, 93.
Sutherland—203.
Suva (Fiji)—23, 24.
Swan Hill (Vic.)—70, 147, 169.
Swan Reach—12.
Swan River—47.
Swellendam (S. Africa)—203.
Swift Current—47.
Swift Creek—22.
Sydney (N.S.)—22, 47; Royal Bank of Canada [26]; Union Bk. of Halifax [135].
Sydney (N.S.W.) — 13 (*H.O.*), 16, 23 (*H.O.*), 24, 69 (*H.O.*), 70, 72, 73, 93, 147, 169, 184, 208; City Bk. (*H.O.*) [148]; B. of N. Queensland [135].
Sydney (S. Africa)—15.
Sydney Mines—Un. of Halifax [135].
Syra—17.
Syrian—195.
Taabinga Village—70.
Tabriz—116.
Tachkent—199.
Tahita—20.
Taihape—16, 24.
Tailem Bend—12, 70.
Taipeh—112.
Takapau—24.
Talbot (Victoria)—16, 147.
Talca—Bank of Chile [136].
Tallangatta—16, 23.
Tallygai Roopna—29, 70.
Tamatave—72.
Tambellup—220.
Tamenin—169.
Tamworth (N.S.W.)—13, 16, 23, 69, 208.
Tanamariva—71.
Tangier—72; M. Pariente 209].
Tannymoree—184.
Tantah—9, 20, 170a.
Tanunda—93.
Tapanui (N.Z.)—24, 172.
Taradale—169.
Taralga—23.
Tarare—77.
Tarascon Beaucaire—202.
Tarbes—77, 202.
Tarcowie—93.
Tares (N.S.W.)—23, 69.
Tarkastad—203.
Tarkwa—14, 27.
Tarlee (S. Australia)—93.
Tarnagulla—208.
Tarquah—14.
Tarragona—Carey Bros. & Co. [87]
Tarranyurk—70.
Tarrawingee—117.
Taschkent—199.
Tatarskaia—199.
Tatura (Victoria)—29, 70.
Taumarunui—24.
Tauranga (N. Z.)—16, 24.
Tchita—199.
Tchangouchak—199
Te Aroha (N.Z.)—24, 172.
Te Arohai—16, 24.
Te Awamutu—24.
Teheran—116.
Te Kopura—172.
Te Kuiti—16, 24, 208.
Temora (N.S.W.)—23, 69, 70, 208.
Temuka (N.Z.)—16, 24
Tenerife—14.
Tenerife (Santa Cruz).—Hamilton&Co.
Tenterfield—13, 23; Bk. N. Queensland [135].
Teplitz—7.
Te Puke—24.
Terang—16, 29; Col. B. of Australasia [148].
Terowie—93.
Tetschen—7.
Texas—192.
Thabanchu—163a.
Thaiping—53.
Thames (N.Z.)—23, 24.
Thargomindah (Queensland)—69.
The Rock—23, 69.
Thedford—47.
Theodosia—195.
Thessalon—Imp. Bk. of Canada [132].
Thennissen—173a.
Thiers—77, 202.
Thirsk—77.
Thoonoo—169.
Thornbury (N.Z.)—24, 172.
Thorold (Canada)—Bk. of Quebec [26].
Thorpdale—29; Col. of Aust. [148].
Three Rivers—22; Bank of Quebec [26]; D'Hochelaga [60].
Three Springs—169.
Thursday Island—184; Bk. of North Queensland [135].
Tiaro—23.
Tieling—225.
Tientsin—53, 112, 199, 225.
Tilbury—Dom. Bank [173].
Tilsonburg (Canada)—Traders' B. [173]
Timaru (New Zealand)—16, 23, 24, 172.
Tingha—City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Tingoora—70, 184.
Tjumen—195.
Toamasal—69, 169.
Tokio—11a, 225; Sale & Frazar [197].
Tokomaru Bay—23.
Tomsk—195.
Toodyay—169, 220.
Toogoolawah—184.
Toora—29, 208.
Toowoomba—13, 16, 23, 69, 184, 192, 208.

oronto—18, 22, 47 (*H.O.*), 73; Bank of Toronto (*H.O.*) [136]; Dominion Bk. (*H.O.*) [173]; Imperial Bank [132]; Merchants' Bank [60]; Molson's Bk. [177]; Quebec Bank [26]; Royal Bk. of Canada [26]; Standard Bank of Canada [173]; Traders' Bank [173]; Union Bank [177].
orreon—145.
ouapse—193.
oulon—71, 77, 202.
oulouse—71, 77, 202.
ourcoing—71, 77.
ours—71, 77, 202; Gouin Bros. [75].
ownsville (Queensland)—13, 16, 23, 69, 184, 208; B. of N. Queensland [135].
oyalgay—23; Colonial Bk. of Australia [148].
rail—18.
rangie—23, 69.
raralgon (Vic.)—16, 169, 208; Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
rentenau—71.
rebizonde—117.
reherne (Man.)—47.
rentham (Vic.)—169.
renton—22.
res Arroyos—134.
reves—Reverchon & Co.
reslés—71.
ripoli (Barbary)—117.
ripoli (Syria)—127.
rivolitza—17, 119.
rompeloup—173A.
rondheim—See *Trondheim*.
ruxillo—71, 77.
ruyes—71, 77, 202.
rujillo—Banco del Peru [145].
rundle—208.
uro (Nova Scotia)—47; Merchants' Bk. of Halifax [26]; Royal Bk. of Canada [26]; Union Bk. of Halifax [135].
uro (S. Aust.)—18.
shelopol—195.
shakar—199.
ucuman—13A, 140; Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires [145].
ugusk—47.
ulagh (S. Af.)—203.
lle—202.
mbarimba—City Bk. of Sydney [148].
mby Bay—12.
mul (N.S.W.)—23, 69.
ngaroah—16, 169.
nie—71.
rin—73; J. de Fernex & Co. [209].
ticorin—Bank of Madras [21], 171.
eed—22.
eed Heads—93.
e Wells—70.
ung—147.
i—195.
ahaur—203.
i—63.
inborg—Finland Bank [191].
u—83.
mara—93.
ima—70.
nerston (Tas.)—16; Com. Bank [23]; Nat. Bk. of Tasmania [68].
non—195
shta—Alliance Bank of Simla [177].
stel—15, 203
stata (S. Af.—11A, 203.
stino—15
stedale—203.
ley—12, 70.
nston—203.
walla—Malaire Enskilda Bk. [71].
walla—23, 69.
ava—23
zaniza—12, 70.
zanquitly—23.
zcuc—24
zunga—147.
zuc—147.
zucht—Vlaer & Kol.
zucht (Natal)—173A.
bridge (Can.)—Dominion Bk. [173].
livia—Bank of Chile [136].
lence—77, 202.
lencia—77; Dart & Co [209].
Valenciennes—71, 77, 202.
Valtavris—77.
Valleyfield (Queb.)—D'Hochelaga [60].
Valparaiso—13B, 140; Bank of Chile [136]; A. Edwards & Co. [100].
Vancouver (B.C.)—18, 22, 47; Dom. Bk. [173]; Comml. B.; Impl. Bk. of Canada [132]; Molson's Bk. [177]; Roy. Bk. of Can. [26].
Vanua—202.
Varennes—18.
Vegreville—47.
Venice—73; S. & A. Blumenthal & Co. [209].
Venlersburg—173A.
Venterdorp—173A.
Venterstad—203.
Vera Cruz 145; Nat. B. of Mex. [100].
Verchneoudinsk—199.
Verdun—77.
Verecunting—173A.
Vermilion—47.
Verneuil—202.
Vernon (B.C.)—22; Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Versailles—71, 77, 202.
Verulam—167.
Verviers—202.
Vesoul—71, 202.
Viareggio—Whitby & Co. [209].
Victka—195.
Vichy—71, 77, 202.
Victoria (Brazil)—140.
Victoria (B.C.)—18, 22, 47; Dom. Bk. [173]; Imp. Bk. of Can. [132]; Molson's Bk [177]; Roy. Bk. of Can. [26].
Victoria West—203.
Vienna—7, 73, 124 (*H.O.*); Aust. Cred. Anstalt [209]; B. of the Lower Austrian Escompte Co. [135]; Societe Autrichienne de Credit [135].
Vienne (Isere)—71, 77.
Vierzon—77.
Vigo—Banco de España [191].
Villaguay—13A.
Villefranche-sur-Saone—71, 77.
Villeneuve-sur-Lot—71, 77, 202.
Villers—172A.
Vincennes—202.
Violet Town—169.
Virden—Un. of Canada [177].
Virginia (U.S.)—Nevada Bank of San Francisco [209].
Vitoria—Banco de España [191].
Vitry-le-Francois—77.
Vladivostock—199.
Voiron—71, 77.
Volksrust (Trans.)—167, 173A.
Volo—17.
Vologda—195.
Vonda—47.
Vornesensk—195.
Vrede—173A, 203.
Vredefort—173A.
Vryheid (S. Af.)—15, 167, 173A.
Vryburg—15, 203.
Waddens—47.
Wagga Wagga—13, 16, 23, 69, 70, 208.
Wagin—23, 169, 220.
Waihi—24, 172.
Waikaia—172.
Waikanae—24.
Waikariri—12.
Waikouaiti (N.Z.)—23.
Wainuiomata (N.Z.)—24 208
Waipawa (N. Zealand)—25, 24.
Waipiata—23.
Waipukurau (N.Z.)—24.
Wairoa—24, 208
Waitahuna (N.Z.—24.
Waitara (N.Z.—24
Walkerstown, S. Af.—173A.
Walcha (N.S.W.)—23, 69.
Waldron—28.
Walgett (N.S.W.—23, 69
Walhalla (Vict.)—16, 29.
Walkerton (Canada)—47; Merchants' Bk. [60].
Walkerville—47.
Walla Walla (N.S.W.)—69.
Walla Walla (Wash.)—Baker-Boyer Nat. Bk.
Wallace—147.
Wallaceburg (Ont.)—22.
Wallaroo—169.
Wallerawang—69.
Wallsend (N.S.W.)—13, 16.
Walwa—16.
Wanganui (N.Z.)—16, 23, 24, 172, 208.
Wangaratta (Vic.)—23, 29, 147, 169, 208.
Wangerrip—169.
Waratah—Nat. Bk. of Tas. [68].
Warburton—Dom. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Waratah (N.S.W.)—23, 69.
Warner—47.
Warooka—12.
Warra—23.
Warrackneabeal (Vic.)—23, 70, 208.
Warragul (Victoria)—16, 23, 70, 147.
Warren (N.S.W.)—69.
Warri—14, 27.
Warrion—147.
Warrnambool (Vic.)—16, 23, 29, 70, 147, 169, 208; Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Warsaw—Disconto Bk.; B. of Poland.
Wa saw (Ont.)—22.
Warwick (Queensland—12, 23, 69, 184, 192, 208.
Washington—128; Lewis Johnson & Co. [48].
Waseys—93.
Watchem—29.
Waterford—22.
Waterloo (N.S.W.)—69.
Waterloo (Ont.)—47; Molson's Bank [177].
Waterloo (Quebec)—E. Towns B. [173].
Watrous—47.
Watson—47.
Waubra—169.
Wauchope—69.
Waverley (N.S.W.)—23, 93.
Waverley (N.Z.)—16, 23.
Wawanesa—Un. Bk. of Canada [177].
Waxola—Dom. Bk. [173].
Wedderburn (Vic.)—16.
Weenen—167.
Wee Wee—16, 69
Weimar—Julius Elkan; Imperial Bank of Germany [148].
Welikl-Ustiug—195.
Welland (Canada)—Imperial Bk. [132], Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Wellington (Cape)—203.
Wellington (N.S.W.)—23, 69, 73, 208.
Wellington (N.Z.)—16, 23, 24 (*H.O.*), 172, 208.
Wels—7.
Welshpool—16; Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Wentworth (N.S.W.)—13.
Wepener—173A, 203.
Werny—195.
Werribee—70; Col. Bk. of Aust [148].
Werris Creek—69.
West Hartlepool—93.
West Maitland—13, 16, 208.
West Melbourne—23, 93.
West Toronto—28, 47.
West Wyalong—23, 69
Westbury—Com. Bk. of Tas [23]
Westmount—22; Roy. Bk. of Canada [26].
Weston—28.
Westport (N.Z.)—23, 24.
Wetaskiwin—47; Imp. Bank of Canada [132].
Wezio—Skanes Enskilda Bank [128]
Weyburn—22, 47
Weymouth—Royal Bk. of Canada [26].
Whakatane—208
Whangamomona—16.
Whangarei—16, 24
Whitby (Ontario)—Dominion Bk. [173].
White Horse—47.
Whitlessea—70; Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Wiarton—47; Un. Bk. Canada [177].
Wiatka—195
Wiborg—Finlands Bank [191].
Wickepin—70, 169.
Wickham (N.S.W.)—13.
Wiesbaden—80, 83, 84; Bernhard Berle & Co. [77], Imp. Bk. of Ger. [148].
Wilcannia (N.S.W.)—13, 69.
Wilcox—47.
Wilkawatt—12
Wilkie—Imp. Bk. of Canada [132].

Willaura—29; Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Williams—169, 220.
Williamstown (Vic.)—16, 70, 93.
Willow (Qal.)—B. of Willow [196].
Willowie—12.
Willowmore (S. Afr.)—203.
Willunga—12.
Wilmington (S. Aust.)—169.
Wiluna—208.
Winburg (S. Afr.)—15, 173A.
Winchelsea—Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Winchester—Un. Bk. Canada [177].
Windsor (N.S. W.)—23, 69.
Windsor (N. Scotia)—47; Com. B. of Wind. [209], Union of Halifax [135].
Windsor (Ont.)—47; Dom. Bk. [173], Merchants' B. [60], Traders' B. [173], Un. B. of Canada [177].
Windsor (Vic.)—93.
Wingham—69; City Bk. of Sydney [148].
Wingham (Ont.)—47; Dom. Bk. [173].
Winnebah—14.
Winnipeg—28, 33, 47; Alloway & Champion [30], Bk. of Hamilton [175], Bk. of Nova Scotia [193], Bk. of Ottawa [177], Bk. of Toronto [136], Banque D'Hochelaga [60], Dominion Bk. [173], Eastern Townships Bk. [173], Home Bk. of Canada [173], Imp. Bk. of Can. [132], Merchants' Bk. [60], Molson's Bk. [177], Northern Bk., [177], Roy. Bk. of Canada [26], Traders' Bk. [173], Un. Bk. of Can. [177].
Winnitza—195.
Winterthur—Bk. of Winterthur [100].
Winton (N.Z.)—24.
Winton (Queens.)—23, 184.
Wirrabara (S.A.)—16, 93.
Witbank—173A.
Wodonga—23, 29.
Wolfville (N.S.)—22; People's Bank [209], Un. of Halifax [135].
Wollongong—13, 23, 69, 93.
Wolwaranastad—173A.
Wolseley—70.
Wondai—70, 184.
Wonthaggi—147.
Woodanilling—220.
Woodburn (South)—13, 147.
Woodend (Vic.)—70.
Woodford—93.
Woodland (Cal.)—B. of Woodland.
Woodside—12.
Woodstock (N.B.)—22; B. of Nova Scotia [193], Roy. B. of Canada [26].
Woodstock (N.S. W.)—69.
Woodstock (Ont.)—47; Imp. B. of Can. [132], Molson's B. [177].
Woodstock (S. Afr.)—203.
Woodville (N.Z.)—24.
Woombye—147.
Woomelang—70.
Woonona—93.
Wooroostin—70, 184.
Worcester (S. Afr.)—14A, 203.
Worms—Pfälzische Bk. [84].
Wosnessensk—195.
Wunghnu—16.
Wursburg—Oehninger's Son & Co.
Wycheproof—16, 70.
Wynberg—14A.
Wyndham (N.Z.)—24.
Wynyard—13; Com. Bk. Tas. [23], Nat. B. of Tas. [68].
Wynyard (Sask.)—18.
Wyong—70.
Xanthie—17, 117.
Yacka—12, 93.
Yackandandah—16.
Yandina—23, 70, 93.
Yangan—184.
Yankalilla—12.
Yannathan—147.
Yarck.—169.
Yarcowie—93.
Yarmouth (Nova Scotia)—22; Nova Scotia B. [193], Un. Bk. of Halifax [135], Yarm. Bk. [209].
Yarragon—Col. Bk. of Aust. [148].
Yarraman—192.
Yarram-Yarram—16, 29, 208.
Yarraville—169; Col. B. of Aust. [148].
Yarrawonga—16, 70, 169.
Yass—12, 23, 69.
Yeu—70, 147.
Yeelanna—12.
Yellowgrass—47.
Yerong Creek—23.
Yerranderie—23.
Yeed—116.
Yinnar—Col. Bk. of Aust. [148.
Yloilo—112.
Yokohama—11A, 53, 73, 113, 118, 170, 199, 225 (*H.O.*); Sale & Frazar [197].
Yowalla—169.
York (W.A.)—16, 23, 169, 208, 220.
Yorkstown—12.
Yorkton—18, 47; Un. Bk. of Canada [177].
Young—16, 23, 69, 208; City B. Syd. [148].
Yreka (Cal.)—Siskiyou B. Co. [196A].
Ystad—Christianstads Enskilda B. [118].
Zacatecas—Banco de Zacatecas [196A].
Zag-Azig—9, 17, 20, 170A.
Zante—119.
Zanzibar—171.
Zastron—173A, 203.
Zeehan (Tas.)—16; Com. B. of Tas. [23], Nat. B. of Tas. [68].
Zeerust (S. Afr.)—173A, 203.
Zermatt—Galland & Co.
Zittau—83.
Zuoim—7.
Zungaru—14, 27.
Zurich—73, 208; Banque Fédérale [77], Kugler & Co. [154], Swiss Credit Co. [100].
Zwickau—83.

PRICE OF CONSOLS, 1840–1909.

THE following table shows the average price of Consols for the seventy years named from 1840 to 1909. The rate of interest was 3% from 1840 to 1888; it was lowered to 2¾% in March, 1888, and to 2½% in April, 1903. The Table of Equivalent Investments (p. 426) shows the relative prices at the three rates of interest, e.g., 2½% Consols return £3 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. at the price of 80, while 2¾% Consols return £3 2*s.* 6*d.* at 88, and 3% Consols return £3 2*s.* 6*d.* at 96.

THREE PER CENTS.	
1840	90¼
1841	89⅞
1842	92
1843	95¼
1844	99⅝
1845	98⅝
1846	95
1847	87½
1848	85⅝
1849	92⅛
1850	96½
1851	97⅛
1852	99⅛
1853	97⅛
1854	91¼
1855	90½
1856	93⅛
1857	95⅛

1858	96⅞
1859	95⅛
1860	94
1861	91½
1862	93
1863	92⅝
1864	90⅛
1865	89⅛
1866	88
1867	93
1868	93⅞
1869	92⅝
1870	92⅛
1871	92⅛
1872	92½
1873	92½
1874	92⅛
1875	93¼
1876	95
1877	95⅞

1878	95⅞
1879	97⅛
1880	98⅛
1881	100
1882	100⅛
1883	101⅛
1884	101
1885	99⅛
1886	100⅛
1887	101⅛
1888	101

TWO AND THREE-QUARTER PER CENTS.	
1889	98
1890	96⅛
1891	95¾
1892	96⅛
1893	98½

1894	101⅛
1895	106⅛
1896	110¾
1897	112⅜
1898	110⅛
1899	106⅞
1900	99⅜
1901	94⅛
1902	94⅛

TWO AND A HALF PER CENTS.	
1903	90⅛
1904	88⅜
1905	89⅛
1906	88⅛
1907	84⅛
1908	86⅛
1909	83⅞

Stock.	Dividends Payable.*
Bank Stock	April 5 and October 5
Government Stocks.	
Terminable Annuities...	Jan.5, Apl.5, July5, Oct.5
2½% Annuities (1905)	" " " "
2½% Annuities (1905)	" " " "
2½% Consols (1923)	" " " "
2½% Local Loans (1912)	" " " "
2½% Guaranteed (1933)..	Jan. 1, July 1
2½% " (1939)..	" "
Land Stock (1921)	" "
2½% Metrop. Police (1920)	" "
Indian Stocks.	
Eastern Bengal Rail. "A"	
Land "B" (1957)	April 1 and October 1
" 4% (Irredeemable)...	January 1 and July 1
G.I.Raill.4½%(Irredeem.)	April 1 and October 1
G.I.P. Rly.4%(Irredeem.)	January 1 and July 1
3½% India Stock (1931)..	Jan.5, Apl.5, July5, Oct.5
3½% " (1948)	" " " "
3½% " (1926)	" " " "
Indus, Punjab, & Delhi	
Rail." A" & " B" (1958)	January 1 and July 1
G.I.Ry. 4½% (Perp. Deb.)	" "
Colonial Stocks.	
N. S. Wales :—	
4% Stock (1933)	January 1 and July 1
3½% " (1924)	April 1 and October 1
3½% " (1918)	March 1 and Sept. 1
3% " (1935)	April 1 and Oct. 1
New Zealand :—	
4% Consolidated (1929)	May 1 and Nov. 1
3½% " (1940)	January 1 and July 1
3% Inscribed (1945)	April 1 and October 1
Queensland :—	
4% (1915 and 1924)	January 1 and July 1
3½% (1922 to 1945)	" "
3% (1922 to 1947)	" "
Transvaal 3% (1923–1953)	May 1 and November 1
" 3% (1958)	January 1 and July 1
Corporation Stocks.	
Birkenhead3¼%(1919–59)	April 1 and October 1
Birmingham 3½% (1946)	January 1 and July 1
" 3% (1947)	" "
" 3% (1962)	" "
" 2½% (1926)	" "
Bristol 3% (1920–1960)	Feb. 1 and August 1
Hampshire 3% (1914–1934)	March 1 and Sept. 1
" 3½ (1927–47)	" "
Huddersfield3%(1920–1940)	April 1 and October 1
Hull 3½%	January 1 and July 1
" 3½% (1925–55)	Feb. 1 and August 1
" 3% (1921–1951)	March 1 and Sept. 1
Liverpool 3½%	Jan.1, Apl.1, July1, Oct.1
" 3% (1942)	April 1 and October 1
" 2½% (1923)	January 1 and July 1
London.Corp.2½% (1927–57)	" "
" " 3% Deb. (1923)	Feb. 1 and August 1
" " 3½% (1905–65)	" "
" " 3% (1927–1957)	March 1 and Sept. 1.
London. County 2½% (1920)	Mar.1, Jn.1, Sept.1, Dec.1
" " 3% (1920)	" " " "
" " 3½% (1929)	Jan.5, Apl.5, July5, Oct.5
Manchester 3% (1941)	Feb. 1 and August 1
Metropolitan 3½% (1929)	Jan.5, Apl.5, July5, Oct.5
" 3% (1941)	Feb.1, May1, Aug.1, Nov.1
" 2½% (1920–1949)	Mar.1, Jn.1, Sept.1, Dec.1
Middx. Cnty. 3% (1915-35)	January 1 and July 1
" " 3½% (1927–47)	February 1 and Aug. 1
Nottingham 3% (Irred.)	May 1 and November 1
" 3% (1920–60)	" "
Ramsgate 3% (1915–1955)	Feb. 1 and August 1
Swansea 3½%	January 1 and July 1
" 3½(1930–1970)...	March 1 and Sept. 1
" 3% (1955)	January 1 and July 1
West Sussex 3% (1915–35)	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1
Wolverh'pton 3½% (1932)	March 1 and Sept. 1
Foreign and Miscellaneous.	
Chinese Impl. 5% Gold, (1896)	April 1 and October 1
Chinese Impl. 4½% Gold, (1898)	March 1 and Sept. 1
Metropolitan Water "B"	" "
Egypt. 3½% Pref. (1905)...	April 15 and October 15
Greek Guaranteed 2½% Gold (1898)	April 1 and October 1
Thames Conservancy 3% (1954) " B" Deb.	January 1 and July 1

DIVIDENDS are paid :—

On Sterling Stocks transferable in the Bank Books—(1) Warrants will be sent by Post—(*a*) To Sole or First Stockholders *without application*, in the absence of any instructions to the contrary. (*b*) To any Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, other than the Sole, or First, Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, or to any Person, Firm, or Company, upon the written Request, in the prescribed form, of all the Stockholders, Executors, or Administrators. (2) Dividends will be paid to any Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, *personally attending at the Bank*, on his written Request, in the case of a Sole Account, or on the written Request of all the Stockholders, Executors, or Administrators, in the case of a Joint Account. . The Request in either case must be in the prescribed form.

On Indian Railway and Thames Conservancy Debenture Stocks, Chinese 5% and 4½% Stocks, Greek 2½% Stock, Japanese 5% Stock, and Corporation of London 2½% Debenture Stock—by transmission of Warrants through the Post to the Stockholders or their Nominees.

On Indian Rupee Promissory Notes and Registered Stock—(*a*) On personal application at the India Office, Bank of England :—to the owner of the Notes or Stock; or, to his Attorney or Agent. (*b*) By Post :—to the owner of the Notes or Stock; or, to his Attorney or Agent.

Dividends on Promissory Notes and Registered Stock are paid by Bills of Exchange on India, commonly called Interest Bills. (As an Interest Bill is payable in India in Rupees, the Bill is usually sold in London, for Sterling, at the Exchange of the day, through a Banker or Agent.)

HOURS, &c.—The Dividend Office is open from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. (1 P.M. Saturdays).

The India Office (Bank of England) is open from 9.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. (1 P.M. Saturdays).

INVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS.—Holders of certain stocks in amounts of less than £1,000 may instruct the Bank to receive and invest their dividends by filling up forms, to be obtained at the Head Office, at any of the Branches, or at any Money Order Office. A commission is charged of 1*d.* per £, or part of a £, with 3*d.* additional for each advice of a purchase, should such advice be required.

TRANSFER DAYS, any day but Saturday; Instructions 9.30 to 1 (to 3, fee 2*s.* 6*d.*); Executions 11 to 3; Acceptances 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays to 1). Transfers made on Saturdays (between 11 and 12.30) are charged a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

* When the due date of the Dividends falls on a Sunday or Bank Holiday, the Dividends are payable on the business-day next ensuing.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, of eight Colonial companies (marked C), and of three American offices (marked A).

DATE OF FORMATION.—This is important, as in young companies the normal rate of mortality is not experienced, whilst expenses are necessarily greater owing to the larger proportion of new business.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system (M), whereby the whole of the surplus or profits are allotted to participating policyholders, or whether the company has proprietors by whom part of the surplus is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are indicated by letters in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. The companies in the first part of the Table all transact "ordinary" Life business; the figures for Industrial business are stated separately where available.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1909.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are considered as well as assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of such risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 14½%, of which about 5½% is expended on commission and 9% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus, and, speaking generally, the larger the bonus. The rate of interest earned is generally estimated by dividing 100 times the amount of interest, less Income Tax, by the mean of the funds at beginning and end of year after deducting half a year's interest from the mean fund. In some cases, however, this does not quite accurately represent the yield, owing to the manner in which profit on reversions is dealt with by individual offices.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables $H^{m(5)}$ and $O^{m(5)}$ which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and $O^{m(5)}$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

The O^m Tables, which are founded on the latest and largest Life assurance experience, usually require slightly stronger reserves than the H^m.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

The selection by an intending proposer for Life assurance of the office best suited to his requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made under reliable expert advice. Whilst we have above indicated some points for consideration, the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable any person without technical knowledge to gauge accurately the respective merits and attractions of the various companies transacting Life assurance. There are many good offices, but in the very best and most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers during the continuance of a policy, which may be life-long, through the precaution having been taken of obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

On receipt of an inquiry containing full particulars in regard to the matter on which advice is desired, accompanied by a remittance of a fee of 5s., addressed to the Publishers of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C., and marked "Insurance," the Insurance Editor will be prepared—

(1) To advise any intending assurant as to the system and descriptions of policies best adapted to suit the special circumstances as described, and to assist inquirer in the choice of the Life office which seems from its financial strength and earning capabilities best qualified to do justice to his requirements, and most likely to yield the most satisfactory and profitable results.

(2) To give similar advice to any person contemplating the purchase of an annuity.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts.				Valuation.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest, less Income Tax.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1783	P I	Abstainers & General	471,597	80,307	24·9	3 13 6	O^m	3 0 0
1824	PmSF	Alliance*	5,420,180	546,833	9·7	3 17 2	O^m	3 0 0
1808	P SF	Atlas	2,049,423	184,547	14·2	3 14 1	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 10 0
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	25,657,093	2,113,007	12·2	4 9 10	H^m	3 & 3½
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)	973,906	217,535	16·9	4 5 5	H^m	3 10 0
1854	P FS	British Equitable	1,696,932	123,760	25·3	3 19 5	O^m	3 0 0
1833*	P F	Caledonian	2,747,467	245,926	14·0	3 18 3	O^m	3 0 0
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	8,095,899	783,775	21·0	4 14 8	H^m	3 & 3½
1898*	P SF	Century	337,962	65,256	13·4	4 1 6	O^m	3 0 0
1838	P	City of Glasgow	3,032,327	232,737	16·0	3 16 10	O^m	3 0 0
1829	M	Clergy Mutual (c)	4,559,951	268,150	6·9	3 15 0	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 10 0
1824	P	Clerical, Medical & Gen.	4,980,017	366,227	12·9	3 16 6	$O^m(5)$*	2 10 0
1873	M	Colonial Mutual (C)	3,111,658	351,944	24·2	4 5 0	O^m	3 10 0
1861	PFmS	Commercial Union*	3,949,033	481,898	13·1	4 3 11	O^m	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	2,902,831	360,043	28·0	5 4 9	H^m	3, 3½ & 4½
1807	P	Eagle	2,215,597	170,016	18·2	3 18 11	H^m	3 0 0
1823	M	Economic	3,706,277	247,098	15·6	4 5 0	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1823	P	Edinburgh	4,385,954	319,073	16·0	4 0 9	O^m	3 0 0
1839	P	English & Scottish Law	2,817,715	219,514	17·1	3 17 2	H^m & $H^m(5)$	3 0 0
1762	M	Equitable (c)	5,033,520	195,806	6·8	3 14 0	O^m*	2 10 0
1859	P	Equitable, U.S.A. (A)	97,724,322	10,684,728	20·6	4 12 4	American, &c.	3, 3½ & 4
1844	P	Equity & Law	4,641,253	346,266	10·5	4 4 9	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 15 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident	3,352,179	173,930	10·2	3 16 11	O^m	3 0 0
1837	P	General	1,977,263	189,761	18·9	3 10 10	O^m & H^m	3 0 0
1885*	PFSI	General Accident	48,153	19,597	16·7	4 1 5	...	...
1848	P	Gresham	10,171,953	1,013,028	21·1	4 2 1	H^m	3 10 0
1821	P FS	Guardian*	3,319,867	247,284	14·5	4 0 0	O^m	3 0 0
1825*	P FS	Law Union & Rock	7,386,855	382,265	16·0	4 6 5	O^m	3 0 0
1836	P	Legal & General	6,494,148	716,979	13·2	4 6 9	O^m	2 10 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,794,239	352,111	16·6	3 17 4	O^m	3 & 3½
1836	P SF	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	5,112,949	248,788	10·0	3 15 6	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 15 0
1861	P	London & Lanc. & Gen.	2,494,548	316,626	19·7	4 0 0	H^m	3 10 0
1720	PFmS	London Assurance	2,448,740	179,139	11·9	3 16 3	O^m	2 15 0
1806	M	London Life (c)	4,976,619	379,807	4·3	4 3 6	$O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	2,360,991	467,054	27·5	5 11 5	H^m	3 10 0
1852	M*	Marine & General	1,684,255	131,508	16·8	4 0 6	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan (c)	2,253,158	162,004	6·8	3 16 0	O^m	3 0 0
1886	M S	Mutual & Citizens' (C)	4,047,308	522,428	11·4	4 8 2	H^m	3 0 0
1843	M	Mutual, New York (A)	115,014,860	10,683,677	16·5	4 14 6	American, &c.	3, 3½ & 4
1830*	M	National Mutual	2,874,628	204,469	14·9	4 3 6	O^m	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	5,857,979	918,007	16·8	4 15 0	H^m	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident	6,638,106	497,204	10·2	4 0 11	O^m	3 0 0
1845	M	New York Life (A)	134,212,880	15,973,830	13·8	4 8 2	American, &c.	3 & 3½
1809	PmSF	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	15,089,333	1,077,849	13·8	4 2 2	O^m	3 0 0
1836	P SF	Northern	4,968,582	285,128	10·0	3 11 0	H^m & $H^m(5)$	2 15 0
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	9,793,521	1,200,646	16·2	4 2 1	O^m	2 10 0
1864	P I	Pearl (Ordinary)*	1,734,373	292,037	13·8	3 11 6	H^m	3 0 0
1797*	PFmS	Phœnix*	5,520,887	410,431	13·6	3 18 0	O^m	3 0 0
1840	M	Provident Clerks	2,576,472	182,399	14·4	3 16 11	O^m	3 0 0
1848	P I	Prudential (Ordinary)	39,784,185	4,710,107	8·3	3 12 8	H^m	3 0 0
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	4,743,904	818,965	10·0	3 12 3	H^m	3 0 0
1845	PSFm	Royal	10,124,279	727,534	12·9	3 15 6	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts.				Valuation.		
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Less Income Tax.	Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed.	
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s.	d.
1720	PFSm	Royal Exchange	3,849,240	295,838	15·1	3 16 0	O^m	3 0	0
1864	P	Sceptre	1,154,546	73,039	14·4	4 0 0	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	2 10	0
1896*	P F S	Scottish Accident	159,460	30,971	16·2	3 16 0	$O^m(^5)$	3 5	0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	5,358,369	337,862	12·9	3 16 0	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	2 10	0*
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	5,725,700	405,853	12·9	3 18 3	O^m	3 0	0
1881	P S	Scottish Life	1,472,895	167,308	15·9	4 2 1	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	3 0	0
1876	P S	Scottish Metropolitan	764,146	89,593	15·8	3 18 11	O^m	3 10	0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	14,422,580	688,034	13·7	3 15 0	O^m	3* & 3½	
1883	P S	Scottish Temperance	1,547,437	171,896	16·1	3 18 3	H^m	3 0	0
1824	P SF	Scottish Union & Nat.	4,718,028	301,578	13·4	3 17 1	O^m	3 0	0
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	19,550,615	1,234,033	11·0	3 17 0	O^m & $O^m(^5)$*	3 0	0
1825	P	Standard	12,431,171	988,630	18·8	4 5 10	O^m and Special	3 & 3½	
1843	P	Star	6,596,644	512,772	14·5	3 16 10	H^m	3 0	0
1810	P S	Sun Life	8,029,068	763,192	14·4	4 2 8	O^m & $O^m(^3)$	3 0	0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C).	6,518,977	1,130,961	28·0	5 7 6	H^m and American Tropical	3 & 3½	
1840	M	United Kingdom Temp.	8,847,464	630,680	12·5	3 13 0	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	2 10	0
1825	P	University	896,201	60,628	12·3	4 0 0	$O^m(^5)$	2 10	0
1824	P FS	Yorkshire	1,892,133	149,754	14·0	4 0 7	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	3 0	0

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P	Britannic	1,424,617	942,646	42·2	4 5 9	Eng. No. 3	3 10	0
1869	P	London & Manchester*	686,839	615,378	45·2	3 11 0	Eng. No. 3	3 0	0
1864	P	Pearl	2,973,505	1,550,250	45·2	3 11 6	Eng. No. 3	3 0	0
1848	P	Prudential	31,543,696	7,171,770	40·0	3 11 6	Eng. No. 3	3 0	0
1864	P	Refuge	1,794,715	1,782,236	48·5	4 4 11	Eng. No. 3	3 0	0
1861	P	Royal London*	2,674,670	1,134,212	47·5	3 6 4	Special	3 0	0
1841	M	Wesleyan & General*	1,367,090	847,811	44·6	3 14 2	$O^m(^5)$	3 0	0

C = Colonial Office.
A = American Office.
F = Transact Fire Business also.
S = Transact Sickness or Accident Business also.
I = Transact Industrial Life Business also.
c = Does not pay Commission.
m = Transact Marine Business also.

* Alliance. Excluding Imperial and Provident funds.
* Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1805.
* Century. Accident business commenced 1885.
* Clerical, Medical & General. Large additional valuation reserves (about £500,000).
* Commercial Union. Excluding Hand-in-Hand, Union, and West of England funds.
* Equitable. With additional reserve amounting to nearly £500,000.
* General Accident. Life business commenced 1906.
* Guardian. Excluding Westminster and General Life funds.
* Law Union and Rock amalgamated 1909. Particulars, except as to Life funds, relate only to Law Union and Crown business.
* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners', &c., effects.
* National Mutual. Amalgamated 1896.
* Norwich Union. Funds inclusive of Scottish Imperial and Victoria Mutual Funds.
* Pearl. Exclusive London, Edinburgh and Glasgow figures.
* Phœnix. Fire business commenced 1782. Excluding Law Life figures.
* Scot. Acc. Accident Business commenced 1877.
* Scot. Amicable. Net Premiums valued at 3½ per cent.; so strengthening Reserves.
* Scottish Provident. 3 per cent. for all except oldest class of policies. Additional reserves, £305,915.
* Scottish Widows'. With large additional reserves.
* London and Manchester; Royal London; and Wesleyan and General. Figures include Ordinary Life business.

NNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or thout participation in profits. If without rticipation, both sum assured and premium nain unchanged. If with participation, a gher premium is charged, and bonuses are clared from time to time, which may usually applied either to increase sum assured or to duce premium, if not discounted for cash. is generally advantageous to select a policy rticipating in profits, but to overcome the jection of the higher premium an alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if however the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong. We give below the average annual premiums charged for the three classes of policies.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	6	1	13	8	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	2	9	2	0	2	41	3	6	9	2	17	10	2	13	11
22	2	0	3	1	14	4	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	3	11	2	1	2	42	3	8	8	2	19	10	2	15	9
23	2	1	2	1	15	1	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	5	2	2	2	4	43	3	10	11	3	1	11	2	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	15	11	1	14	0	34	2	14	1	2	6	5	2	3	6	44	3	13	3	3	4	2	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	16	7	1	14	9	35	2	15	8	2	7	9	2	4	10	45	3	15	9	3	6	7	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	17	6	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	9	3	2	6	2	46	3	18	5	3	9	0	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	18	5	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	10	10	2	7	6	48	4	4	1	3	14	5	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	19	5	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	12	5	2	9	0	50	4	11	6	4	0	7	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	2	0	6	1	18	2	39	3	2	7	2	14	2	2	10	7	55	5	12	0	5	0	3	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	2	1	7	1	19	1	40	3	4	6	2	15	11	2	12	3	60	7	0	8	6	6	8	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums yable throughout life for assurance of £100 at ath with participation in profits. Premium tes alone are not sufficient for judging the lative attractions of life offices. An office harging a high premium may give higher nuses than one charging a low premium, and erefore bonus results and prospects as well as emiums have to be considered. Some offices ly allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

AME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abstainers' Gen....	1	13	9	1	16	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	6	11	4
Alliance	2	0	9	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	9	5	10	6	6	17	1
Alas	2	2	5	2	4	8	2	9	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	5	8	0	6	14	3
Australian Mutual .	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	2	7	1	4
Britannic	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	6	2	15	10	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	0	5	16	1	7	6	4
British Equitable ...	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	5	12	0	...		
Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	6	15	9
Canada Life	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	5	10	3	19	2	4	16	8	6	0	2	7	12	2
Century	2	2	5	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	16	8	3	5	4	3	16	7	4	11	0	5	10	5	6	16	6
City of Glasgow	1	19	6	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	10	4	9	10	5	12	9	...		
Energy Mutual.....	1	16	0	2	0	2	2	6	4	2	13	0	3	2	2	3	12	4	4	7	4	5	10	4	7	1	6
Equitable, Med. & Gen.	1	18	7	2	2	9	2	8	7	2	16	4	3	6	9	3	19	2	4	16	3	6	0	1	7	11	3
Colonial Mutual.....	1	18	4	2	2	1	2	7	4	2	14	10	3	3	2	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	12	0	7	3	3
Commercial Union..	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Confederation.....	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Eagle	2	2	4	2	5	7	2	10	8	2	17	1	3	5	5	3	16	6	4	11	4	5	10	11	6	17	4
Economic	1	15	5	1	19	0	2	4	4	2	11	1	2	19	6	3	10	9	4	5	5	5	5	3	6	12	3
Edinburgh	1	17	8	2	1	8	2	7	11	2	15	5	3	4	2	3	15	3	4	10	2	5	10	10	6	17	11
English & Scot. Law	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	1	2	13	11	3	2	8	3	13	7	4	7	9	5	6	2	6	12	4
Equitable	2	4	5	2	8	1	2	13	5	2	19	10	3	7	11	3	17	10	4	10	7	5	8	0	6	12	3
Equitable, U.S.	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	5	6	3	19	1	4	17	0	5	1	5	7	15	5

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Equity and Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
Friends' Provident	1	17	11	2	2	0	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	2	4	9	7	5	8	7	6	13	11
General	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
General Accident	2	0	2	2	3	8	2	9	2	2	16	1	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	3	5	10	7	6	16	1
Gresham	2	0	5	2	3	0	2	8	2	2	15	0	3	4	1	3	16	0	4	11	5	5	12	5	7	0	11
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
Law Life	2	0	1	2	3	8	2	9	4	2	16	2	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	0	5	10	9	6	17	6
Law Union & Crown	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
Legal and General	2	1	2	2	5	1	2	10	9	2	17	7	3	5	11	3	16	7	4	10	9	5	11	6	6	19	5
Life Assoc. of Scot	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	11	6	6	19	8
L'pool & Lond. & Gl	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
London & Lanc. & Gl	1	16	9	2	0	10	2	6	10	2	13	7	3	2	4	3	12	5	4	6	10	5	9	1	6	18	11
London Assurance	2	0	8	2	4	0	2	9	6	2	16	3	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	5	5	11	5	7	2	11
Lond., Edin., & Glas.	1	19	0	2	2	9	2	8	7	2	15	8	3	4	9	3	16	11	4	13	4	5	15	3	7	4	10
†London Life	2	8	6	2	13	0	3	0	0	3	8	6	3	19	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	6	8	0	7	12	8
Manufacturers	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	9	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	7	2	10
Mutual and Citizens'*	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
*Mutual of New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
National Mut. of Aust.	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	6	11	10
New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
Phœnix	2	0	11	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	15	9	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	8	5	10	3	6	16	6
Provident Clerks'	1	16	10	2	0	1	2	6	4	2	13	5	3	2	8	3	16	1	4	12	2	5	17	4	7	11	7
Provident Free Home	1	19	0	2	3	2	2	9	7	2	17	6	3	6	10	3	18	4	4	13	9	5	14	5	7	6	7
Prudential	1	18	10	2	3	2	2	9	6	2	16	8	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	5	15	4	7	6	11
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Rock	1	18	9	2	2	10	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	16	10	4	10	1	5	11	11	7	1	4
Royal	2	0	3	2	4	2	2	9	9	2	16	2	3	4	1	3	14	6	4	8	3	5	10	6	7	1	3
Royal Exchange	1	19	10	2	3	6	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Sceptre	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	15	4	4	10	6	5	13	4	7	4	6
Scottish Accident	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	10	1	5	11	0	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	7	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	16	10	3	5	5	3	16	2	4	10	6	5	10	8	6	17	5
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
Scottish Metropolitan	1	15	1	1	16	10	2	0	8	2	6	7	2	14	7	3	5	4	3	19	7	4	19	0	6	6	1
Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	8	6	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	6	6	9
aScot. Temperance	1	15	8	1	18	8	2	3	8	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	7	6	4	0	10	4	18	8	6	3	2
Scottish Union & Nat.	2	0	9	2	4	0	2	10	6	2	17	6	3	5	6	3	16	0	4	11	0	5	11	8	6	7	0
Scottish Widows	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	7	4	9
Standard	1	18	9	2	2	11	2	8	11	2	15	8	3	4	5	3	14	6	4	9	0	5	11	2	7	1	0
Star	1	18	3	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	15	5	4	10	6	5	13	7	7	4	9
*Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	19	11	7	14	11
Sun Life (of Canada)	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
United King. Temp	2	1	0	2	4	3	2	8	10	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	15	5	4	10	6	5	10	10	6	17	11
University	2	2	0	2	4	10	2	9	11	2	16	8	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	11	5	5	11	2	6	18	0
Wesleyan & General	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	5	15	11	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11

† London Life—These Rates are for nearest age and are subject to reductions—anticipated to be about 5s.% in the eighth year, with gradual increase thereafter.
* Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age.
a Abstainers' Rates.
Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The annual premiums payable throughout the endowment period, or till death if previous, for the assurance of £100 at various ages of entry and maturity, participating in profits, are given in this table.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous.												Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous.											
	Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stainers&Genrl.&B	2	19	5	3	14	1	4	15	6	6	10	5	9	17	5	2	11	2	3	2	1	3	17	0	4	19	0	6	14	11
Sance I	3	3	9	3	18	7	5	1	0	6	18	8	10	15	0	2	15	7	3	6	4	4	1	6	5	4	5	7	3	2
as I	3	5	7	4	0	5	5	2	11	7	0	8	10	17	2	2	17	5	3	8	3	4	3	5	5	6	4	7	5	2
Istralian Mutual I	3	3	4	3	17	9	4	18	11	6	14	3	10	3	9	2	15	10	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	1	6	18	10
Stannic	3	6	1	4	1	10	5	5	7	7	5	5		...			...		3	8	9	4	4	10	5	9	2	7	10	1
Stish Equitable ...B	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	5	10	11	9	2	16	0	3	7	0	4	2	3	5	5	0	7	2	7
Sedonian	3	3	1	3	17	10	4	19	8	6	15	7	10	7	2	2	14	7	3	5	6	4	0	6	5	2	9	6	19	10
Staada Life	3	5	3	4	0	11	5	4	2	7	2	10		...			...		3	7	11	4	3	11	5	7	8	7	7	4
Satury	3	5	11	3	19	6	5	0	3	6	15	1	10	4	6	2	17	9	3	7	7	4	1	9	5	3	2	6	18	9
Sty of Glasgow	3	6	0	4	0	6	5	2	0	6	17	6		...			2 17	0	3	7	6	4	2	6	5	4	6	7	1	6
Sgy Mutual .....B	3	3	11	3	18	7	5	0	5	6	16	4		...			2 14	4	3	5	1	4	0	2	5	2	6	6	19	3
Strical, Med. & Gen.	3	5	2	4	1	11	5	7	7	7	10	1		...			2 15	7	3	7	8	4	5	1	5	10	11	7	14	7
Stonial Mutual.....I	3	1	0	3	14	6	4	15	6	6	13	7		...			2 13	6	3	3	3	3	17	11	4	18	10	6	18	1
Smmercial Union...I	3	6	1	4	2	4	5	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	5	10	8	7	13	1
Smfederation.....I	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	1	6	19	4	10	16	2		...		3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8
Sgle	3	5	10	3	19	4	4	19	10	6	14	3	10	3	6	2	18	0	3	7	9	4	1	7	5	2	9	6	18	3
Snomic	3	1	3	3	15	2	4	16	4	6	10	1	9	18	3	2	13	0	3	3	2	3	17	6	4	19	2	6	13	4
Snburgh	3	4	2	3	19	8	5	0	9	6	14	11	10	3	9	2	15	8	3	6	10	4	1	11	5	3	8	6	18	7
Sglish&Scot.Law .B	3	3	3	3	17	6	4	18	11	6	14	5		...			2 14	11	3	5	5	4	0	0	5	1	10	6	17	9
Snitable	3	4	7	3	19	2	5	1	7	6	19	6	10	15	6	2	16	1	3	6	10	4	1	8	5	4	6	7	3	3
Snitable (U.S.) I	3	6	4	4	1	8	5	4	11	7	4	0	11	1	11		...		3	8	6	4	4	6	5	8	7	7	8	11
Snity and Law	3	5	3	4	0	4	5	3	1	7	0	10		...		2	16	8	3	7	9	4	3	2	5	6	4	7	5	2
Snends' Provident . I	3	4	4	3	18	9	4	19	10	6	14	3		...		2	16	1	3	6	11	4	1	8	5	3	2	6	18	2
Sheral I	3	5	7	4	1	10	5	6	4	7	7	2	11	8	11	2	18	4	3	10	0	4	5	9	5	9	6	7	11	0
Sheral Accident ...	3	4	5	3	19	0	5	1	3	6	18	9		...		2	16	0	3	6	6	4	1	6	5	4	3	7	3	6
Sresham .....B	3	2	0	3	16	11	5	0	5	6	19	10		...		2	14	6	3	5	4	4	0	8	5	4	10	7	5	6
Sardian .....B	3	4	5	3	17	10	5	1	7	7	1	0		...		2	17	0	3	6	9	4	0	10	5	5	0	7	5	6
Sty Life	3	4	0	3	18	2	4	19	3	6	14	4	10	4	7	2	16	1	3	6	7	4	1	0	5	2	7	6	18	7
Sty Union&Crown .I	3	5	0	4	0	0	5	2	8	6	19	1		...			2 16	6	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	5	6	7	3	6
Sgal and General...I	3	5	3	4	0	4	5	3	1	7	0	10		...		2	16	8	3	7	9	4	3	2	5	6	4	7	5	2
Sr Assoc.of Scotind I	3	4	7	3	19	1	5	0	9	6	16	10	10	9	2	2	15	6	3	7	4	4	2	1	5	4	2	7	1	4
Sood & Lond. & Gl.I	3	7	1	4	1	9	5	3	7	7	0	7	10	14	10	2	18	5	3	9	2	4	4	2	5	7	0	7	4	11
Sndon & Lanc.& Gl.I	3	3	6	3	19	2	5	3	1	7	3	4		...			2 14	5	3	5	9	4	1	11	5	6	4	7	7	2
Sndon Assurance...I	3	5	4	4	0	5	5	3	3		...			...			2 17	6	3	8	7	4	3	10	5	7	1	7	1	...
Snd., Edin.,&Glasg.I	3	6	11	4	2	6	5	5	5	7	3	1	10	17	8	2	17	3	3	8	9	4	4	7	5	8	0	7	6	8
Sndon Life	3	18	10	4	15	2	5	18	0	7	12	8	10	10	0	3	9	0	4	1	4	4	17	10	6	1	2	7	16	0
Snufacturers	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	8	6	19	4	10	16	2		...		3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8
Snine and General I	3	5	4	3	19	11	5	2	1	6	19	2	10	13	7	2	16	9	3	7	5	4	2	4	5	5	0	7	2	7
Snpolitan .....B	3	7	4	4	3	5	5	6	11	7	4	5		...		2	17	11	3	9	11	4	6	4	5	10	3	7	8	7
Stual and Citizens' I	3	1	11	3	16	8	4	18.	9	6	15	9	10	9	11	2	13	8	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	8
Stt. of New York .I	3	6	4	4	1	8	5	4	11	7	4	0	11	1	11		...		3	8	6	4	4	6	5	8	7	7	8	11
Stional Mutual ...I	3	4	9	3	18	8	5	0	1	6	16	5	10	9	3	2	16	4	3	6	4	4	0	10	5	3	1	7	0	1
St. Mutual of Aust. I	3	0	10	3	15	11	4	18	3	6	15	0	10	5	8	2	12	6	3	3	6	3	18	9	5	1	4	6	18	4
Stional Provident B	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	2	6	19	1		...		2	18	8	3	9	11	4	5	4	5	7	10	7	4	3
Stw York I	3	5	4	4	0	7	5	3	10	7	3	1	11	2	1	2	16	9	3	7	10	4	3	10	5	8	1	7	9	0
rthBrit & Mercan.I	3	6	2	4	1	15	3	0	6	18	10		...			2	17	6	3	8	8	4	3	9	5	6	1	7	2	11
rthern I	3	5	8	3	19	8	5	1	1	6	16	11	10	9	8	2	17	2	3	7	4	4	1	11	5	4	1	7	0	8
rwich Union.....	3	4	4	3	17	5	4	19	4	6	15	6	10	6	6	2	16	7	3	6	7	4	1	3	5	3	0	7	0	6
Sarl I	3	6	1	4	1	9	5	5	5	7	5	0		...			2 17	4	3	8	10	4	5	1	5	9	5	7	9	9
Senix .....B	3	6	4	4	0	5	5	1	9	6	18	1	10	12	3	2	17	9	3	8	0	4	2	8	5	4	8	7	1	8
Svident Clerks'...B	3	4	6	3	19	7	5	2	3	7	0	3	10	18	4	2	15	11	3	7	0	4	2	4	5	5	6	7	4	7
Svident Free Home	3	8	3	4	4	11	5	8	7	7	10	0	11	7	9		...		3	11	9	4	8	9	5	12	0	7	13	10
Sidential	3	7	9	4	4	3	5	7	10	7	9	5		...		2	18	1	3	10	5	4	7	8	5	10	10	7	12	9
Sfuge I	3	4	3	4	0	8	5	5	2	7	6	2		...		2	14	10	3	6	9	4	4	0	5	8	6	7	10	4

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if previous.										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if previous.									
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Rock	3	3 93	19	65	2	97	1	110	17	8 2	16	43	8	14	4	45	8	57	8	4
Royal B	3	5 84	0	85	2	87	0	010	14	0 2	17	43	8	04	3	45	6	07	4	0
Royal Exchange	3	5 104	0	55	2	47	0	511	0	1 2	17	33	7	11	4	2 10	5	5	27	3 10
Sceptre	3	6 104	3	95	7	97	9	2	...		...		3	9	54	6	05	10	97	11 0
†Scottish Accident B	3	3 103	18	85	1	26	18	710	13	6 2	14	113	3	5	94	1	15	4	07	2 0
Scottish Amicable	3	6 94	1	55	3	07	2	410	17	3 2	18	33	9	14	4	15	6	07	6	5
Scottish Equitable	3	5 53	19	85	1	16	16	6	...		2	16	113	7	54	2	15	3	11	6 19 10
Scottish Life	3	6 54	1	15	2	36	16	6	...		2	17	103	8	104	3	95	5	47	0 3
Scot. Metropolitan B	3	2 53	16	04	18	66	17	410	15	10 2	13	113	3	3	53	18	55	2	07	1 11
Scottish Provident	3	9 04	3	25	4	56	19	8	...		3	0	53	10	114	5	55	7	27	2 11
Scottish Temp'ance B	3	4 113	19	75	1	106	19	410	17	0 2	16	73	7	34	2	35	4	11	7	3 6
Scottish Un. & Nat. B	3	5 64	0	05	1	06	15	610	4	0 2	17	03	7	64	2	05	3	66	19	0
Scottish Widows'	3	6 64	1	15	2	107	0	0	...		2	17	73	8	54	3	85	5	87	3 1
Standard	3	6 44	1	45	3	77	0	0	...		2	17	83	8	94	3	11	5	6	27 2 10
Star	3	4 84	1	25	3	07	1	0	...		2	15	43	7	44	3	55	5	11	7 5 5
*Sun Life	3	4 04	0	05	2	77	0	110	11	7 2	15	83	7	94	3	45	6	11	7	3 5
Sun of Canada	3	4 53	19	11	5	3	17	2	111	0	8 2	15	83	7	04	2	10	5	6	77 6 8
United King. Temp. I	3	7 94	4	65	6	27	2	9	...		2	18	43	10	64	6	11	5	9	17 3 10
University	3	6 64	0	75	2	76	19	710	13	7 2	18	03	8	64	3	95	6	77	4	9
Wesleyan & General	3	5 34	1	45	5	87	7	111	6	5 2	16	33	7	10	4	35	9	07	11	1
Yorkshire B	3	5 64	0	25	2	77	0	110	15	8 2	16	83	7	34	2	55	5	67	3	10

* Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers. Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age.
† With Tontined or Deferred Bonuses. B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
‡ London Life, see note to preceding table. *a* Abstainers' Rates.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	Ordinary Life Companies. Blue Book issued in		Industrial Life Companies. Blue Book issued in	
	1882.	1910.	1882.	1910.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£27,937,702	£1,941,994	£13,336,561
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,101,084	...	5,013
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	12,341,281	45,716	1,306,701
Increase in value of Investments	238,573	128,379	...	...
Fines, Fees, &c.	6,157	15,923	141	1,091
Miscellaneous	44,571	109,975	1,832	101,292
Total Income	17,907,538	42,634,344	1,989,683	14,750,658
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	22,113,564	697,778	5,300,300
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,397	1,309,653	...	733
Surrenders	734,051	2,195,323	2,533	212,524
Annuities	512,214	2,357,918	15	5,287
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	3,918,356	935,180	5,772,559
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	461,225	2,661	626,873
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	1,228,950	422	9,386
Miscellaneous	7,631	483,823	345	192,087
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	8,565,532	350,749	2,630,909
Total	17,907,538	42,634,344	1,989,683	14,750,658
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	325,885,514	1,529,965	39,603,705

	Ordinary Life Assurances.		Industrial Life Assurances.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies	Net Sums Assured.
		£		£
Assurances in Force as shown by the latest Returns published by the Board of Trade	2,746,202	767,644,459	28,541,525	285,807,599

THE following Table shows the amount of Annuity granted by the undermentioned Companies every £100 paid. The age last birthday is that upon which the payment is based, but many ices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year of age. By some Companies a portionate amount of Annuity is payable to *day of death*.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly; the annual payment is in nearly all cases gher if paid annually and less when paid quarterly. Some offices grant special terms in case of ured lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.								FEMALES.							
	Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
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ustralian Mutual	7 13 9		8 17 9		10 10 3		12 14 3		6 4 6		6 19 6		8 0 4		9 9 8		11 13 0	
ledonian	7 13 10		8 18 1		10 11 2		12 15 10		6 4 4		6 18 9		7 18 10		9 6 11		11 8 7	
nada Life	7 16 8		9 0 10		10 13 10		12 16 5		6 7 2		7 2 3		8 3 2		9 11 2		11 11 2	
ntury	7 17 0		9 1 10		10 15 10		13 2 6		6 8 10		7 2 10		8 2 4		9 11 4		11 13 6	
y of Glasgow	7 13 10		8 18 0		10 11 2		12 16 0		6 3 10		6 19 6		8 0 6		9 10 2		11 14 2	
rgy Mutual	7 14 11		8 19 8		10 13 5		13 0 1		6 6 10		7 0 8		8 0 3		9 9 0		11 11 1	
erical, Med., & Gen.	7 11 10		8 16 2		10 9 2		12 14 10		6 4 4		6 17 10		7 17 2		9 5 2		11 6 6	
lonial Mutual	7 16 8		9 0 4		10 12 8		12 17 0		6 10 0		7 3 0		8 1 8		9 9 0		11 9 4	
mmercial Union	7 8 2		8 11 6		10 4 2		12 9 2		6 0 4		6 14 8		7 15 6		9 5 8		11 8 2	
nfederation	8 1 5		9 5 11		10 19 0		13 4 3		6 11 10		7 6 10		8 7 11		9 17 10		12 2 1	
gle	7 10 10		8 14 4		10 6 2		12 10 0		6 3 10		6 17 2		7 15 10		9 3 2		11 2 10	
onomic	7 11 10		8 16 2		10 9 3		12 15 1		6 4 4		6 17 11		7 17 1		9 5 3		11 6 7	
inburgh	7 12 6		8 16 6		10 10 0		12 15 6		6 4 6		6 18 0		7 17 6		9 6 0		11 9 6	
g. and Scottish Law	7 13 2		8 17 8		10 11 0		12 17 0		6 5 8		6 19 2		7 18 6		9 6 8		11 8 4	
uitable	7 9 10		8 13 4		10 5 2		12 9 4		6 2 10		6 16 4		7 14 10		9 2 0		11 1 10	
uitable (U.S.)	7 6 0		8 8 10		9 19 6		12 1 6		6 2 4		6 15 8		7 14 6		9 2 2		11 1 0	
iends' Provident	7 8 2		8 11 4		10 2 8		12 5 7		6 1 9		6 14 10		7 13 2		9 0 0		10 19 0	
neral	7 7 6		8 11 1		10 3 4		12 7 8		6 0 10		6 14 0		7 12 8		9 0 0		11 0 0	
neral Accident	7 10 10		8 14 4		10 6 4		12 10 0		6 4 0		6 17 2		7 15 10		9 3 2		11 2 10	
esham	7 14 9		8 18 6		10 11 2		12 15 3		6 5 10		7 0 8		8 1 2		9 10 7		11 13 9	
ardian	7 9 2		8 13 4		10 6 0		12 9 8		6 0 0		6 15 0		7 16 0		9 5 6		11 8 8	
w Life	7 13 4		8 17 0		10 9 0		12 11 11		6 4 7		6 19 3		7 19 10		9 8 9		11 11 2	
w Union and Crown	7 11 8		8 15 6		10 8 8		12 12 4		6 2 8		6 17 4		7 18 2		9 7 6		11 10 10	
gal and General	7 18 8		9 2 4		10 7 0		...		6 7 4		7 3 0		8 4 0		9 6 4		...	
e Assoc. of Scotland	7 13 4		8 17 10		10 11 4		12 17 6		6 5 8		6 19 4		7 18 8		9 7 2		11 8 8	
pool & Lond. & Globe	7 8 10		8 15 2		10 8 0		12 13 6		6 5 17		6 13 6		7 14 10		9 4 2		11 5 2	
ndon Assurance	7 4 0		8 7 8		9 19 8		12 4 0		6 5 17		6 10 8		7 9 2		8 16 6		10 16 6	
ndon & Lanc. & Gl.	7 10 2		8 13 6		10 5 4		12 8 10		6 3 4		6 16 6		7 15 2		9 2 4		11 1 10	
ndon Life	7 13 2		8 17 0		10 9 6		12 13 8		6 5 10		6 19 4		7 18 4		9 6 0		11 6 2	
rine and General	7 11 8		8 9 0		6 10 6		4 12 9		2 6 5		6 18 4		7 16 8		9 3 6		11 2 6	
utual and Citizens'	7 10 4		8 14 4		10 6 4		12 11 0		6 3 4		6 16 8		7 15 8		9 3 0		11 3 4	
utual of New York	7 6 0		8 8 10		9 19 6		12 1 6		6 2 4		6 15 8		7 14 6		9 2 2		11 1 0	
tional Mutual	7 11 0		8 15 2		10 8 2		12 13 0		6 3 8		6 17 2		7 16 4		9 4 4		11 5 2	
t. Mut. of Aust.	7 19 10		9 4 4		10 17 8		13 3 8		6 8 12		7 5 10		8 5 0		9 13 4		11 13 10	
tional Provident	7 12 8		8 17 0		10 10 4		12 16 2		6 5 0		6 18 8		7 17 10		9 6 2		11 7 8	
w York	7 18 1		9 3 4		10 19 0		13 0 9		6 7 6		7 3 0		8 4 10		9 15 1		11 14 8	
h. Brit & Mercantile	7 13 0		8 18 0		10 11 0		12 15 10		6 3 2		6 18 8		8 0 4		9 10 2		11 14 2	
rthern	7 17 3		9 0 11		10 13 3		12 17 2		6 5 6		6 19 0		7 18 1		9 6 3		11 7 8	
rwich Union Life	7 12 4		8 16 4		10 9 1		12 13 6		6 3 3		6 18 1		7 18 11		9 8 4		11 11 11	
arl	7 2 0		8 3 8		9 13 4		11 13 0		5 15 4		6 8 8		7 8 0		8 14 8		10 14 0	
enix	7 14 10		8 19 10		10 12 8		12 18 0		6 4 10		7 0 0		8 0 10		9 10 6		11 11 6	
ovident Clerks'	7 11 9		8 15 1		10 6 10		12 9 5		6 3 3		6 17 10		7 18 1		9 7 0		11 8 7	
udential	7 13 6		8 18 0		10 12 0		12 17 0		6 3 0		6 19 0		8 0 6		9 11 0		11 15 0	
fuge	7 5 5		8 8 2		9 18 11		12 1 0		5 19 6		6 12 4		7 10 4		8 16 8		10 14 11	
ck	7 14 9		8 19 1		10 13 6		12 19 3		6 3 6		6 19 6		8 0 6		9 11 4		11 16 0	
yal	7 10 4		8 14 9		10 7 7		12 13 7		6 2 7		6 16 4		7 15 8		9 4 0		11 5 3	
yal Exchange	7 10 8		8 14 2		10 6 4		12 10 8		6 4 0		6 17 1		7 15 8		9 3 0		11 3 0	
ottish Accident	7 12 8		8 17 0		10 10 4		12 16 4		6 5 0		6 18 8		7 17 10		9 6 2		11 7 8	
ottish Amicable	7 12 0		8 15 6		10 10 0		12 16 0		6 3 0		6 17 0		7 17 0		9 5 0		11 3 6	
ottish Equitable	7 12 0		8 16 6		10 9 6		12 13 6		6 3 6		6 18 0		7 17 6		9 5 6		11 7 0	
ottish Life	7 14 10		8 18 2		10 10 10		12 16 6		6 6 6		7 0 6		8 0 6		9 8 10		11 11 6	
ottish Metropolitan	8 1 3		9 2 6		10 14 11		12 18 11		6 6 5		6 19 8		7 18 2		9 5 2		11 4 5	
ottish Provident	7 12 10		8 16 11		10 9 9		12 14 4		6 3 8		6 18 7		7 19 6		9 8 11		11 13 8	
ottish Union & Nat.	7 16 8		9 1 6		10 15 4		13 2 0		6 8 8		7 2 6		8 2 0		9 10 10		11 12 10	
ottish Widows'	7 12 8		8 17 0		10 10 4		12 16 2		6 5 0		6 18 8		7 17 10		9 6 2		11 7 8	
andard	7 14 6		8 18 2		10 10 4		12 9 0		6 7 10		7 0 11		7 19 6		9 6 10		11 1 10	
ar	7 15 6		8 19 8		10 12 10		12 18 6		6 8 0		7 1 6		8 0 8		9 8 10		11 10 0	
n Life	7 12 8		8 17 2		10 10 4		12 16 4		6 6 5		6 18 8		7 18 0		9 6 4		11 7 10	
n Life of Canada	8 4 9		9 9 9		5 11 3		5 13 6		0 6 14		7 7 9		8 11 2		10 1 7		12 3 10	
rkshire	7 18 0		9 0 0		10 11 0		12 15 0		6 6 8		7 2 0		8 2 6		9 12 0		11 12 0	

Australian Mutual Rates are for quarterly payments. Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments

Directory of Insurance Companies.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability; Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; P=Plate Glass; V=Various classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Estd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	L	Abstainers' and General	*Birmingham.*
1824	F, H, L, A, M	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
1909	A, F, P, V	Anglo-Scottish	15, King William-street, E.C.
1901	A, C, F, V	Army, Navy, and General	217, Piccadilly, W.
1808	F, L, A	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C.
1849	L	Australian Mutual	*Sydney*; 37, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	G	Bankers' Guar. and Trust	16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.
1866	L	Britannic	*Birmingham*; 1, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1863	M	British and Foreign	*Liverpool*; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1907	F, A, G, V	British Crown	*Glasgow*; 110, Cannon-street, E.C.
1897	V	British Dominions	57, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1904	M	British Dominions Marine	1, Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C.
1878	B, V	British Engine, &c.	*Manchester*; 49, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1854	L, F, A	British Equitable	Queen-street-place, E.C.
1904	F, A, G, V	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C.
1888	F, A	British Law	5, Lothbury, Bank, E.C.
1883	L	British Legal and United Prov.	78, New Oxford-street, W.
1896	L	British Life	*Glasgow.*
1907	A, F, P, V	British Standard Fire	16, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1909	A, F, L, V	British Union and National	92, Cannon-street, E.C.
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C.
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand.
1805	F, L, Bu	Caledonian	19, George-st., *Edin.*; 82, King William-st., E.C.
1847	L	Canada Life	*Toronto*; 14, King William-street, E.C.
1903	A, Ma, Bu, V	Car and General	1, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1899 *1906	F, A, V	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C.
1885	A, F, G, L, V	Century	*Edinburgh*; 27, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1838	L	City of Glasgow	*Glasgow*; 12, King William-street, E.C.
1897	L	City Life	6, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C.
1829	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W.
1873	L	Colonial Mutual	*Melbourne*; 33, Poultry, E.C.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	26, Cornhill, E.C.
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto*; 23, Fleet-street, E.C.
1903	L, A, F, Mo	Consolidated	23-8, Fleet-street, E.C.
1867	F, L, V	Co-operative	*Manchester*; 4, Southampton-row, W.C.
1807 *1907	F, A, V	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W.
1909	A, F, P, V	Drapers' Mutual	155, Cheapside, E.C.
1807	L	Eagle	79, Pall Mall, S.W.
1887	F, Bu, P, A	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand.
1823	L	Economic	6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
1823	L	Edinburgh	*Edinburgh*; 11, King William-street, E.C.
1903	A, F, V	Electric and General	9, St. Mildred's-court, E.C.
1900	F, A, G, V	Empire Guarantee	*Glasgow*; Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1880	A, G, F, V	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment.
1839	L	English and Scottish Law	12, Waterloo-place, S.W.
1762	L	Equitable	Mansion House-street, E.C.
1859	L	Equitable, United States	*New York*; *Morning Post* Bldgs., Strand, W.C.
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
1802	F, A, Bu	Essex and Suffolk	High-street, *Colchester*; 56, New Broad-st., E.C.
1890	F, A, Bu, V	Fine Art and General	89, Cheapside, E.C.
1832	L	Friends' Provident	*Bradford, Yorks*; 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1886	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident	*Perth*; Aldwych, Strand, W.C.
1837	L	General	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1908	A, Bu, V	Glasgow	*Glasgow*; 10, Queen-street, E.C.
1848	L	Gresham	St. Mildred's House, E.C.
1910	A, F	Gresham Fire and Accident	St. Mildred's House, E.C.
1821	F, A, L, Bu	Guardian	11, Lombard-street, E.C.
1840	G	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin-lane, E.C.
1696 *1905	F, L	Hand-in-Hand Fire and Life	26, New Bridge-street, E.C.
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

* Reconstituted.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1908	A, F, V	Hibernian	40, Dame-street, Dublin.
1868	Ca, V	Horse, Carriage, and General	17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1878	Ca, V	Imp. Acc., Live Stock, & Gen.	17, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1901	F, A, G, V	King	8, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1892	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	215, Strand, W.C.
*1907			
1906	F, A, V	Law Car and General	4, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.
1845	F	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.
*1907			
1854	F, A, L	Law Union and Rock	126, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1908	A, F	Legal	231, Strand, W.C.
1907	A, F, V	Legal and Commercial	*Leeds*; 90, Cannon-street, E.C.
1836	L	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C.
1891	Li	Licences	24, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	*Edinburgh*; 18, Bishopsgate-st. Within, E.C.
1836	F, L, A	L'pool & London & Globe	*Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C.
1888	G, M	Liverpool Mortgage	*Liverpool.*
1908	A, F, V	Liverpool Victoria	45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.
1861	P	London and General	19, Haymarket, S.W.
1862	F, A, M	London and Lancashire Fire	*Liverpool*; 76, King William-street, E.C.
1862	L	London and Lanc. Life & Genl.	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.
1869	L	London and Manchester Indl.	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1860	M	London and Provincial Marine	2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1720	F, M, L, A	London Assurance	7, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1869	A, Bu, F, P, V	London Guarantee and Acc.	42–45, New Broad-street, E.C.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	*Manchester.*
1887	L	Manufacturers'	*Toronto*; 19, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1836	M	Marine	20, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1852	L	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
1864	M	Maritime	*Liverpool.*
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	37, Cornhill, E.C.
1835	L	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1908	F, A, Bu, V	Midland	74, Cheapside, E.C.
1906	A, F, V	Motor Union	1, Albemarle-street, W.
1903	F	Municipal Mutual	Balfour House, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1886	L	Mutual and Citizens'	*Sydney*; 17, Coleman-street, E.C.
1843	L	Mutual, New York	*New York*; 16, 17 & 18, Cornhill, E.C.
1909	F, A, V	National and Co-operative	65A, Cannon-street, E.C.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	*Manchester*; 60, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.
1896	F	National B. and I. Millers	59, Mark-lane, E.C.
1907	Bu, F, A, V	National General	King's House, King-street, E.C.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 13, Abchurch-lane, E.C.
1863	G	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh*; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
1891	V	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	Thanet House, 231, Strand, W.C.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	*Melbourne*; 5, Cheapside, E.C.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1854	P, G	National Prov. Plate Glass	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1904	A, Bo, Bu, Ca, F, H, G, V	National Provincial Insurance	17, King William-street, E.C.
1845	L	New York Life	*New York*; Trafalgar-bldgs., Trafalgar-sq., W.C.
1909	A, F, V	North and South	*Liverpool.*
1809	F, L, M, A	North British and Mercantile	*Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1836	F, L, A, P	Northern	*Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1906	A, V	Northern Equitable	*Glasgow*; 6, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1899	F, V	North Western	*Liverpool.*
1797	F, A	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1871	A, Mo, G, V, F	Ocean Accident	36–44, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2 & 3, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1909	A, F, L, V	Omnium	18, New Bridge-street, E.C.
1864	L	Pearl	Adelaide Buildings, London-bridge, E.C.
1782	F, L, A	Phœnix	19 and (for Life) 70, Lombard-street, E.C.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	*Liverpool.*
1903	A, F, Bu, G, P, A, V	Premier	71 & 72, King William-street, E.C.
1901	P, V	Profits and Income	9, Fleet-street, E.C.
1898	F, M, V	Property	35, Moorgate-street, E.C.

* Reconstituted.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1840	L	Provident Clerks'	27 & 29, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1865	A, G, V, F	Prov. Clerks' Guar. and Acc.	61, Coleman-street, E.C.
1889	L	Provident Free Home	72, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	*Bolton.*
1848	L	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C.
1849	A, G, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C.
1864	L	Refuge	*Manchester*; 133, Strand.
1908	V	Reinsurance and Guarantee	4, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.
1881	M	Reliance Marine	*Liverpool*; 27, Cornhill, E.C.
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	*Liverpool*; 28, Lombard-street, E.C.
1720	F, L, M, A, V	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C.
1861	L	Royal London	Finsbury-square, E.C.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.
1907	A, F, P, V	Royal Scottish	*Glasgow*; 8, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1867	L	Salvation Army	Godliman-street, E.C.
1864	L	Sceptre	40, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1877	A, L, F, V	Scottish Accident	*Edinburgh*; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; 128A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	*Edinburgh*; 19, King William-street, E.C.
1852	L	Scottish Legal	84, Wilson-street, Glasgow.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	*Edinburgh*; 13, Clement's-lane, E.C.
1899	Ca	Scottish Live Stock	*Perth*; Aldwych, Strand, W.C.
1876	L, A	Scottish Metropolitan	*Edinburgh*; 8, King-street, E.C.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	*Edinburgh*; 3, Lombard-street, E.C.
1883	L, A	Scottish Temperance	*Glasgow*; 3, Cheapside, E.C.
1824	F, L, A, V	Scottish Union and National	*Edinburgh*; 3, King William-street, E.C.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	*Edinburgh*; 28, Cornhill, E.C.
1875	M	Sea	*Liverpool.*
1872	A, F, M	South British	*Auckland*; Jerusalem Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
1825	L	Standard	*Edinburgh*; 83, King William-street, E.C.
1843	L	Star	32, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1891	F, A	State	*Liverpool*; 12, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1710	F, A	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1810	A, L, G	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; 4 & 5, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1887	Trustees & Executors	Trustees, Executors, and Securities	Winchester House, E.C.
1714 *1907	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1863	M	Union Marine	*Liverpool*; 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1909	A, F, V	United Counties	*Manchester*; 5, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1902	A, G, Bu, V	United Legal Indemnity	222, Strand, W.C.
1907	F, A, P, Bu, V	United London and Scottish	39, Old Jewry, E.C.
1840	L	United Kingdom Temp.	196, Strand, W.C.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W.
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	*Manchester*; 20, King William-street, E.C.
1909	F, A, V	Welsh	*Cardiff*; 36, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	*Birmingham*; 101, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1851	F, M	Western	*Toronto*; 2, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.
1886	F	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*; 14, Sherborne-lane, E.C.
1717 *1906	F	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
1894	M	World Marine	21, Finch-lane, E.C.
1824	F, A, L, V	Yorkshire	*York*; 2, Bank-buildings, Princes-street, E.C.

* Reconstituted.

Fire Insurance Rates.

Most leading fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, according to class, 1s. 6d. or 2s.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2s. 6d.

INLAND POSTAL RATES.

To any part of the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

Letters.

Not exceeding 4 oz. ..... 1*d.*
For every additional 2 oz. ..... ½*d.*

Halfpenny Packet Post.

Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... ½*d.*

Parcels.

Not exceeding.	*s.*	*d.*	Not exceeding.	*s.*	*d.*
1 lb.	0	3	8 lb.	0	8
2 ,, ...	0	4	9 ,, ...	0	9
3 ,, ...	0	5	10 ,, ...	0	10
5 ,, ...	0	6	11 ,, ...	0	11
7 ,, ...	0	7			

Newspapers.

Prepaid postage on registered newspapers with or without supplement, ½*d.* each copy, whether posted singly or with others. Two or more papers are never charged more than printed matter of the same weight. *See below.*

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Letters.

NATURE AND WEIGHT.—Most things may be sent by letter post (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables). The weight is unlimited. Maximum length 2 ft. ; width 1 ft. ; depth 1 ft.

BLIND, LITERATURE FOR THE. — Papers, periodicals, and books impressed in special type : 2 oz., ½*d.* ; 2 lb., 1*d.* ; 5 lb., 1½*d.* ; 6 lb., 2½*d.*

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—On payment of 2*d.* to a servant of the railway, in addition to postage at the ordinary rate, *Inland* letters not exceeding 4 oz. may be forwarded by the next available train or steamship by those companies in agreement with the Post Office, to be called for at the station to which the letter is addressed, or to be transferred thence to the nearest letter-box for postal delivery. The letter may be taken to a passenger station of the railway company or handed in at any express delivery post office (express fee of 3*d.* per mile).

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are three systems by which *any article* (except those of a dangerous or offensive nature) may be specially delivered :—(1) By special messenger all the way, *on week-days only* (charge, *which must be prepaid*, 3*d.* per mile, or part of a mile, *inclusive* of all charges, but with a special weight charge of 3*d.* on each packet over 1 lb. in weight). (2) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 3*d.* as before, *exclusive* of postage, with special charges as before). (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (3*d.* per mile for one packet, and 1*d.* for every ten or less additional packets). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express Delivery" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. For (2), may be handed in or, if not to be registered, may be posted, and must be clearly marked as before. For Express Delivery on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, *see* p. 365.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels and telegrams. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1*s.* for second and third and 5*s.* for subsequent years.

RE-DIRECTION.—Letters may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not previous to re-direction and posting be opened or tampered with.

REGISTRATION.—Registered letters and parcels *must be handed to an agent of the Post Office, and a receipt taken.* The registration fee is 2*d.* exclusive of postage. By payment of a further 2*d.* the sender of a registered packet may obtain an advice of its due delivery. The latest time for registering for the night mails is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters ; in the case of parcels, half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary parcels. If an inland packet marked "Registered" be put in a letter-box it will be liable on delivery to a charge of 4*d.*, less any amount prepaid for registration. COMPENSATION for loss or damage. — The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are :—Fee 2*d.*, compensation £5 ; 3*d.*, £20 ; 4*d.*, £40 ; 5*d.*, £60 ; 6*d.*, £80 ; 7*d.*, £100 ; 8*d.*, £120 ; 9*d.*, £140 ; 10*d.*, £160 ; 11*d.*, £180 ; 1*s.*, £200 ; 1*s.* 1*d.*, £220 ; 1*s.* 2*d.*, £240, and so on, to 1*s.* 10*d.*, £400. The maximum compensation given for any one packet is £400. *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (*b*) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given when the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered *Letter* Post ; the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5. Compensation for *jewellery, watches, &c.*, is only given on *registered* packets ; for *glass, crockery, greases, liquids, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels*. Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case (2) registered *letters*, unless conspicuously marked "*Fragile, with care.*"

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED letters, packets, post cards, and parcels.—*Inland letters* undelivered, bearing full name and address of sender, are returned unopened ; others are opened and returned if possible to senders, a registration fee of 2*d.* being charged should anything of value be inside. If without an address, and containing nothing of value, they are at once destroyed. Undelivered *foreign letters* are returned, unopened, received. *Postcards, newspapers, and* ½*d. packets* are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside ; those without such request are disposed of. If an undelivered *parcel* bears on the cover the name and address of the sender, it is returned to him at once. If the name and address of the sender are not shown on the cover, the parcel is sent to the

Returned Letter Office of the District, where it is opened and examined. If it is found to contain the name and address of the sender, it is returned to him. No charge is made for the return of an undelivered parcel to the sender. If the name and address of the sender cannot be ascertained from the examination of the parcel, particulars are recorded at the Returned Letter Office, where the parcel is retained for three months before being disposed of, unless contents are perishable.

Inquiries for missing letters, &c., should be made at the Secretary's office, G.P.O. (North), St. Martin's-le-Grand, between **10** a.m. and **5** p.m.; Saturdays between **10** a.m. and **1.30** p.m. The Returned Letter Office is at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Letters and parcels may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub-Offices. Letters or parcels should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. No initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, will be taken in, but are at once sent to the Returned Letter Office for disposal; and all persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Foreigners should produce their passports. Poste Restante *parcels* are kept three weeks before returning; *letters* from abroad, or at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept two months; from places in the United Kingdom, one month; from one part of London to another, one fortnight. After these intervals they are sent up to the Returned Letter Office. Poste Restante correspondence, however, which bears a request for return within a less time, if not delivered, is dealt with accordingly.

SEAMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—Letters to or from H.M. ships abroad are **1***d.* per oz.; to or from non-commissioned officers, private soldiers and seamen serving abroad, and enrolled pensioners in Canada, not exceeding ½ oz., are forwarded for **1***d.* If posted for a place abroad unpaid, or insufficiently paid, or the description of the soldier, &c., be not given, it will be detained and returned to sender for payment of the postage.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, postcards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency.*

Halfpenny Packets.

Packets not exceeding **2** oz. in weight, ½*d.*; if exceeding **2** oz. they pass unconditionally at the letter rate. The limits of size are the same as for letters.

Any matter wholly printed on paper (paper sent as stationery not admissible); books and periodicals; Christmas cards, giant picture "postcards"; MS. proofs, and examination papers with corrections; receipts; invoices; deeds and agreements; circulars produced in identical terms by any mechanical process (if typewritten they must be handed in *as such* over the counter, and at least **20** copies must be sent at the same time); prints or photographs (when not on brittle or fragile substance); together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, or in an unfastened envelope, or cover easily removed, and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter, except formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.

RE-DIRECTION.—*See* "Letters."

Newspapers.

WEIGHT.—Newspapers registered at the G.P.O., not over **5** lb. in weight, **2** ft. in length, or **1** ft. in width or depth. Packing as for "halfpenny packets." No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to any page of its contents. Newspapers not registered as such at G.P.O., and Christmas or other special issues of registered newspapers not forming part of the regular series, are treated as printed matter.

RE-DIRECTION.—*See* "Letters."

Parcels.

REGULATIONS.—The limit of weight is **11** lb. Maximum length **3** ft. **6** in.; greatest length and girth combined, **6** ft. It should be marked "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel. More than **11** lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded. A mounted postman must accept as much as he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to or from the Channel Islands or I. of Man are liable to customs duty; the sender must, in the former case, make a declaration of contents at the office of posting.

COMPENSATION AND REGISTRATION: *see* "*Letters.*"

RE-DIRECTION.—Parcels may be re-directed free of charge if the original address and the corrected address are both in a delivery from the same office, otherwise they are charged again at the ordinary prepaid rate.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Stamps.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to **2***s.* **6***d.*—*for list of latter see p.* 370) are sold of the respective values of ½*d.*, **1***d.*, 1½*d.*, **2***d.*, 2½*d.*, **3***d.*, **4***d.*, **5***d.*, **6***d.*, **7***d.*, **9***d.*, **10***d.*, **1***s.*, **2***s.* **6***d.*, **5***s.*, **10***s.* and **20***s.* Books of **18** **1***d.* stamps and **11** ½*d.* are issued, price **2***s.* These may be purchased at most offices between **8** a.m. and **8** p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business. Rural postmen are authorised to sell ½*d.* and **1***d.* stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, postcards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Embossed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

Spoiled Stamps.

Payment of postage cannot be made by means of imperfect or defaced postage stamps. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the

face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials or other identifying mark.

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage or revenue, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices in the provinces.

Envelopes.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.—Halfpenny Envelopes are in two sizes—Commercial, 5 × 3½ in. packets of **16** for **9***d.*, and Foolscap, 8¼ × 3 .. 10 for 6*d.*; they are also sold singly. Penny Envelopes of the following sizes are kept in stock:—**A.** 4¼ × 3 .. 20 for ½. 10*d.*, **240** for 22*s.*; "Commercial," 16 for 1*s.* 5*d.*, and **240** for 21*s.* 3*d.*

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, for foreign and inland letters, with a 3*d.* embossed stamp for the payment of the registration 2*d.* and postage 1*d.*, are of five sizes, and are sold: **F**, 5¼ in. × 3¼ in., 3½*d.* each; **G**, 6 in. × 3 ⅜ in., 3¾*d.* each, or 12 for 3*s.* 4*d.*; **H**, 8 in. × 5 in., **H**^{2}, 9 in. × 4 in., 3¾*d.* each; **K**, 11½ in. × 6 in., 4*d.* each.

Letter Cards.

1 for 1½*d.*, 8 for 9*d.*, and 96 for 9*s.*

Post Cards.

POST CARDS impressed with a halfpenny stamp are sold at the rate of 11 for 6*d.*, or 10*s.* per parcel of 220; a thicker quality being 5*s.* per parcel of 110. Impressed with 1*d.* stamp, 1*d.* each. Reply Post Cards are about double the rates for single cards. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, both inland and abroad. Private Cards (max. size 5½ × 3½, min. 4 × 2¾ in.), corresponding in thickness to official cards, may be used inland; also for abroad provided they have "Post Card" printed (or written) on them.

Wrappers.

WRAPPERS bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had at ¾*d.* each or 7 for 4*d.*; 5*s.* 8½*d.* for 120. With a penny stamp the price is, singly 1¼*d.*, or 8 for 8½*d.*; 3*s.* 6½*d.* for 40.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

FOR the purpose of facilitating the collection and delivery of letters, the Metropolis is divided into eight districts, marked:—

East Central (E.C.)	North Western (N.W.)
West Central (W.C.)	South Eastern (S.E.)
Eastern (E.)	South Western (S.W.)
Northern (N.)	Western (W.)

FOR THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—Letters and cards to go the same evening should be posted at chief district offices, branch offices, receiving houses, and pillar boxes before 6; in suburban places half an hour to an hour and a half earlier.

LATE FEE LETTERS.—*Inland* letters and post cards bearing an extra ½*d.* stamp are forwarded by the night mails if posted at the town branch offices and receiving houses before 7 p.m., and at Mount Pleasant before 7.45, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand before 7.30. At certain district offices the hour for posting with the late fee is 7.30 and 8, when the letters are to go from the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters with an extra ½*d.* stamp, or registered letters with 1*s.* late fee, may also be posted at the various railway termini up to the time of the departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from 1.30 p.m. to 8.30 a.m.

Foreign letters with an extra 1*d.* stamp may be posted in the E.C. District and at Metropolitan District Offices at times varying with the despatch of the mails; with an extra 2*d.* prepaid the time is extended.

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

Letters.

The charge for letters *throughout the British Empire* generally, and to *Egypt*, the *United States of America*, and the British Postal Agencies in *Morocco** is 1*d.* the ounce. The charge to *all other places* is 2½*d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards. Limits of size 2 × 1 × 1 ft.

Post Cards.

1*d.* single, 2*d.* reply. (*See under* Inland Post-cards.)

Reply Coupons.

Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes (2½*d.*) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office in this country at the price of 3*d.* each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, CATALOGUES, PHOTOGRAPHS, WHOLLY PRINTED MATTER, ½*d.* per 2 oz.

PATTERNS, SAMPLES, AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 1*d.*

COMMERCIAL PAPERS, MSS., INVOICES, &c., partly written, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 2½*d.*

The limits of size to the British Empire or non-Union countries† are—length 2 ft., width or depth 1 ft., and must not exceed 5 lb. in weight. To countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in. (samples 12 × 8 × 4 in.); weight not to exceed 4 lb. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in either case are 30 × 4 in. (samples 12 × 6 in.). Postage must be prepaid. Wholly unpaid packets are stopped. Double the deficit is the maximum charge on underpaid packets. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are similar to those for inland packets.

Magazines and newspapers registered for the purpose may be sent to the *Dominion of Canada* or to *Newfoundland* for 1*d.* per lb. Limits: 5 lb.; 2 × 1 × 1 ft.

Insured Box Post.

Gold and silver articles (not money), jewels, and similar valuables may be sent in boxes by letter mails to Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland, and 57 chief places in European Turkey. Postage 1*s.* to 3*s.*; maximum weight 2 lb., size 12 × 4 × 4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance limit £400.

* These are Alcazar, Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakech, Mazagan, Mequinez, Mogador, Rabat, Safi, Tangier, Tetuan.

† Afghanistan, Arabia, Bahrein (Persian Gulf), Banks Is., China, Friendly Is., Guadar (Baluchist.), Gilbert Is., Morocco, Muscat, New Hebrides, Nyasaland, Rhodesia (N.E. and N.W.), Solomon Is., Torres Is.

Parcels sent abroad.

Customs declaration respecting the contents must be made on a form obtainable at any Post Office. The sender may arrange to prepay all charges to certain colonies and foreign countries by paying a fee of 6*d.*, depositing 1*s.* for each 10*s.* (N. America 4*s.*) of the value, and signing an undertaking to pay all Customs and other charges on demand; otherwise they are collected on delivery. Certain articles are prohibited; among them letters nearly everywhere.

Imperial British Parcel Rates.

The "triple system" of 3 lb. 1*s.*, 7 lb. 2*s.*, 11 lb. 3*s.* is charged to Aden‡, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British E. Africa‡, British Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. N. Borneo, Brit. Somaliland, Canada‡, Ceylon‡, Cyprus, Falkland Is., Gambia‡, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong‡, India‡, Jamaica, Labuan‡, Lagos, Leeward Is. (Antigua, Dominion, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola), Malay States‡, Malta‡, Mauritius‡, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nigeria, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements‡, Tobago, Trinidad, Uganda‡ and Zanzibar‡. The charges for other parts of the Empire and for Foreign Countries are as follow:—

	Per lb. to 1 lb.	Per lb. to 11 lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Australia	1 0	0 6
Bechuanaland Protectorate	1 9	1 3
Cape Colony	1 9	0 9
Fiji	1 0	0 8
Natal	1 9	0 9
Nyasaland‡ and S. Rhodesia‡, 3 lb. 2*s.*; 7 lb. 3*s.*; 11 lb. 4*s.*	1 0	1 0
Orange R. Col.	1 0	1 0
Rhodesia (N.E. and N.W.)	1 9	1 9
Seychelles, 3 lb. 2*s.*; 7 lb. 3*s.*; 11 lb. 4*s.*	1 9	1 9
Transvaal	1 0	1 0

Foreign Parcel Rates.	3 lb.		7 lb.		11 lb.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Algeria (5–8 days)	1	9	2	2	2	7
Argentine (over 22 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Austria-H., *viâ* Hamburg (6–8 days)	1	6	2	0	2	6
,, *viâ* Belgium (4–6 days)	1	9	2	3	2	9
Azores, *viâ* Lisbon (2–3 weeks)	1	6	2	0	2	6
Belgium (1 day)	1	0	1	6	2	0
Bolivia, 7 lb. 3*s.* 6*d.* (about 7 weeks)						
Brazil, 3 lb. 3*s.* 6*d.*; 6½ lb. 4*s.* (4 weeks).						
Bulgaria, *viâ* Belgium (8–10 days)	2	6	3	0	3	6
,, *viâ* Hamburg (10–12 days)	2	3	2	9	3	3
Cameroons (4 weeks)	2	3	2	9	3	3
Cape Verde Is. (about 3 weeks)	2	6	3	0	3	6
Caroline Islands (2–3 months)	3	0	3	6	4	0
Chile (about 40 days)	2	0	3	0	3	6
China‡ (5–6 weeks)	1	0	2	0	3	0
,, German Agencies (6–7 weeks)	3	0	3	6	4	0
Colombia (about 13 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Congo, Belgian (about 3 weeks)	2	6	3	0	3	6
Corsica (4 days)	1	9	2	2	2	7
Costa Rica (about 3 weeks)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Crete (2–3 weeks)	2	0	2	6	3	0
Dahomey (about 4 weeks)	3	0	3	6	4	0
Denmark, *viâ* Harwich (3 days)	1	0	1	6	2	0
,, *viâ* Belgium or Holland (2)	1	9	2	3	2	9
Dominican Republic (about 3 weeks)	3	0	4	0	5	0
Dutch East Indies (5 weeks)‡	3	0	3	6	4	0
,, Guiana, *viâ* Brit. Guiana (3 wks.)	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, West Indies (about 5 weeks)	3	6	4	0	4	6
Ecuador (5–10 weeks)	4	6	5	6	6	6
Egypt ,, *viâ* P. & O. 14 days	1	0	1	9	2	6
,, Sudan ,, *viâ* Italy (9 days)	2	0	2	6	3	0
Finland (*viâ* Sweden) (6–10 days)	2	3	2	9	3	3
France (1–3 days)	1	4	1	9	2	2
French Congo (4–5 weeks)	3	0	3	6	4	0
,, Guiana (23 days)	2	0	3	6	4	0
,, Guinea (17 days)	2	3	2	9	3	3
,, Indo-China (4–6 weeks)	4	0	4	6	5	0
,, Oceania (2–3 months)	5	6	6	0	6	6
,, Somali Coast (2 weeks)	2	3	2	9	3	3

‡ *Viâ* Italy or France saving one week, 1*s.* extra.

Foreign Parcel Rates—*continued.*	3 lb.		7 lb.		11 lb.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
French W. Indies (16–17 days)	3	0	3	6	4	0
German E. Africa, *viâ* Hamburg (6 w.)	3	0	3	6	4	0
,, S.W. ,, *viâ* Walfisch Bay(5)	3	0	3	6	4	0
Germany (3–5 days)	1	0	1	6	2	0
,, *viâ* Belgium or Holland (3–3½)	1	3	1	9	2	3
*Greece (8–12 days)	2	3	2	9	3	3
Guatemala (about 5 weeks)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Holland (1–2 days)	1	0	1	6	2	0
Honduras, Republic of (abt. 1 month)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Iceland (9 days)	1	0	1	6	2	0
Italy, *viâ* France (3–7 days)	1	6	2	0	2	6
,, *viâ* Belgium (4–8 days)	2	3	2	9	3	3
Japan, *viâ* Canada	2	3	3	0	4	0
Liberia (about 26 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Luxemburg (2 days)	1	0	1	6	2	0
Madagascar & Comoro Is. (3–4 weeks)	3	0	3	6	4	0
Madeira (4 days)	1	6	2	0	2	6
†Mexico (26–34 days)	1	0	2	6	3	6
Montenegro, *viâ* Hamburg (10–12 days)	2	3	2	9	3	3
,, *viâ* Ostend (5–10 days)	2	6	3	0	3	6
Morocco, Brit. Post Agencies (8–12 d.)	1	0	1	6	3	0
Norway (3–5 days)	1	0	1	6	2	0
Panama, *see* U.S.A. "Official"						
Paraguay (5–6 weeks)	2	8	4	0	—	
Persia, *viâ* Bombay (6 weeks)†	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, *viâ* Hamburg † (Badjhiran	2	9	3	3	3	9
,, *viâ* Belgium ‡ 1*s.* extra)	3	0	3	6	4	0
Peru (over 54 days)	3	0	3	6	4	0
Portugal (3–5 days)	1	6	2	0	2	6
,, *viâ* France (6 days)	2	0	2	6	3	0
Portuguese E. Africa (5–6 weeks)	2	0	2	6	3	0
,, India (about 25 days)‡	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, W. Africa (5–6 weeks)	2	6	3	0	3	6
Réunion (about 4 weeks)	3	0	3	6	4	0
§Rumania, *viâ* Ostend (6–8 days)	2	0	2	9	3	3
,, *viâ* Hamburg (8–10 days)	2	0	2	6	3	0
Russia in Europe, *viâ* Hamburg (7–10d.)	2	0	2	6	3	0
,, *viâ* Belgium (5–8 days)	2	3	2	9	3	3
Salvador (about 4 weeks)	3	0	4	6	6	0
Samoa (U.S.) *see* U.S.A. "Official"						
,, (German) *viâ* Hamburg (34m.)	3	0	3	6	4	0
,, *viâ* New Zealand (about 3 m.)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Senegal (about 14 days)	2	3	2	9	3	3
Servia, *viâ* Ostend (6–8 days)	2	0	2	6	3	0
,, *viâ* Hamburg (8–10 days)	1	9	2	3	2	9
Siam, *viâ* Singapore (6 weeks)‡	2	0	3	0	4	0
Spain (Railway Stns. only) (4–6 days)	1	6	2	0	2	6
Sweden, *viâ* Hull (4 days)	1	6	2	0	2	6
,, *viâ* Ostend or Flushing (2–4 d.)	2	6	3	0	3	6
Switzerland, *viâ* France (1–3 days)	1	4	1	9	2	2
,, *viâ* Belgium (2–3 days)	1	9	2	3	2	9
Togoland (4–6 weeks)	2	3	2	9	3	3
Tripoli (12–14 days)	1	9	2	3	2	9
Tunis (8–10 days)	2	3	2	8	3	1
Turkey§, British Agencies (6–21 days)	1/0	2/6	1/6	3/0	2/0	3/6
,, elsewhere	2/3	3/6	2/6	4/0	3/0	4/6
¶U.S.A. Official Service.—All places, 9 lb. 3*s.* 6*d.* (8–18 days)	1	6	2	6	4	6
¶U.S.A. Semi-Official.—New York, Brooklyn, Jersey and Hoboken Cities	2	6	3	6	4	6
All other places (2–3 weeks)	3	6	4	6	5	6
Uruguay (over 23 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Venezuela (3–5 weeks)	3	8	4	1	4	6

To India and the British Empire generally and to Constantinople, Beyrout, Smyrna, and Egypt the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet; Canada, length, breadth or depth, 2 feet 6 inches, length and girth combined, 6 feet; to Europe generally, 2 feet in any direction. In many cases, however, narrow parcels (umbrellas, sticks, &c.) may be larger.

INSURANCE.—Insurance may be effected for parcels to almost all countries up to £400, according to destination, at the following rates:—4*d.* for £12; 6*d.* for £24; 8*d.* for £36; 10*d.* for £48; 1*s.* for £60; 1*s.* 2*d.* for £72; 1*s.* 4*d.* for £84; 1*s.* 6*d.* for £96; 1*s.* 8*d.* for

* Parcels for these countries must be packed in some stronger material than paper or cardboard.

† Must be packed for opening by Customs.

‡ Or *viâ* Italy, saving a week, 1*s.* extra.

§ Beyrout, Constantinople, Salonika, Smyrna only.

¶ See footnote on next page.

£108; 1*s.* 10*d.* for £120; 2*s.* for 132; and so on to 5*s.* 10*d.* for £400. Parcels sent to the U.S. by the *semi-official* service are insurable up to £120 at 2 to 3 times the above rates.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and the following: Bahamas (Nassau), Bermudas, Barbados, Cayman Is., Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast (£10 max.), Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Malta, Morocco (Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, Tangier), Nyasaland, S. Rhodesia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Brit. Somaliland, S. Nigeria (Lagos, Forcados, Bonny, Calabar, Ibadan, Opobo, Warri), Str. Settlements, Trinidad, Turkey§. Maximum collected, £20. Charges for collecting: *In U.K.*, £5, 4*d.*; £10, 6*d.*; £15, 9*d.*; £20. 1*s.*, *exclusive* of poundage on P.O. or M.O. by which amount is remitted; *in the above countries*, according to a graduated scale—*e.g.*, £1, 3*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; £5, 1*s.* to 2*s.* 5*d.*; £10, 1*s.* 11*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; £20, 3*s.* 5*d.* to 9*s.* 4*d.*, *inclusive* of poundage.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The sender of a money order (Inland or most places Abroad) may apply *for an advice of payment to consignee* at the office of issue at the time of issue or subsequently—fee, 2*d.* for Inland, 2½*d.* for Foreign and Colonial orders. The Chief Money Order Office is at 144A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The highest amount granted in one order is limited to £40. The commission charged is for sums not exceeding £1, 2*d.*; £3, 3*d.*; £10, 4*d*; £20, 6*d.*; £30, 8*d.*; £40, 10*d.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.*

The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office in the United Kingdom which is also a despatching office for telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which is also an office for the delivery of telegrams.

Commission at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire (except Australia and Canada), in Egypt, and at the British Agencies at Panama, in the Turkish Empire (*note* §, p. 364), and Morocco (*p.* 363, *note* *). They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6*d.* up to 20*s.* and for 21*s.*; those of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*, at a charge of ½*d.*; of 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.* &c., up to 15*s.*, 1*d.*; those of 15*s.* 6*d.* &c., up to 21*s.*, 1½*d.* They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated and not exceeding 3 in number) to the amount of 5*d.*, but not fractions of 1*d.*, may be affixed to the *face* of an order.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

For sums not exceeding £1, 3*d.*; £2, 6*d.*; £4, 9*d.*; £6, 1*s.*; £8, 1*s.* 3*d.*; £10, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and for countries on which orders may be issued for more than £10, 3*d.* for every additional £2 or portion of £2.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Commission at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, plus supplementary fee of 6*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Inland telegrams may be sent to all parts of the British Isles at the rate of 6*d.* for the first twelve words, and one halfpenny for every additional word; stamps in payment to be affixed to the form by the sender. Receipt for charges 1*d.* The address of the receiver is charged for, but not that of the sender when written on the back of the telegram form. The charge includes delivery within three miles of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 3*d.* per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit. Porterage to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are of two kinds—one issued gratis; the other (A1), embossed with a 6*d.* stamp, may be purchased singly, or in books of 20, interleaved, and with a sheet of carbonic paper, price 10*s.* 2*d.* The usual hours are 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—*See* p. 365.—*Offices always open: London*—G.P.O., Central; G.N.R., King's Cross; G.C.R., Marylebone (except 11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.; G.E.R., Liverpool Street and Stratford; S.E. & C.R., London Bridge and Battersea Park Road; St. Pancras (M.R.), Waterloo and Willesden Stations, and West Strand Post Office. *The Provinces*—Birmingham, Brighton (except from midnight Saturday to 8 a.m. Sunday), Bristol, Cardiff Docks (no delivery to ships after dark), Derby, Devonport, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Holyhead, Hull, Hurst Castle, Leeds, Liverpool, Lizard (wireless), Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Norwich, Nottingham, Penzance, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton Docks, and Swansea (no delivery to ships on dark nights). *Scotland*—Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness. *Ireland*—Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, Queenstown. *Railway Stations at* Ahmouth, Bedford (M.R.), Blackburn, Bolton (L.Y.), Bradford (M.R.), Burton (M.R.), Chester, Crewe, Darlington, Fishguard Harbour, Gloucester

§ Beyrout, Constantinople, Salonika, Smyrna, only.

The parcel post with the United States is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely, an official service with the United States Post Office and a semi-official service maintained through the Agency of the American Express Company. The sender of a parcel forwarded by the semi-official service may, without extra charge, direct that a parcel be sent through the New York Custom House in Bond for Customs examination at any one of the "United States Ports of Entry," or Inland Custom Houses. The addresses of such parcels must, however, make arrangements for the delivery of parcels so treated after they have been cleared at the Custom House of the Inland Port of Entry.

Parcels intended to be forwarded in bond must be plainly marked by the sender, "In bond to ," naming the Inland Port of Entry chosen; and the same words must also be written by the sender in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration.

(M.R.), Heysham Harbour, Ipswich (G.E.), Kettering, Killingworth, Leicester (M.R.), Low Moor, March, Newton Abbot, Peterboro', Reading (G.W.), Rotherham, Rugby (N.W.), Shrewsbury, Skipton (M.R.), Stafford (N.W.), Stoke-on-Trent, Swindon, Wakefield (Kirkgate), Warrington (N.W.), and York.

Note.—It is usually possible to get a telegram through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1*s.* for the telegraphist, 1*s.* for the messenger, and 6*d.* an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the telegraphist, and 1*s.* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

The following count one word:—All names of towns and villages in U.K. (*not* of branch and sub-offices in towns); all railway stations (*not* in towns with public telegraph); words (*not* names) *ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen; "St." together with name following; each five figures; each initial, *except* London Postal Districts (*p.* 363)—A.M.—P.M.—H.M.S. (in address), which are one word each group.

Rates for Telegraphing Abroad.

Rates per word are as follows:—Abyssinia, 1*s.* 7*d.*; Aden, 2*s.*; Alaska, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Algeria, 2½*d.*; Angola, 5*s.* 5*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.*; Annam, 4*s.* 2*d.* and 4*s.* 5*d.*; Antigua, 4*s.* 4*d.*; Argentine Republic, 3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 7*d.*; Ascension, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Australia, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 3*s.*; Austria, 2½*d.*; Azores, 9*d.*; Bahamas, 2*s.* 5*d.*; Barbados, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Basutoland, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bathurst (W. Africa), 3*s.* 6*d.*; Bechuanaland (British), 2*s.* 6*d.*; Belgium, 2*d.*; Bermuda, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bissao, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Bokhara, 1*s.*; Bolama, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Bolivia, 3*s.* 7*d.*; Borneo (British), 3*s.* 7*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; Borneo (Dutch), 4*s.* 2*d.* and 4*s.* 5*d.*; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 3½*d.*; Brazil, 3*s.* to 6*s.* 5*d.*; Brit. E. Africa, 2*s.* 9*d.* (Mombasa, 2*s.* 6*d.*); Brit. Guiana, 7*s.*; Brit. New Guinea, by post from Cooktown, in Queensland, at irregular intervals; Brit. Somaliland, by post from Aden; Bulgaria and E. Roumelia, 3½*d.*; Burma, 1*s.* 10*d.* and 2*s.*; Cameroons, 5*s.* 2*d.*; Canada (Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, P. E. I., and Quebec, 1*s.*; Manitoba, 1*s.* 5*d.*; other places, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*); Canary Islands, 9*d.*; Cape Colony, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Cape Verde Islands, 2*s.* 2*d.* and 3*s.* 1*d.*; Caroline Islands, 4*s.* 8*d.* and 4*s.* 11*d.*; Ceylon, 2*s.* 1*d.* and 1*s.* 11*d.*; Chile, 3*s.* 7*d.* (Punta Arenas also 3*s.* 3*d.*); China, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 5*d.* (Macao, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 7*d.*); Cochin China, 3*s.* 7*d.* and 3*s.* 10*d.*; Cocos, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Colombia, 5*s.* 9*d.* (Buenaventura, 5*s.* 6*d.*); Comoro Islands, 3*s.* 2*d.*; Costa Rica, 4*s.* 2*d.*; Crete, 5½*d.*; Cuba, 1*s.* 10*d.* (Havana, 1*s.* 8*d.*); Curaçao, 6*s.* 9*d.*; Cyprus, 1*s.* (Larnaca and Nicosia also 6*d.*); Dahomey, 5*s.*; Delagoa Bay, 2*s.* 7*d.*; Denmark, 3*d.*; Dominica, 4*s.* 2*d.*; Dutch E. Indies, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 5*d.*, *see* Java; Dutch Guiana, 6*s.* 9*d.*; Ecuador, 4*s.* 2*d.*; Egypt (Alexandria, 1*s.*; Suakin, 1*s.* 4*d.*; other places, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*); Falkland Islands, by post from Montevideo or Punta Arenas (Chile); Fanning Island, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Faroë Islands, 5½*d.*; Fiji, 3*s.*; Formosa, 4*s.* 7*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.*; France, 2*d.*; French Congo, 5*s.* 2*d.*; French Guiana, 6*s.* 6*d.*; French Guinea, 3*s.* 7*d.* (Conakry, 3*s.* 6*d.*); French Somali Coast, 2*s.* 3*d.*; German E. Africa, 2*s.* 8*d.* (Bismarkburg and Ujiji, 3*s.* 1*d.*); German S.W. Africa, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Germany 2*d.*; Gibraltar, 3*d.*; Gold Coast, 4*s.* 8*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.*; Greece, 5½*d.*; Greek Islands, 5½*d.* and 6*d.*; Grenada, 4*s.* 8*d.*; Guadeloupe, 5*s.* 1*d.*; Guam Island, 5*s.*; Guatemala, 3*s.* 4*d.* (San José, 3*s.* 1*d.*); Hayti, 5*s.* 4*d.* and 7*s.* 5*d.*; Hedjaz (Arabia), 2*s.* 6*d.*; Holland, 2*d.*; Honduras, 3*s.* 9*d.*; Honduras (British), by post (2½*d.*) from New Orleans; Hong Kong—*see* China; Hungary, 2½*d.*; Iceland, 8½*d.*; India, 1*s.* 10*d.* and 2*s.*; Italian E. Africa, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Italy, 2½*d.*; Ivory Coast, 4*s.* 8*d.* (Grand Bassam, 4*s.* 6*d.*); Jamaica, 3*s.*; Japan, 4*s.* 7*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.*; Java, 3*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.*; Korea, as Japan; Labuan, 3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*; Les Saintes, 5*s.* 1*d.*; Liberia, 4*s.* 3*d.*; Luxemburg, 2½*d.*; Madagascar, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Madeira, 1*s.*; Malay Peninsula, 3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*; Malta, 4*d.*; Marie Galante, 5*s.* 1*d.*; Martinique, 5*s.* 1*d.*; Mauritius, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Medina (Arabia), 6*d.*; Mexico (City, 2*s.*), other places, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*; Midway Island, 4*s.*; Montenegro, 3½*d.*; Morocco (Spanish, 3*d.*; Tangier and Algerian border, 4*d.*; Casablanca, Mogador, and Rabat, 9*d.*); Muscat, as Persian Gulf; Natal, 2*s.* 6*d.*; New Caledonia, 3*s.* 5*d.* and 3*s.* 8*d.*; Newfoundland, 1*s.*; New Zealand, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 3*s.*; Nicaragua, 3*s.* 11*d.* and 4*s.* 2*d.*; Nigeria, 5*s.* and 5*s.* 2*d.*; Norfolk Island, 3*s.*; Norway, 3*d.*; Nyasaland, 2*s.* 11*d.*; Orange River Colony, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Panama Rep., 3*s.* 2*d.* (Panama and Colon, 3*s.* 1*d.*); Paraguay, 3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 7*d.*; Perim, 2*s.*; Persia, 1*s.* 6*d.* (Bushire, 1*s.* 9*d.*, Bunder Abbas, 2*s.* 1*d.*); Persian Gulf, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 3*d.*; Peru, 3*s.* 7*d.* (Iquitos, Masisea, Orellana, Requena, 5*s.* 9*d.*); Philippine Islands, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; Porto Rico, 4*s.* 2*d.*; Portugal, 3*d.*; Portuguese E. Africa, 2*s.* 7*d.* and 2*s.* 8*d.*; Principe (Island of), 5*s.*; Réunion, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Rhodesia (N. and N.W.), 2*s.* 11*d.*, (S.), 2*s.* 8*d.*; Rodriguez, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Rumania, 3*d.*; Russia in Asia, 1*s.*; Russia in Europe, 4½*d.*; St. Croix, 5*s.* 3*d.*; San Domingo, 6*s.* 6*d.*; St. Kitts, 4*s.* 8*d.*; St. Helena, 2*s.* 6*d.*; St. Lucia, 4*s.* 6*d.*; St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1*s.*; St. Thomas (W. Indies), 5*s.*; St. Thomé (Island of), 5*s.*; St. Vincent, 4*s.* 7*d.*; Salvador, 3*s.* 9*d.* (Libertad, 3*s.* 6*d.*); Sandwich Islands, 3*s.*; Senegal, 1*s.* 4½*d.*; Servia, 3½*d.*; Seychelles, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Siam, 3*s.* to 4*s.* 3*d.*; Sierra Leone, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; Society Islands, by post from San Francisco; Sudan (Egyptian), 1*s.* 4*d.*; Spain, 3*d.* and 5*d.*; Straits Settlements, 3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* (Kelantan 2*d.* less); Sumatra, 4*s.* 2*d.* and 4*s.* 5*d.*; Sweden, 3*d.*; Switzerland, 2½*d.*; Tobago, 5*s.* 1*d.*; Togoland, 5*s.* and 5*s.* 2*d.*; Tonquin, 4*s.* 2*d.* and 4*s.* 5*d.*; Transvaal, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Trinidad Isl., 5*s.* 1*d.*; Tripoli, 7*d.*; Tunis, 2½*d.*; Turkey and Turkish Islands, 6*d.*; Turks Island, 3*s.*; Uganda, 2*s.* 9*d.*; United States (New York, 1*s.*; New Orleans, 1*s.* 3*d.*; San Francisco, 1*s.* 6*d.*; other places, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*); Uruguay, 3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 7*d.*; Venezuela, 5*s.*; Yemen (Arabia), 2*s.* 7*d.*; Zanzibar, 2*s.* 6*d.* (Pemba, 2*s.* 8*d.*); Zululand, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Wireless Telegraphy.

Telegrams are accepted for transmission from any Inland Telegraph Office to certain principal Ocean Liners (and *vice versâ*) *viâ* the coast stations at Crookhaven, The Lizard, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Rosslare, Seaforth, and Caister-on-Sea (all at 10½*d.* per word), and Bolt Head (8*d.*). Also to or from certain Mail Packets—*e.g.*, G.E.R. Harwich Service, *viâ* Parkeston Quay (2½*d.* per word; minimum, 2*s.* 2*d.*); and Dover-Ostend Mails, *via* Nieuport (3*d.* per word; minimum, 2*s.* 1*d.*). Replies cannot be prepaid. In all radio-telegrams the name of the office of destination counts as one word.

POST OFFICE TELEPHONES.

London Telephone Area.—The office of the General Manager of the P.O. London Telephone System is at the G.P.O. South, Carter Lane, E.C. *Annual Subscription*, including one telephone, for connection to an exchange which is within 2 miles of the subscriber's house, and (*a*) in the county of London, £5; (*b*) outside the county

£4; (c) anywhere in the London Telephone area, for an *unlimited* number of calls, £17. The corresponding Message Fees are: (a) For each call on an exchange within the county of London, 1*d.*; outside the county, 2*d.*; (b) each call on the same exchange, 1*d.*; other exchanges, 2*d.* Minimum payable yearly for calls, 30*s.* Private subscribers may use their lines for trunk messages, or for sending telegrams, and express messages (max. 60 words), on paying £1 deposit to cover the credit given. The *Call Office Fee*, whether for subscribers or others, is 2*d.* each 3 minutes.

Provincial Telephone System.—Applications for terms, &c., should be made to the Sec., G.P.O.

Telephone Trunk Lines.—These connect Exchanges in different towns. Rates in day-time:—3*d.* for 25 miles, 6*d.* for 50 miles, 9*d.* for 75 miles, 1*s.* for 100 miles, and an additional 6*d.* for every 40 miles over a hundred. Extra fees are levied where submarine lines are used, or between the National Telephone Co.'s and the Portsmouth Corporation's systems. 3 minutes is allowed, on the expiry of which the option of a further 3 minutes is generally given; by prepaying a double fee the line may be engaged for the *maximum* of 6 minutes continuously. From 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. *half the day-rate* is charged (minimum 6*d.*, but a 3*d.* 3 min. day-rate becomes 3*d.* 6 min. at night).

Anglo-French and Anglo-Belgian Telephone.—Telephonic communication may be obtained through Post Office Exchanges or Call Offices from London and certain provincial towns in England to Paris, Brussels, and certain provincial towns in France and Belgium. Fee—8*s.* per conversation of three minutes (10*s.* for Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and St. Etienne). Two *consecutive* conversations are permitted. NOTE.—Paris time is 10 minutes in advance of London time (*i.e.*, 12 noon London = 12·10 p.m. Paris), but Greenwich time prevails in Belgium.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. no Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order, Savings Bank, (or Express Delivery (Service No. 1, *p.* 359) business is transacted. *In London* all but forty offices are closed. These forty open in the morning (thirty-four of them, including those on *p.* 196, except the N.W. District office, also in the evening) to sell stamps and send telegrams. About ninety suburban stations, chiefly S.E. and S.W., send telegrams at train times (*see* also p. 363). There is no delivery of letters (except express letters fully prepaid, marked with one thick vertical line and the words "Express Delivery on Sunday"); nor any general collection till midnight. Letters, etc., with extra 1*d.* stamp, posted in special boxes at one of the above-mentioned thirty-four offices before times varying from 5 to 6 p.m., or at any great railway terminus before 6 p.m. (later if at the appropriate terminus), leave by the usual night mails. Letters may be registered at these offices; or with 1*s.* fee at the Sorting Carriage on the mail train at the appropriate terminus, at times varying between 8 and 10 p.m. *In the Provinces* all Head Offices and most Sub-offices open from 8.30–10 a.m. for stamps, telegrams (Scotland 9–10), registering letters. There is only one delivery of letters (in most Scottish towns, and the smaller English and Irish villages, none); any one may present a fee as the Sorting relates to himself. CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.—*In London* there is one delivery of letters, express letters, and parcels; if Christmas Day be a Sunday, of parcels and express letters only. The G.P.O., Charing Cross, and Eversholt Street Offices open from 5–7 p.m. (stamps, registered letters); also certain Telegraph Offices (stamps, telegraph (p. 363) telephone, registered letters). Express letters are not accepted for delivery under Service 1 (p. 359), and parcels are not collected. *The Provinces:* In Scotland business is as on week-days; in England and Ireland as Sundays, but with one morning delivery of letters and parcels, even if Christmas be a Sunday. OTHER PUBLIC AND BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London:* One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening and midnight; of parcels, morning only. G.P.O. and Head District Offices (p. 196) open for all business except Savings Bank and non-telegraphic money orders. *The Provinces:* In England and Ireland the chief town and country offices and sub-offices, being also telegraph delivery offices, generally open as usual, closing at noon for Savings Bank, Postal, and Money Order business. The smaller offices of all kinds open either only in the morning or not at all. In Scotland the same holds good, but on New Year's Day no Money Order, etc., business is done. Throughout the U.K. there is only one letter and parcel delivery; in Scotland also on SACRAMENTAL FAST DAYS and Holidays fixed by Local Authorities.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Hours are specified in a notice exhibited at the office. On presentation of book a depositor may withdraw on demand a sum not exceeding £1. Deposits can be made from 1*s.* to £50 in one year (ending 31st Dec.). When with interest the total exceeds £200, interest is allowed on £200 only. Interest is at 2½ per cent.

The Central Post Office Savings Bank is at Blythe Road, West Kensington, W.

Year.	Accounts open in P.O. Savings Bank at end of Year.	Amount Deposited during Year.	Average amount due to each Depositor.	Accounts open in Trustees' S.B. at end of Year.	Amount Deposited.	Average amount due to each Depositor.	Due to Depositors.	
							Trustees' Savings Bank.	Post Office Savings Bank.
		£	£ *s.* *d.*		£	£ *s.* *d.*	£	£
1900	8,439,983	40,516,434	16 1 3	1,625,023	12,247,672	31 13 4	51,455,917	135,549,645
1901	8,787,675	41,452,051	15 19 6	1,647,202	12,489,513	31 11 0	51,966,386	140,392,916
1902	9,133,161	42,217,003	15 16 8	1,670,394	12,805,185	31 8 8	52,505,181	144,605,088
1903	9,403,852	40,857,206	15 10 10	1,689,617	12,712,892	31 1 11	52,540,339	146,135,147
1904	9,673,717	40,612,967	15 6 8	1,704,766	12,560,322	30 13 4	52,280,861	148,339,354
1905	9,963,049	42,300,617	15 5 4	1,731,869	13,218,125	30 8 10	52,723,436	152,111,140
1906	10,332,784	43,980,579	15 1 11	1,760,999	13,408,810	30 2 0	53,009,299	155,996,446
1907	10,692,555	44,217,288	14 14 7	1,782,252	13,116,951	29 5 3	52,153,595	157,500,077
1908	11,018,251	44,770,782	14 11 7	1,788,033	13,294,640	28 18 6	51,715,950	160,648,214
1909	7,913,295*	45,300,525	20 15 0 *	1,804,895	13,749,384	28 18 3	52,181,983	164,596,065

* Only active accounts, in which the balance is not less than £1, are now included.

Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1910–1911).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1910.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
Import Duties.	
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215° ..... 36 gals.	1 13 0
Exceeding 1215° ..36 gals.	1 18 8
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055° ..36 gals.	0 8 3
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.	
CARDS, PLAYING.....doz. packs	0 3 9
CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried ..... cwt.	0 13 3
Roasted or ground .....lb.	0 0 2
CHLORAL HYDRATE .....lb.	0 1 9
CHLOROFORM .....lb.	0 4 4
COCOA, ... lb.	0 0 1
Husks and Shells.....cwt.	0 2 0
Cocoa or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured .....lb.	0 0 2
Cocoa Butter .....lb.	0 0 1
COFFEE .....cwt.	0 14 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground .....lb.	0 0 2
Coffee and Chicory, or other vegetable substances) roasted and ground; mixed .....lb.	0 0 2
COLLODION .....gal.	1 14 11
ETHER, ACETIC .....lb.	0 2 7
,, BUTYRIC .....gal.	1 1 10
,, SULPHURIC .....gal.	1 16 6
ETHYL BROMIDE .....gal.	0 1 5
,, CHLORIDE .....gal.	1 1 10
,, IODIDE .....gal.	0 19 0
FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar: Currants.....cwt.	0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums and Prunelloes, Plums Dried and Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins .....cwt.	0 7 0
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—*see* Sugar.	
GLUCOSE, Solid .....cwt.	0 1 2
Liquid .....cwt.	0 0 10
MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged:	
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 1 2
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 0 10
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 0 5
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
MOTOR SPIRIT ....the gallon	0 0 3
SACCHARIN and Mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use .....oz.	0 0 7
SOAP, TRANSPARENT, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used ..lb.	0 0 3
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:—	
Enumerated Spirits:— Brandy, Rum ..proof gal.	*0 15 1
Imitation Rum, Geneva proof gal.	*0 15 2
Additional in respect of Sugar used in sweetening any of the above tested for strength, if sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit .....proof gal.	0 0 1
Unenumerated Spirits:— Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) .....proof gal.	*0 15 3
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) proof gal.	0 15 2
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, provided such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested...proof gal.	*0 15 2
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested .....liquid gal.	1 1 5
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	*1 4 1
Upon payment of a difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture.	
* 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.	
SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization..cwt.	0 0 10
Excdg. 76 & not ex. 77..cwt.	0 0 10½
,, 77 ,, 78 ,,	0 0 11·2
,, 78 ,, 79 ,,	0 0 11·6
,, 79 ,, 80 ,,	0 0 11·9
,, 80 ,, 81 ,,	0 1 0·3
,, 81 ,, 82 ,,	0 1 0·6
,, 82 ,, 83 ,,	0 1 1
,, 83 ,, 84 ,,	0 1 1·4
,, 84 ,, 85 ,,	0 1 1·8
,, 85 ,, 86 ,,	0 1 2·2
,, 86 ,, 87 ,,	0 1 2·6

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
SUGAR—*continued.* Excdg. 87 & not ex. 88..cwt.	0 1 3
,, 88 ,, 89 ,,	0 1 3·4
,, 89 ,, 90 ,,	0 1 4
,, 90 ,, 91 ,,	0 1 4·5
,, 91 ,, 92 ,,	0 1 5
,, 92 ,, 93 ,,	0 1 5·6
,, 93 ,, 94 ,,	0 1 6·1
,, 94 ,, 95 ,,	0 1 6·6
,, 95 ,, 96 ,,	0 1 7·1
,, 96 ,, 97 ,,	0 1 7·7
,, 97 ,, 98 ,,	0 1 8·2
,, 98	0 1 10
BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ..cwt. (Together with the duty on any proof spirit contained therein.) *Note.*—An additional ½d. a. lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the undermentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of which spirit has been used. Confectionery in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of Spirits has been used than that covered by the Spirit charge of ½d. the lb. shall be chargeable with a Spirit duty rate of 1d. the lb., or such Spirit duty rate as analysis may show to be necessary.	0 0 5
Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 0 5
CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL cwt.	0 1 4
CARAMEL, Solid .....cwt.	0 1 10
Liquid .....cwt.	0 1 4
CHERRIES, Drained .....cwt.	0 1 0
CHUTNEY .....cwt.	0 0 10
COCOANUT, Sugared .....cwt.	0 0 10
CONFECTIONERY:— Containing Chocolate, viz.: When the Chocolate exceeds 50 per cent. of the total net weight .....lb.	0 0 1½
When the Chocolate does not exceed 50 per cent. of the total net weight ..lb.	0 0 1½
Hard, such as: Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, etc. cwt.	0 1 10
Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar-coating does not exceed 72 per cent. of the total net weight..cwt.	0 1 4
Soft, viz.: A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels, or Cases, on the Entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 10d. the cwt., cwt.	0 0 10
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c. .....cwt.	0 1 4
Confectionery, Fig .....cwt.	0 2 6
Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring .....cwt.	0 1 10
Licorice, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 30 per cent. of added Sugar or other sweetening matter, subject to occasional sampling and testing ....cwt.	0 0 7

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit ..... cwt.	0 1 10
FRUIT, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that it does not contain more than 30 per cent. of added sugar, cwt.	0 0 3
In other cases in *thin* syrup cwt.	0 0 5
Fruit, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in *thick* Syrup ..... cwt.	0 1 1
FRUITS: Crystallized, Glacé, and Metz, except Fruit liable to duty as such, cwt.	0 1 10
Imitation, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar constituents do not exceed 80 per cent. (Subject to sampling for analysis.) cwt.	0 1 6
Imitation, Crystallized or not, in all other cases, cwt.	0 1 10
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, except Currants, preserved in Sugar or otherwise, whether mixed with other Fruit or not ..cwt.	0 7 0
FRUIT PULP, excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in *thin* Syrup ..... cwt.	0 0 5
Excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in *thick* Syrup, as Jam, cwt.	0 1 4
GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar ..... cwt.	0 1 4
MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such ..... cwt.	0 1 4
MARZIPAN ..... cwt.	0 1 1
MILK:—	
Condensed, sweetened, whole ..... cwt.	0 0 9
Condensed, sweetened, separated or skimmed ..cwt.	0 0 10
Condensed, slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated, or skimmed, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 18 per cent. of added Sugar, subject to occasional sampling and testing ..... cwt.	0 0 4
MILK POWDER:—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
If declared by the Importer not to contain more than 36 per cent. of added Sugar ..... cwt.	0 0 8
In all other instances, and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing cwt.	0 1 6
Note.—Importations entered as Free will be delivered on deposit of duty at the 8*d.* rate, pending analysis. Importations entered at the 8*d.* rate are liable to sampling and testing	
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD ....cwt.	0 0 7
SOY, when containing Molasses or other sweetening matter ..... cwt.	0 0 5

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
TAMARINDS, preserved in Syrup ..... cwt.	0 0 5
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1907.	
TEA ..... lb.	0 0 5
TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.:	
Cigars ..... lb.	0 7 0
Cavendish or Negrohead lb.	0 5 4
Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb.	0 4 8
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb	0 5 8
Other sorts ..... lb.	0 4 8
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 4 5
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 5 4
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 20 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof, lb.	0 3 8½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ....lb.	0 4 1½
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 3 8
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 4 1
WINE: Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit ..... gal.	0 1 3
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit ..... gal.	0 3 0
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest declared, an additional duty ..gal.	0 0 3
Additional—ON STILL WINE imported in Bottles ..gal.	0 1 0
ON SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles....gal.	0 3 6

All Wines must be entered according to their Special designations. those from Spain being also described on the entry as "Red" or "White."

Customs Drawbacks.

BEER, Imported or brought into Great Britain or Ireland and subsequently exported as merchandise, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, of an original gravity of 1,055° for every 36 gallons 0 8 0

(And so in proportion for any difference of gravity.)

COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, which is not mixed with Chicory or any other substance ..... 100 lb. 0 14 0

MOLASSES, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland and delivered by him to be used solely for purposes of food for stock, or to a licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits* ..... cwt. 0 0 5

* Such Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non-Duty-paid Sugar in Refineries placed in Bond under the Sugar Convention Act, 1903.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid—upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man, a draw back equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.	
Goods (other than beer) exported or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, in the manufacture or preparation of which in Great Britain or Ireland any duty-paid Sugar, Glucose, Saccharin, or Molasses, has been used, a drawback equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of that article which appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury to have been used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, or, in the case of residual products, to be contained therein,	
TOBACCO:—	
Tobacco upon which the Duties of Customs on importation have been paid:—	
(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or shipped as stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post:—	
Cigars ..... lb.	0 4 2
Cigarettes ..... lb.	0 4 1
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manufactured Tobacco ....lb.	0 4 0
Snuff (not being offal Snuff)	0 3 10
(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse of Tobacco, including offal Snuff, on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited:—	
In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation as merchandise:	
In a bonded warehouse approved for the manufacture of sheep-wash, &c., or	
For abandonment in an approved King's Warehouse.....lb.	0 3 9

The above rates of drawback are allowed on Tobacco, &c., containing 14 per cent. of moisture, a proportionate increase or deduction being made if the moisture is less or more than 14 per cent.

A deduction is made from the drawback for every lb. of inorganic matter in excess of 22 per cent. (calculated on the Tobacco, &c., exclusive of water), with certain allowances.

Excise Duties and Licences.

(Administered by the Board of Customs and Excise.)

	£	s.	d.
Appraisers and House Agents, ann. U.K.	2	0	0
Auctioneer's Annual Licence, U.K. (May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)	10	0	0
Beer—per barrel (36 galls.) of specific gravity of 1055 (55° of gravity)	0	7	9
Beer-Dealers' and Brewers' annual licences :—			
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	12	10	0
Brewer of Beer for sale : according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 100 barrels, £1 ; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 0d. for every further 50.			
By a Beginner	1	0	0
Other brewers, annual value of house *exceeding £8 but not exceeding £10*	0	4	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	0	9	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence) :—			
*For consumption on the premises : a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
Not to be consumed on premises : from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.			
Card (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.)	1	0	0
,, for every pack duty	0	0	3
Chicory, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried	0	12	1
Cider Retailer, annual licence :—			
*For consumption on the premises : from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).			
Coffee mixtures or substitutes, per ¼ lb.	0	0	½
Compensation Fund.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence ; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw. 7 c. 23).			
Distiller's Annual Licence : according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10 ; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.			
By a Beginner	10	0	0
Glucose, *Solid*, the cwt.	0	1	2
Do., *Liquid*, ,,	0	0	10
Glucose or Saccharin, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U.K.)	1	0	0
Hawker's Annual Licence, U.K. (*see* Pedlars)	2	0	0
House Agents, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Medicines (Patent), Great Britain only :			
Not exc. 1s. ...0 1½ | Not exc. 20s.	0	2	0
,, 2s. 6d. 0 3 | ,, 30s.	0	3	0
,, 4s. ...0 6 | ,, 50s.	0	10	0
,, 10s. ...1 0 | Exceed. 50s.	1	0	0
Medicines (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0	5	0
Motor Spirit, manufactured in U.K. the gallon	0	0	3
Duty repayable to persons using otherwise than for motive power for motor cars, and half duty repayable when used for trade cars or hackney carriages, or by a medical man for professional purposes.			
Motor Spirit Manufacturer, annual licence	1	0	0
Motor Spirit Dealer, annual licence (One pint at a time may be sold without licence.)	0	5	0
Occasional Licences to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day :—			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4
Passenger Vessels, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold : Licence for a Year	10	0	0
Passenger Vessels, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold : 1 day	2	0	0
Pawnbrokers, Annual Licence, U.K.	7	10	0
,, trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	5	15	0
Pedlars (Police Licence)	0	5	0
Plate : Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 2oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article	2	6	0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom	5	15	0
Publicans, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises : a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels. (Hotels and Restaurants) : Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value" ; subject in either case to a minimum charge. (Clubs) : an Excise Duty of 6d. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty. Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty ; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.			

	£	s.	d.
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of 1d. a mile):—			
Urban District traffic	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence	1	0	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent	0	10	6
,, ,, £30 or above	1	1	0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz.	0	0	7
SPIRITS:—			
Home-made, per proof gallon	0	14	9
Imported from Channel Islands, per proof gallon	0	15	1
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
,, retailers of	0	10	0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* PUBLICANS.			
Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises:—			
Annual value of licensed premises:—			
Not exceeding £10	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20	11	10	0
,, 20 ,, ,, 30	14	0	0
,, 30 ,, ,, 50	15	0	0
,, 50 ,, ,, 75	16	0	0
,, 75 ,, ,, 100	17	10	0
,, 100 ,, ,, 250	19	0	0
,, 250 ,, ,, 500	30	0	0
,, 500	50	0	0
The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).			
STILLS or RETORTS, annual, U.K.:—			
Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0
SWEETS (including British Wine):—			
Maker's annual licence	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0
*Retailers of: the same as for Cider.			
TOBACCO, grown in Ireland (from April 30, 1909), or grown in England or Scotland (from Jan. 1, 1910):—			
Manufactured in bond, per lb.	0	4	8
Unmanufactured, if containing 10 per cent. moisture, per lb.	0	3	6
Less than 10 per cent. moisture ,,	0	3	11
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence	0	5	0
TOBACCO and Snuff, U.K., annual:			
Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 ,, 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 ,, 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 ,, 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5s. and a surcharge on renewal.			
VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual, U.K.	1	0	0
WINE, annual licences, U.K.:—			
Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0
*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see also* PUBLICANS): from £4 10s. od. (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).			
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10s. od. (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).			
WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.			

**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).

Local Taxation Licences.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

	£	s.	d.
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
CARRIAGES AND MOTORS—			
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules:—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Motors, or Vehicles drawn by Motors:—			
Motor Bicycles or Tricycles	1	0	0
Motor Cars:—			
Not exceeding 6¼ h.p.	2	2	0
,, ,, 12 ,,	3	3	0
,, ,, 16 ,,	4	4	0
,, ,, 26 ,,	6	6	0
,, ,, 33 ,,	8	8	0
,, ,, 40 ,,	10	10	0
,, ,, 60 ,,	21	0	0
Exceeding 60 ,,	42	0	0
Medical men are allowed half the duty if the car is kept for professional purposes.			
Hackney Motors:—			
Weight unladen:—	£	s.	d.
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 5 tons	*3	18	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	*2	17	0
Not exceeding 1 ton; or *exceeding* 5 tons	0	15	0
* Including Light Locomotive Duty.			
Half the *Carriage Licence Duty only* charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December. No reduction on the Light Locomotive Duty.			
N.B.—In calculating weight of a vehicle *unladen*, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included.			
DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.			

	£	s.	d.
GAME LICENCES, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July ...	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July.....	2	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences.			
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)..... Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July.	0	10	0
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
MOTOR CAR, REGISTRATION OF	1	0	0
,, CYCLE, ,, ,, ...	0	5	0
,, DRIVER'S LICENCE	0	5	0

Stamps, Taxes, Death Duties, and Land Values Duties.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are :—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d.*—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (7). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Lease or tack—s. 78 : i., of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum : ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance not life or marine—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1*d.*—s. 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland ...	1	0	0
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland.....	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration...	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged.....	0	0	6
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25.....	0	2	6
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	5	0	0
ALLOTMENT, *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will ; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3
Not exc. £10... 0 0 6 Not exc. £50...	0	2	6
,, 20... 0 1 0 ,, 100...	0	5	0
,, 30... 0 1 6 ,, 200...	0	10	0
,, 40... 0 2 0 ,, 500...	0	15	0
Exceeding £500.....	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.....	0	2	6
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand :			
Not exceedg. £1... 5*d.* Not exceedg. £20...		2*s.*	
,, £2... 10*d.* ,, £30...		3*s.*	
,, £5.. 1*s.* 3*d.* ,, £50...		5*s.*	
,, £10. 1*s.* 9*d.* ,, £100		8*s.*	6*d.*
BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	1
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	1
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days ; also PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
,, 10 ,, 25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount.....	0	1	0
Bills of Exchange, *Foreign* (*i.e.*, drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K. : Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
,, 10 ,, 25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 100	0	0	6
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE : by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity :—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			

	£	s.	d.
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period :—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital	0	5	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 5).			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8)	0	2	6
2s. in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	1
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0
CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—			
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds 100 ,, 500	0	1	0
,, 500 ,, 1,000	0	2	0
,, 1,000 ,, 1,500	0	3	0
,, 1,500 ,, 2,500	0	4	0
,, 2,500 ,, 5,000	0	6	0
,, 5,000 ,, 7,500	0	8	0
,, 7,500 ,, 10,000	0	10	0
,, 10,000 ,, 12,500	0	12	0
,, 12,500 ,, 15,000	0	14	0
,, 15,000 ,, 17,500	0	16	0
,, 17,500 ,, 20,000	0	18	0
,, 20,000	1	0	0
(Special adhesive stamps.)			
Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.			
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.			
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.			
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock	0	7	9
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	2	6
Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.			
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	1	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	1	6
,, 15 ,, 20	0	2	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	5	0
Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, and 57 and 58 Vict. c. 39.			
*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above); where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	3	0
,, 15 ,, 20	0	4	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.			
COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent.	5	0	0
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)			

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance 1909-10 Act, 1910, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

	£	s.	d.
COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.			
For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.			
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.			
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed	0	10	0
DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.			
DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement	0	10	0
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0	10	0
DEMISE, *see* LEASE.			
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	5	0
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES: To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0	10	0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0	10	0
Licence not otherwise charged	2	0	0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof	0	1	0

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 1st August, 1894 (prior to which date Probate, Affidavit, or Inventory Duty is payable), where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	£1	£100,000	£9
500	2	150,000	10
1,000	3	200,000	11
5,000	4	400,000	12
10,000	5	600,000	13
20,000	6	800,000	14
40,000	7	1,000,000	15
70,000	8		

In calculating duty the net value of an estate where the death occurred between 2nd August, 1894, and 30th June, 1896, is raised to the next complete £10; on deaths after that date until the 8th April, 1900, any fraction of £100 is ignored, such adjusted value determining both the rate and amount of duty. On deaths on and after 9th of April, 1900, the rate and amount of duty is calculated on the exact net value.

Gifts made by deceased during his life are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made for public or charitable purposes, or in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts of less than £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

In addition to the above, where property liable to Estate Duty is settled by the will of the deceased, or having been settled by some other disposition which took effect since 1 Aug., 1894, passes under that disposition on the death of the deceased to some person not competent to dispose thereof, a further duty (*Settlement Estate Duty*) is payable at the rate of £2 per cent. on the Settled property (except when the only life interest is taken by the husband or wife of the deceased), but from that payment the *ad valorem* stamp duty charged on the settlement may be deducted.

But where the net value of the property, real and personal, does not exceed £1,000, Estate Duty only is payable, and the property is exempt from Settlement Estate Duty, and from Legacy or Succession Duties.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30*s.* and 50*s.*, and are exempt from all other death duties.

Where the net value exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200, the *ad valorem* duty amounts to £1 only, provided that the death occurred on or after 1st July, 1896, and before 9th April, 1900.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

	£	s.	d.
FACULTY OR DISPENSATION. In England, in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others	25	0	0
FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.			
GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of	0	10	0
HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS: Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0
(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)			
HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house *of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40*	0	0	2
Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60	0	0	4
Exceeding £60	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
Other houses of the annual value of			
£20, and not exceeding £40	in the £	0	3
Exceeding £40, and not exc. £60		0	6
Exceeding £60		0	9

On Houses let in tenements or flats, *see* 3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 11.

INCOME TAX, *see* Property and Income Tax.

INCREMENT VALUE DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.

INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences 5 0 0
(10*s.* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:

For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50 ....,	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:			
Annual Premium not exceeding £2	0	0	1
Ditto exceeding £2 under hand	0	0	6
Ditto Ditto under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	1
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).			

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:

Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	0	0	1
Where the premium exceeds 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.:			
For any Voyage, for every £100 or fractional part (s. 5 Finance Act, 1908)	0	0	1
For Time, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3*d.*; not exc. 12 months ...	0	0	6
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of	0	0	6
(1 Edw. 7. c. 7. s. 11).			
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	100	0	0

INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1*s.* in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

LAND VALUES DUTIES:—

(I.) INCREMENT VALUE DUTY: payable on the occasion (*a*) of any transfer or sale of land or any interest therein, (*b*) of any lease for more than 14 years, (*c*) of the land, or interest in it, passing on death. (*d*) In the case of Corporations, in addition to (*a*) and (*b*), and in place of (*c*), the duty is payable in 1914 and every 15 years thereafter.

Rate of duty [payable as a stamp duty by (*a*) the seller, (*b*) the lessor, (*c*) the deceased's estate, or (*d*) the Corporation]: £1 for every £5 of "increment value," *i.e.*, the increase in the value of the site—apart from the value of buildings, &c., thereon—since April 30, 1909, or since the last payment of duty.

Exemptions, &c.—Agricultural land, while it has no higher value than for agricultural purposes only.—Small residences occupied by the owner, or holder of lease of 50 years, where annual value does not exceed £40 in London, £26 in towns of 50,000 population, and £16 elsewhere.—Small agricultural holdings, where land and dwelling do not exceed £30 annual value, occupied and cultivated by the owner, and not exceeding 50 acres (of average value not exceeding £75 an acre).—Recreation grounds owned by corporate and other bodies, without view of profit, are not liable to the periodical charge (*d*).—Flats (transfer, lease, &c., of separate dwelling).—Ten *per cent.* of increment allowed free on first and on any subsequent occasion, but such allowances not to amount to more than 25 *per cent.* in any period of five years.—Allowance is made where Reversion Duty has been paid for the same benefit or increment.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 30, 1909.—Minerals not so exempt are subject to a special basis of charge to Increment Value Duty, as an annual duty.

(II.) REVERSION DUTY: payable by the lessor on the determination of a lease.

Rate of Duty: £1 for every £10 of the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor.

Exemptions, &c.—Reversions purchased before April 30, 1909, under leases which determine within 40 years of purchase.—Leases of agricultural land.—Leases the original term of which did not exceed 21 years.—Allowance made where fresh lease is granted before expiration of original lease, 2½ *per cent.* of duty for each unexpired year, up to 50 *per cent.* of whole duty.—Allowance is made where Increment Value Duty has been paid for the same benefit or increment.—Mining leases are not charged.

(III.) UNDEVELOPED LAND DUTY: payable by the owner (including a lessee for a term of 50 years or more) of any land which has not been developed by the erection of dwelling-houses or buildings for the purpose of any trade, &c., other than agriculture (but including glass-houses or greenhouses as trade buildings), or is not otherwise used *bonâ-fide* for any trade, &c., other than agriculture.

Rate of Duty: One halfpenny annually for every £1 of the "site value," *i.e.*, the market value of the fee simple of the land if divested of buildings, timber, &c., and less the value of any minerals.

Exemptions, &c.—Land the site value of which does not exceed £50 an acre.—Agricultural land, except on such part of the site value as exceeds its agricultural value.—Parks and spaces open to the public as of right, or to which the public are allowed reasonable access.—Recreation grounds, used as such under agreements for not less than 5 years.—Land not exceeding 1 acre occupied with a

dwelling-house.—Garden (with a dwelling-house) up to 5 acres, when site value of the whole does not exceed 20 times its *annual* value.—Agricultural land held under an existing agreement, not chargeable until agreement terminates.—Agricultural land occupied and cultivated by the owner, if *all* land owned by him does not exceed £300 in value.—Allowance is made where Increment Value Duty has been paid in respect of undeveloped land.

(IV.) MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1*s.* 0*d.* annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.—*Reversion Duty* is not charged on the determination, nor *Increment Duty* on the grant, of a mining lease.—Minerals which were the subject of a mining lease or were being worked on April 30, 1909, are exempt from *Increment Value* Duty, and minerals not so exempt are charged *to that Duty* on a special basis in the form of an annual duty.

LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, *nil.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5*s.*; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Exceed.	Not Exceed.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
	£5 ...	0 1 0 ...	0 6 0 ...	0 12 0
£5	10 ...	0 2 0 ...	0 12 0 ...	1 4 0
10	15 ...	0 3 0 ...	0 18 0 ...	1 16 0
15	20 ...	0 4 0 ...	1 4 0 ...	2 8 0
20	25 ...	0 5 0 ...	1 10 0 ...	3 0 0
25	50 ...	0 10 0 ...	3 0 0 ...	6 0 0
50	75 ...	0 15 0 ...	4 10 0 ...	9 0 0
75	100 ...	1 0 0 ...	6 0 0 ...	12 0 0

100, for £50, or fractional part of £50 ... 0 10 0 ... 3 0 0 ... 6 0 0

Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—*Also see* "*Estate Duty.*"

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above)	£1 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£3 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£6 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£6 per cent.
To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased	£10 per cent.

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, 1*d.*; £5 and upwards, 6*d.*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'elire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House ..... 10*s.*

LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate ..... £ 2 *s.* 0 *d.*

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—

(1) Colonial Government Securities, same duty as on *Mortgage, Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).	
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0 1 0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).	
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0 2 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland 5 0 0

Not special (*see* page 382) 0 10 0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.

MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees* ... 1 0 0

Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 63 and 64 Vict. c. 51.

	£ s. d.
MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10	0 0 3
Not exc. £25	0 0 8
,, 50	0 1 3
,, 100	0 2 6
,, 150	0 3 9
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0 2 6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100	0 0 6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100	0 0 6
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped: for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6*d.*, up to a maximum of	0 10 0
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests)	0 1 0
PASSPORT	0 0 6
PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—	
On application for provisional protection	1 0 0
On filing complete specification	3 0 0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed	1 0 0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—	
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—	
5th year	5 0 0
6th ,,	6 0 0
7th ,,	7 0 0
8th ,,	8 0 0
9th ,,	9 0 0
10th year	10 0 0
11th ,,	11 0 0
12th ,,	12 0 0
13th ,,	13 0 0
14th ,,	14 0 0
Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.	
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0 1 0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0 5 0
For sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100 (nominal amount)	0 2 6
Ditto, in any other case	0 10 0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0 1 0
Ditto in any other case	0 5 0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0 0 1
Power of attorney of any other kind	0 10 0
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0 10 0
PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.	

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.	In the £
Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c.	0 1 2

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either ⅛ or ⅙ part of the assessment (57 & 58 Vict. c. 35).

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition, subject to a limit of one-eighth of the annual value in case of land and one-twelfth in the case of houses. This special allowance does not apply to houses of annual value exceeding £8. Five years' average taken.

	£ s. d.
Schedule B: Nurseries & Markt. Gardens In respect of the Occupation of Farms, &c., on ½rd of full Annual Value (59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 26); *or* (by special request, if made at beginning of year) on *profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D.	0 1 2 or 0 *1 0 or 0 0 *9
Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.)	0 1 2
Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.	0 1 2 or 0 *1 0 or 0 0 *9
Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.	0 1 2 or 0 *1 0 or 0 0 *9

Exemption and Abatements.

Income not exceeding £160 Exempt.

Exed.	Not Exed.	Abatement of £160
£160	£400	
400	500	,, 150
500	600	,, 120
600	700	,, 70

When the total joint income of a husband and wife does not exceed £500, a wife can separate her claim for exemption or abatement from that of her husband on account of profits derived from any business carried on by means of her own personal labour (60 & 61 Vict. c. 24, s. 5), provided the husband is assessable under Sch. D, and that his income is unconnected with the business of the wife. Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income.

A Clergyman or Minister paying rent for dwelling house and using part of the house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent. (Finance Act, 1907, s. 28.)

ALLOWANCE FOR CHILDREN may be claimed by persons whose total incomes do not exceed £500. £10 to be free of tax in respect of each child under 16 years old.

* Relief for "Earned" Incomes.—An individual whose total income (from all sources) does not exceed £2,000 may claim to be charged at the 9*d.* rate of duty, or if the income exceeds £2,000 but does not exceed £3,000 at the 1*s.* rate, upon any portion of such income which is immediately derived by him from the exercise of a trade or profession, or from an office or employment of profit held by him, or from a pension for past services in an office or employment of profit, *provided that the claim is made before September 30* in the year ending the following April 5) for which the tax is charged. (See Finance Act, 1907, s. 19, and Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, s. 67).

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief dependent on total income is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* present or former servants of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons residing abroad for their health.

SUPER TAX, *see* Super Tax.

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—

	£	s.	d.
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed £1, the same duty as the Bill or Note.			
In any other case	0	1	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	1
Penalty for not stamping	10	0	0

REVERSION DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.

REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	0	10	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0	0	1

SETTLEMENT ESTATE DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100 — 0 5 0

SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25	0	0	3

SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—

1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*, per cent. on nominal value	1	10	0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	2	0

STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see* SHARE WARRANT.

SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.

SUPER TAX.—Imposed on persons whose incomes exceed £5,000, but the first £3,000 income not to be charged

In the £	0	0	6
TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.			
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines	0	0	6

UNDEVELOPED LAND DUTY, *see* Land Values Duties.

VALUATION, *see* APPRAISEMENT.

VOTING PAPER or Proxy	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3

Spoiled Stamps.

ALL applications for allowance must be made within two years from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within two years of the date or of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1. At Telegraph Street, E.C. (sea policy and general spoiled stamps), from 11 to 3 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d.* — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year, if in the form of letters and correspondence only.—Appraisements.—Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes.

Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned). —Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2 exceeding £2,000:—

	£	s.	d.
For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000	1	0	0
Do., after first £5,000 up to £100,000	0	5	0
Do., after first £100,000	0	1	0
Maximum Fee	30	0	0
For registering any document required or authorised by the Act	0	5	0
For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar	0	3	0

Deed stamp 10*s.* to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10*s.* up to £200, £1 above £200.

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 5. No money received after 4 (Saturdays, 1).

SOME of the estates exceeding £300,000 proved during the twelve months ending October 31, 1910. Estates between £250,000 and £400,000 pay 11 per cent. in Estate Duty; those from £400,000 to £600,000, 12 per cent.; from £600,000 to £800,000, 13 per cent.; from £800,000 to £1,000,000, 14 per cent.; and over £1,000,000, 15 per cent. Legacy Duty is additional.

£10,936,666 *gross*, Charles MORRISON, *aged* 91, died *May* 25, 1909. Estate since resworn.

£8,049,616 *gross*, Alfred BEIT, *aged* 53, died *July* 16, 1906. Estate since resworn.

£3,600,000 *gross* (chiefly in America), George Mortimer PULLMAN, *Oct.* 1897, head of the Pullman Car Company.

£3,370,382 *gross* (partly in Australia), Samuel HORDERN, *aged* 60, *Aug.* 13, 1909, the "Whiteley" of Australia.

£2,580,095 *gross* (£2,531,207 *net*), Sir Edward Payson WILLS, first Bart., *aged* 76, *March* 13, of the famous tobacco firm.

£2,079,611 *gross* (£1,970,927 *net*), Baron Sir John Henry William SCHRÖDER, *aged* 85, *May* 20.

£1,424,130 *gross* (£1,255,020 *net*), Sir Walter SCOTT, *aged* 84, *April* 8, railway contractor and publisher.

£1,332,049 *gross* (£1,287,906 *net*), George SALTING, *aged* 72, *Dec.* 12, 1909; left his art collection to the nation.

£1,148,356 *gross* (£1,138,229 *net*), Charles BUTLER, *aged* 88, June 29, collector of works of art.

£1,000,000 *gross* (as far as at present can be ascertained), John FOSTER, *aged* 77, *Feb.* 8, worsted manufacturer.

£1,000,000 *gross* (as far as at present can be ascertained), Sir Alfred HICKMAN, *aged* 79, *March* 11, iron and coal master.

£1,000,000 *gross* (as far as at present can be ascertained), Dr. Ludwig MOND, Ph.D., F.R.S., *aged* 70, *Dec.* 11, 1909.

£975,000 *gross* (as far as at present can be ascertained), Miss Ellen MORRISON, *aged* 75, *Dec.* 23, 1909, sister of Charles Morrison, the multi-millionaire.

£931,086 *gross* (£917,156 *net*), Sir Frederick Thorpe MAPPIN, *aged* 89, *March* 19.

£917,200 (personal estate), Robert Grimshaw DUNVILLE, *aged* 73, *Aug.* 17, distiller.

£874,952 (personal estate), Alexander FLEMING, *aged* 84, *Oct.* 16, 1909, iron and coal master.

£843,952 *gross* (£839,952 *net*), John Thomson PATON, *aged* 77, *Feb.* 3, woollen manufacturer.

£798,777 *gross* (£726,356 *net*), John CORY, *aged* 82, *Jan.* 27, coal master.

£740,055 *gross* (£516,555 *net*), Lieut.-Gen. Sir Roger Wm. Henry PALMER, *aged* 78, *May* 30.

£674,259 *gross* (£446,750 *net*), Sir Alfred Lewis JONES, *aged* 63, *Dec.* 13, 1909, head of Elder, Dempster & Co.

£667,342 *gross* (£632,164 *net*), Arthur WILSON, *aged* 72, *Oct.* 21, 1909, shipowner.

£659,193 *gross* (£630,939 *net*), Charles Edwd. LAMBERT, *aged* 66, *Feb.* 25, of Lambert & Butler.

£657,042 *gross* (£643,247 *net*), Thomas Sutton TIMMIS, *aged* 80, *July* 25, soap manufacturer.

£621,145 *gross* (£413,297 *net*), William NICHOLSON, *aged* 69, *Sept.* 25, 1909, distiller.

£601,587 *gross* (£553,470 *net*), Sir John HOLLAMS, *aged* 89, *May* 3, solicitor.

£530,284 *gross* (£30,227 *net*), Rev. George Ferris WHIDBORNE, *aged* 64, *Feb.* 14.

£476,276 *gross* (£471,236 *net*), George Thomas Peirse DUNCOMBE, *aged* 84, *Feb.* 5.

£470,408 *gross* (£455,050 *net*), Mrs. Harriet MORRISON, *aged* 86, *Dec.* 17, 1909.

£465,740 *gross* (£365,441 *net*), Miss Emily KNOWLES, *Aug.* 14.

£463,568 *gross* (£434,162 *net*), Owen OWEN, *aged* 62, *March* 27, draper.

£460,606 *gross* (£440,158 *net*), Thos. D. GALPIN, *aged* 81, *Apr.* 25, publisher, of Cassell's.

£459,678 *gross* (£445,183 *net*), Jas. Darcy LEVER, *March* 29, soap manufacturer.

£435,944 *gross* (£431,374 *net*), Alderman Thomas William OAKSHOTT, *aged* 76, *June* 13, draper.

£427,176 *gross* (£95,686 *net*), Robert William LLEWELLYN, *aged* 82, *Feb.* 10.

£426,176 *gross* (£14,367 *net*), George Fownes LUTTRELL, *aged* 83, *May* 24.

£421,321 (personal estate in the United Kingdom), The Hon. Sir Malcolm Donald MACEACHARN, *aged* 58, *March* 10, of Melbourne and Yorks.

£417,489 *gross* (£405,895 *net*), Henry A. MARTIN, *aged* 68, *June* 9, cloth manufacturer.

£416,443 *gross* (£263,120 *net*), Isaac Bugg COAKS, *Dec.* 30, 1909, solicitor.

£416,180 *gross* (£159,055 *net*), Ald. Sir Francis Stanhope HANSON, *aged* 42, *Feb.* 17, grocer.

£407,790 *gross* (£322,456 *net*), Felix T. COBBOLD, M.P., *aged* 68, *Dec.* 6, 1909, banker.

£405,110 *gross* (£397,202 *net*), Richard Henry RAPHAEL, *aged* 37, *Jan.* 23, banker.

£404,434 *gross* (£380,865 *net*), William C. JONES, *aged* 56, *Oct.* 3, 1909, cloth manufacturer.

£387,545 *gross* (£348,321 *net*), John AMBLER, *aged* 82, *June* 25, worsted spinner.

£387,096 *gross* (386,896 *net*), Miss Anne Loxham PICKUP, *Dec.* 11, 1909.

£385,146 *gross* (£316,577 *net*), Sir Benjamin Louis COHEN, *aged* 65, *Nov.* 8, 1909.

£378,975 *gross* (£343,059 *net*), Sir Thomas Freeman FIRTH, *aged* 84, *Nov.* 29, 1909, blanket and carpet manufacturer.

£377,480 *gross* (£374,811 *net*), Walter LAZENBY, *aged* 75, *Feb.* 12, jam and pickle manufacturer.

£376,523 *gross* (£237,528 *net*), Hugh Colin SMITH, *aged* 73, *March* 8, wharfinger.

£371,652 *gross* (£251,455 *net*), Wm. Bailey PARTRIDGE, *aged* 70, *Sept.* 16, 1909, colliery owner.

£348,056 *gross* (£164,631 *net*), James JONES, *aged* 76, *March* 8.

£347,683 (personalty), ex-Provost James CLARK, *aged* 74, *March* 6, thread manufacturer.

£343,624 *gross* (£103,109 *net*), Lieut.-Col. Edward TUFNELL, *aged* 61, *Aug.* 15, 1909.

£342,551 (personal estate), Col. Robert KING, *aged* 72, *March* 22, alum manufacturer.

£335,975 *gross* (£307,749 *net*), Sir Walter PALMER, *aged* 52, *April* 16, of Huntley & Palmers, Ltd.

£335,470 *gross* (£233,778 *net*), Rev. Dr. James BELLAMY, D.D., *aged* 90, *Aug.* 25.

£335,237 *gross* (£275,846 *net*), Andrew KNOWLES, *aged* 64, *Nov.* 25, 1909, colliery proprietor.

£332,313 *gross* (£14,112 *net*), Sir Charles William STRICKLAND, *aged* 90, *Dec.* 31, 1909.

£326,967 *gross* (£232,049 *net*), Sir John Henry JOHNSON, *aged* 84, *Oct.* 2, 1909, corn factor.

£324,860 *gross* (£116,334 *net*), Consuelo, DOWAGER DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER, *Nov.* 24, 1909.

£317,615 *gross* (£242,838 *net*), William HENDERSON, *April* 1.

£313,799 *gross* (£310,023 *net*), Mrs. Julia SCARAMANGA, *May* 20.

£313,504 *gross* (£210,995 *net*), Dame Annie Campbell CLARKE, *Aug.* 8, 1909.

£309,218 *gross* (£289,490 *net*), Mrs. Judith MELLOR, *May* 3.

£307,920 (personal estate), Alexander MACFARLAN, *aged* 83, *July* 1, 1909, Australian merchant.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, WILLS, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

BIRTHS.

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened ; 3. A person present at the birth ; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration thereof rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same (Registrar's) sub-district. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death ; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register ; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. The penalty for not delivering this certificate is forty shillings. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5. In the case of sudden or suspicious death in Scotland, the Lord Advocate may order a

public inquiry to be held in the manner prescribed by the Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act, 1895, as altered by an amending Act passed in 1906.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, is still liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

MARRIAGE BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

Banns of Marriage.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 5 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the Established Church of the parish. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, even where the parties are married in the Anglican or Episcopal church. The law of Scotland leaves it to the discretion of the minister in Scotland who performs the ceremony to accept a certificate of banns published in England, either in the Church of England or in a Nonconformist place of worship. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage. The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley* v. *Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may licence a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 380). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may under Section 56 of this Act refuse to marry a divorced person, whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Although the presumption of law is in favour of the validity of a marriage, great care should be taken to comply with the directions of the several statutes in every particular.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches on the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s.* for a single year, and 6*d.* additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in

a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., or at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 2), are available for London and all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 6*d.* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury through the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must be such as to meet with his Grace's approval. Fees for licence stamp, &c., average £29 5*s.* 6*d.*

PROCEEDINGS AS TO A MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR.

NOTICE AND DECLARATION.—In case of an intended marriage *by Certificate* at a register office (*i.e.*, the superintendent registrar's office), or a certified building (*i.e.*, usually a Roman Catholic or Nonconformist church or chapel), it is necessary for one of the parties to give notice under his or her hand (in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule A) to the superintendent registrar of the district within which the parties shall have dwelt for the space of seven days then next immediately preceding; or if the parties dwell in different superintendent registrars' districts, a like notice must be given to the superintendent registrar of each district; every form of notice contains solemn declarations that there is no lawful hindrance to such marriage, as to the necessary residence, the ages of the parties, and consent of parent in case of a minor; such notice and declarations must be signed before a registration officer of the district, namely, a superintendent registrar, or registrar of births and deaths or marriages or the deputy of some such registrar. If the marriage is intended to be had *by licence*, either party may give notice, but the notice must be given to the superintendent registrar of the district in which one or other has resided for fifteen days. The marriage may, however, take place in either district.

CERTIFICATE.—After the expiration of twenty-one days next after the day of the entry of notice of marriage which is to be had without licence, the superintendent registrar is required, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue, upon the request of the party giving the notice, a certificate in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule B. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the certificate.

LICENCE.—In the case of marriage by licence the superintendent registrar is required, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue his certificate and also a licence to marry; one week-day other than Good Friday or Christmas Day must intervene between date of notice and date of issue of licence. At any time within three months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the licence. The building must be stated in the notice.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—After the expiration of twenty-one days after the entry of the notice if the marriage is to be had without licence, or of one whole day if by licence, the marriage may be contracted at the register office and in the presence of the superintendent registrar and some registrar of the district, and in the presence of two witnesses, between the hours of eight a.m. and three in the afternoon, with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C.D.*:" and each of the parties shall say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring is usually required. The fact that the surname of one of the parties, and her condition, was untruly stated, was held not to render such a marriage invalid (*Donaldson* v. *Rutter*, 1907, 24 T.L.R. 12). The building must be *as stated in the notice*. "Gretna Green weddings" are obsolete, a period of residence being now required by law. Provision is made in the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837, sect. 23, for the declaration and form of words to be used in Welsh in Wales and in places where the Welsh tongue is used. If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to the registration officer in manner before mentioned, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house, and at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the husband's synagogue. If both parties are members of the Society of Friends,

er, if not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to the registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house, and the marriage must be registered as soon as conveniently may be after its solemnization by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a registrar of marriages is not requisite at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends. The provisions as to Notices and Licences given above do not apply to Ireland. [Marriages *before a Registrar* in that country are regulated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 81, and 26 & 27 Vict. c. 27; the Act regulating marriages in that country *in places of Worship* is 33 & 34 Vict. c. 110.]

Under the Marriage Act, 1898 (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland or to marriages according to the usages of the Society of Friends or of Jews), marriages may be solemnized in registered Nonconformist places of worship, without the presence of a Registrar, provided "the authorised person" (which means a person certified as having been duly authorised for the purpose by the trustees or other governing body of the building) is present, and no notice has been given to the Superintendent Registrar that the parties require the presence of a Registrar.

Where a marriage is thus solemnized each of the parties shall in some part of the ceremony make the following Declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

And each of the parties shall say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]; "

or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]."

The Act provides for the registration after marriage by "the authorised person."

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in Oct., 1909. See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH, DEATH, OR MARRIAGE.

On giving the name and date this can be obtained at Somerset House on payment of 3*s.* 9*d.* made up as follows: 1*s.* for search, 2*s.* 6*d.* for certificate, and 1*d.* for stamp. Certificates are also obtainable at the above rate from the superintendent registrar of the district in which the birth, death, or marriage occurred.

FEES FOR MARRIAGE AT REGISTRY OFFICE.

	s.	*d.*
For entering notice of a marriage without licence into the marriage notice-book	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence into the marriage notice-book	1	0
For every certificate of notice of a marriage without licence	1	0
For every certificate of notice of a marriage by licence	1	0
For every licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on licence for marriage	10	0
For every marriage solemnized in the presence of the Registrar without licence	5	0
Ditto, by licence	10	0
For every certificate of marriage	2	6
Stamp duty on ditto	0	1

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed 27th June, 1892; came into force 1st Jan., 1893. Order in Council passed 28th Oct., 1892, laying down Regulations for Marriages under the Act.

For the marriage of British subjects at an Embassy, Legation, or Consulate, notice must be given to the marriage officer within whose district the parties have resided for at least one week immediately preceding. If the parties reside in different consular districts, notice must be given by each party in his or her district. If one of the parties resides in the United Kingdom, notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married at that place, in England and Wales or Ireland to the superintendent registrar or registrar, in Scotland by proclamation of banns. The notice given to the consular marriage officer must be entered by him and posted in his office for fourteen consecutive days before the marriage may be solemnized, and a declaration has to be made on oath that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage, that the party or parties has or have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, and that any consent required has been given. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. He cannot solemnize a marriage at the office of any subordinate consular officer, or elsewhere. No marriages performed at any other place are valid under the Foreign Marriage Act. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of 18th August, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Govt.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The ceremony, if a marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act, may be performed by, or in the presence of, any Ambassador, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, or any of the Secretaries authorised for that purpose, or by any Consul-general, Consul, Vice-consul, Consular agent (or any person duly authorised to discharge their duties), or Proconsul, provided that such consular officer is furnished with a warrant signed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the

marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church. If the service be not that of the Church of England, the contracting parties must make a declaration before the Marriage Officer to the effect that they know not of any lawful impediment why they may not be joined in matrimony, and that they call upon the persons present to witness that they take each other respectively to be lawful wedded husband and wife. In the absence of any religious ceremony, such declaration is sufficient.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid* v. *Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriage Act, 1892," before any governor, etc., and also before the commanding officers of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

Act of 1906.*—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green, Noyes* v. *Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar among those of all nations for the latitude allowed the contracting parties, and, beyond requiring proof of present consent, the utter absence of direction as to celebration. No religious ceremony is obligatory, although the intervention of the Church is recognised, and has become more usual in practice. That the parties give their free and serious consent is the only requisite. Males over fourteen and females over twelve may contract marriage without consent of their parents or guardians.

Marriages are of two kinds: (1) Those solemnized by a minister after (*a*) banns, or (*b*) publication of notice by the Registrar, called Regular Marriages; and (2) those celebrated without the assistance of a clergyman, called Irregular Marriages.

On Banns.—The proclamation of banns in Scotland has been customary authentically since 1242, and is probably of greater antiquity. It is regulated chiefly by the Acts of Assembly of the Church of Scotland. One of the parties (if not already domiciled in Scotland) must have resided in that country for six weeks previous to the proclamation, and in the parish where the banns are to be proclaimed for the space of fifteen clear days immediately preceding. The banns are proclaimed in the parish church (*i.e.*, the church in the parish of the Established Church of Scotland) on two separate Sundays during service, but it is customary to complete the publication by proclamation at two services on the same Sunday. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the proclamation is made in both. There is no provision for cases where one of the parties resides in England, but it is usual to accept an English certificate. Episcopalians, unlike other Dissenters in Scotland, have privilege of proclamation also in their chapel. Application for proclamation of banns is made to the session clerk of the parish church. A certificate of residence signed by two householders is usually required to accompany the application. The fee for banns is 2*s.* 6*d.*

The certificate of publication of banns is authority to a clergyman of any denomination to celebrate the marriage. After the lapse of three months the banns are useless. The marriage must take place in presence of at least two witnesses capable of giving evidence. It need not be celebrated in a church, but may be in a dwelling-house or elsewhere, and at any hour; the time and place is a matter of absolute indifference to the law. After the marriage a schedule, signed by the parties, the clergyman and two witnesses, must be transmitted to the registrar within three days, under penalties. Clergymen do not charge fees.

After Notice by Registrar.—This procedure is regulated by the Marriage Notice (Scotland) Act, 1878. Both parties must have resided in Scotland for at least fifteen days prior to publication of the notice. Application is made to the registrar, who publicly exhibits the notice of the intended marriage for seven days. At the expiry of this period, unless written objections have been filed, the registrar issues a certificate of publication, which is equivalent in effect to banns. The fee is 1*s.* 6*d.* Roman Catholics avail themselves of this method exclusively.

Irregular Marriages.—By declaration of acknowledgment. One of the parties must have resided in Scotland for twenty-one days immediately preceding. The parties, being capable of marriage and without legal impediment, may express either verbally or in writing, in presence of two witnesses (to whom the parties are known) capable of giving evidence, their mutual consent to take each other then and there for husband

* This Act has not yet been brought into operation, and pending the issue of the Order in Council which will make it operative, parties interested should apply to the Registrar-General.

nd wife. This act constitutes marriage. Registration is not essential to the validity of the arriage. If, however, it is desired to register he marriage, application is made to the sheriff f the county where it has been contracted. It advisable to employ a solicitor to conduct the atter. The fees are £1 5s.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

NATIONALITY.—The following are, by the law f England, deemed to be British subjects:—

1. All persons born in His Majesty's dominions, whether of British or of Foreign parents.
2. Children of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
3. Grandchildren of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
4. Persons naturalized (*a*) By Special Act of Parliament, (*b*) Under the provisions of the "Naturalization Act, 1870."

Natural-born British subjects can only deprive hemselves of British nationality, (1) If they appen to be born in the British dominions of oreign parents, in which case they may, if of full ge and if under no disability, make a declaraion of alienage; (2) If they voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign state.

British subjects born in foreign countries sometimes become, by the law of the country of their birth, subjects or citizens of that country. In uch case they may, by the law of England, when of full age, and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage, and they then cease to be British subjects. Should they retain heir British nationality, and continue to reside n the country of their birth, their British nationality will not avail them if claimed as subjects or citizens of the country in question.

NATURALIZATION.—The ordinary way of becoming a British subject is by fulfilling the requirements of the "Naturalization Act, 1870. The pplicant must either have resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or have been in the service of the Crown for a similar period. He must also furnish evidence of his intention, when naturalized, either of residing in the United Kingdom, or of serving under the Crown. All applications for certificates of naturalization should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Privileges of naturalized British subjects:

"An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall in the United Kingdom be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in the United Kingdom, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect."

With reference to the last paragraph of the foregoing extract, it may be mentioned that the only country with which Great Britain has yet concluded a treaty on the subject of naturalization is the United States of America.

A natural-born British subject, who has become naturalized in a foreign country, may obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality on fulfilling the conditions required in the case of aliens applying for a certificate of naturalization.

The children of naturalized British subjects, if born in the British dominions, are by the law of England deemed to be British subjects. If born abroad, they are only deemed to be naturalized British subjects provided that their father was naturalized under the Naturalization Act, 1870, and that during infancy they became resident with their father, or mother being a widow, in any part of the United Kingdom.

A British colony may legislate on the subject of naturalization within its own limits.

The following fees are leviable under the Naturalization Act, 1870:—

	£	s.	d.
On grant of certificate of naturalization	5	0	0
For registration of declaration, with or without oath of allegiance	0	10	0
For certified copy of any declaration or certificate with or without oath	0	10	0

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien —*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the 1st January, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40*s.* fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2*s.* 6*d.* for every case in his private practice and 1*s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious dis-

* N.B.—2 refers to *father*, and 3 to *paternal* grandfather only; married women are deemed to be the subjects of the State of which their husbands for the time being are subjects.

ease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rötheln or German measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40s.; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection.* Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

WILLS, TESTATORS AND EXECUTORS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever*

must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others :—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows :—"And I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, 1890."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient :—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be :—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin :—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows :—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where

the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

WHO CANNOT MAKE A WILL.—A minor cannot make a will. A woman married before the 1st of January, 1883, can make a will with her husband's consent; but without such consent she can only (under the Married Women's Property Act) bequeath property accruing to her after that date except in certain circumstances, respecting which it is advisable to consult a solicitor. But a woman married after that date can dispose by will of all property belonging to her at the time of her marriage, and of all property acquired thereafter, in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before 1st January, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy

or Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any Court of law. The District Registries established by the Act of 1857 are the following:—

Registry.	*Registrar.*	*District.*
Bangor.....	G. H. Reid (£350)	Carnarvon and Anglesey.
Birmingham	W. G. Middleton (£800)	Warwickshire.
Blandford	H. F. C. de Crespigny (£250)	Dorsetshire.
Bodmin ...	W. H. L. Shadwell (£500)	Cornwall.
Bristol.....	John Henry Clark (600)	Bristol & Bath, present County Court Districts.
Bury St. Edmunds	Ronald Southey (£200)	Suffolk, West.
Canterbury	H. Mapleton Chapman (£350)	Kent, East, and Canterbury.
Carlisle ...	W. C. Butler (£700)	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Carmarth'n	H. M. Fraser (£400)	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, with the Deaneries of East and West Gower (including the town of Swansea) in the county of Glamorgan.
Chester ...	H. A. Jenner (£800)	Chester.
Chichester	W. B. B. Freeland (£200)	Sussex, West.
Derby	C. T. E. Wilde (£600)	Derbyshire.
Durham ...	W. J. Maynard (£500)	Durham.
Exeter	W. H. Bailey (£1,000)	Devonshire.
Gloucester	R. Fuller (£600) ... (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.).	Gloucestershire
Hereford...	H. C. M. Nolan (£400)	Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock.
Ipswich ...	G. Pritchard, B.A. (£450)	Suffolk, East, & Essex, North.
Lancaster	Baldwin Dacres Adams (£700)	Co. of Lancs., except the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the City of Manchester.
Leicester...	H. Pickering Clarke (£500)	Leicester and Rutland.
Lewes	J. W. Heisch (£350)	Sussex, East.
Lichfield...	H. G. Fausset-Osborne (£800)	Staffordshire.
Lincoln ...	G. L. Simpson (£500)	Lincolnshire.
Liverpool	J. C. Bromfield (£750)	W. Derby Hund.
Llandaff ...	Charles H. Wilkinson (£350)	Glamorgan (except Deaneries of E. and W. Gower), Monmouth.
Manchest'r	R. S. O. Mais (£800)	City of Manchester and Hundred of Salford.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	H. E. Edwards (£500)	Northumberland.
N'th'mpton	C. C. Becke (£250)	Northants, S'th, and Beds.
Norwich ...	L. D. Powles (£700)	Norfolk.
Nottingh'm	Dr. F. Oswald (£400)	N'tinghamshire.
Oxford	T. M. Davenport (£500)	Oxon, Berks, and Bucks.
Peterboro'	C. S. Magee (£400)	Northants, N'th, Hunts, & Cambs.
St. Asaph	J. P. Lewis (£350)	Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth.
Salisbury...	H. Elliott Fox (£350)	Wiltshire.
Shrewsb'ry	R. K. A. Green (£500)	Salop and Montgomery.
Taunton ...	E. T. Alms (£350)	Somerset, West.
Wakefield	G. Bridgeman (£1,200)	Yorks, West Riding.
Wells	V. F. Engleheart (£300)	Somerset, East, except Bath C. C. District.
Winchester	C. Wooldridge (£500)	Hampshire.
Worcester	G. F. Adams (£500)	Worcestershire.
York.....	H. A. Hudson (£1,000)	Yorks, N. & E. Riding (including York).

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead-letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10*s.* for the deposit, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entering a minute thereof, and 2*s.* for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (*See also* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

BY RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DATED NOVEMBER, 1888, trustees may invest trust funds in the following securities:—

2¾ per Cent. Consols; to be reduced, 5th April, 1903, to 2½ per cent. Consols and Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities. 2¾ per Cent. and 2½ per Cent. Annuities. Exchequer Bills. Bank Stock. India 3½ per Cent. and 3 per Cent. Stocks. Indian Guaranteed Railway Securities. Colonial Government Stocks guaranteed by Imperial Government. Mortgage of freehold or copyhold estates in England or Wales. 3 and 3½ per Cent. Metropolitan Consolidated Stock.

Debenture, preference, guaranteed, or rent-charge stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on ordinary stock or shares.

Nominal stocks or nominal debenture stocks issued under the Local Loans Act, 1875, provided

in each case that such stocks shall not be liable to be redeemed within a period of fifteen years from the date of investment.

Local Loans Stock under the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887.

THE RULE OF COURT OF NOVEMBER, 1888, will be little referred to now that all the foregoing items in more extensive, and in some cases slightly different, language, are authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893, the more important clauses of which, especially where the Rule of Court is varied, may be summarized as follows:—This Act, which consolidates the enactments relating to trustees, authorizes mortgages on freeholds, or property equivalent to freehold, not only in England and Wales, but also (where not prohibited) in Ireland and Scotland. A very few leaseholds, viz., terms of 200 years, at a nominal rent, are also authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893.

THIS ACT ALSO AUTHORIZES investments by trustees upon any securities guaranteed by Parliament, and these include the following:—Certain Colonial Government stocks, the Turkish Loan of 1855, the Egyptian 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan, and one or two others. In addition to Metropolitan Stock, any stocks of the London County Council are now authorized; also any Corporation or Municipal stocks of the cities or boroughs (about 60 in number) having at the last census a population exceeding 50,000. Also stocks, &c., under certain conditions, of waterworks companies and of water commissioners. Another very important addition to the list of trust securities is this: Preference, debenture, guaranteed, or rentcharge stocks of British railway companies which have paid 3 per cent. on their ordinary stocks for ten years. This includes all the great lines in England, Ireland, and Scotland, except a few, *e.g.*, the Great Eastern, and Chatham and Dover, which have not, for the whole period of ten years, paid regular dividends to their ordinary shareholders.

THE ACT FURTHER AUTHORIZES trust investments in certain Indian Railways guaranteed by the Indian Government, which can be found on reference to the Stock Exchange official lists. But with regard to the entire list, a trustee cannot invest in anything which is (directly or by implication) prohibited by the terms of his trust.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The Office has proved a complete success. In former editions, the value of the present and future estates in the care of the Public Trustee were reported as amounting to a total value of some £26,000,000. The annual report for 1909 speaks of this value as having reached a total of £38,000,000, and from authentic information published in the course of last year the total business negotiated by the Department since its inception down to the end of 1910 will probably exceed some £45,000,000. The average value of an estate for probate in this country is £4,400, whereas the average value of estates in the hands of the Public Trustee is £7,000; while as to Wills in his custody, which have yet to mature, the information as to the estates lodged with the Wills shows a high average value of some £33,000 apiece—an indication that the Public Trustee has secured the confidence of persons of means and education to a large and unexpected extent.

The methods of the Department, which dispense with forms wherever possible, are prompt and businesslike. The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should take office may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment may be effected in the same simple way as that of a private trustee.

In the case of a Will about to be made, the appointment may be effected with even greater simplicity. All that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with personal friends or relations of the testator. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee to act in substitution of or jointly with the executors already nominated can be effected by means of a codicil.

The great advantages of the Public Trustee are that as he is a permanent trustee the expense of fresh appointments is thereby saved. He will never be ill, or unable to attend to business, and his integrity is guaranteed by the State.

In addition to these advantages, he makes a special feature of investment. The large funds placed in his care, and his official position, give him special advantages in this respect; and he conceives it to be his duty not only to do all that is possible to ensure that the capital shall be preserved intact, but also to invest as productively as is prudent under his powers, so that the best rate of interest obtainable shall be secured for the benefit of those entitled to the income.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts. In practice, wherever possible, he appears to follow the sound policy of spreading his investments as much as possible geographically, so that the risk of any loss, either of capital or of income, is diminished, and the stability of both assured. In his last report, he shows that the all-round return of the investments of the whole of the estates in his care is as high as £3 17*s.* per cent., and, where a greater latitude of investment is given than that permitted by trustee securities only, he has found it possible to secure a return of 4 per cent. and over.

The success of the Department may doubtless be ascribed to the wide public need for such an office; secondly, to the State guarantee which accompanied the remedy provided; and thirdly, to the energy and efficiency with which the Department is administered. The Public Trustee makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself and of his senior officials to the human and personal details of any trust, and in the care of children and infirm people he seems to be very successful. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department, and the Office is separate from any other Government Department. The work of the Office is audited by an officer called "The Inspector of Trust Accounts." Accounts of every trust, in very simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries yearly, or oftener, as required.

A valuable power given to the Public Trustee is that of being able to direct the audit and investigation of the condition and accounts of any trust. This provision is intended to prove a valuable protection to any anxious trustee or beneficiary.

The Department does not disturb any existing practice in the trust as to the employment of any brokers, bankers, or solicitors. The fees are conceived upon a very moderate scale.

The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for profit, but merely to pay his expenses, so that the Office is a mutual one in that those using it have their estates administered at cost price.

The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee on capital and a fee on income. The fee on capital is taken in two instalments, half at the beginning and half at the end of a trust, such half ranging as follows :—

On the first £1,000, 15*s.* per cent.
On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, 5*s.* per cent.
On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.
On the excess of £50,000, 1*s.* 3*d.* per cent.

The fee on income is 1 per cent. if, as is usual, the income be paid direct to the person entitled, otherwise 2 per cent. up to £500 a year, and 1 per cent. on any excess of £500 a year. The fee on investment, if and when incurred, is ½ per cent. ; the Public Trustee, out of the fee, paying the brokerage. There is power to vary these fees to meet the peculiar circumstances of special cases, but, owing to the low range of the fees, the power of reduction is probably but seldom exercised, except, perhaps, in the case of large trusts.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with either of his principal clerks can be arranged by letter or telephone, and a pamphlet giving full information can be obtained post free on application to 3 & 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., or at any Post Office.

The staff, which at the opening of the Office on the 1st January, 1908, numbered 5 men, now numbers 145.

The Public Trustee, Charles John Stewart.
Principal Clerks, E. K. Allen, L. J. Fulton.
Principal in Charge of Investment, E. W. Thomas.
Small Estates & Compensatn. Cases, S. A. Poynder.
Senior Assistants, R. S. Shuckburgh, E. C. Groves.
Assistants, R. T. Hughes, H. B. Jackson, J. H. Jacob, A. G. Mears, A. C. Pearce, E. Phelips, H. M. Wallace, L. C. Warmington, H. F. Yeatman.
Securities' Office, T. R. Alston, H. Chown, J. M. Harris, A. J. H. Hughes, C. A. K. Norman.
Accountant, H. J. F. Freeman.
Assistant Accountants, A. G. Feak, H. W. Magrath, W. M. Ponking, P. F. Swain, W. H. Whiteley.
Income Department, F. W. Norledge.
Inspector of Trust Accounts, A. F. Day.
Cashier, A. H. Cobbett.
Estate and Property Office, H. Hadden, W. C. McMillan.
General Office, F. W. Goldberg, G. M. F. Handcock, W. M. Limb, C. E. Seton.
Children's Department, Miss E. A. Beattie, Miss M. A. Berry Hart.
Superintendent of Shorthand Typists, Miss Rees.
Telephone Nos., 27 Central and 2218 Central.
Office Hours, 10 to 4 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.

The League of the Empire (Founded 1901).

The work is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The official relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (*a*) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902-3 ; (*b*) by the active and wide-spread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the next Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. The Official Conference passed the following resolution :—"That the delegates desire to express their appreciation of the value of this Conference to the work of the Education Departments throughout the Empire." The League received a benefaction of £5,000 on condition that it produced a graded series of Text-Books on the Empire. The first of these books, "The British Empire : Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future," has been issued under the editorship of Professor Pollard. The book has taken two years to produce, and every proof has been corrected on the spot—indeed, about a third of the book has been supplied by those responsible for the government of our Empire. Two other books are in hand, one suitable for higher grade schools, and the other for elementary schools. Cordial acknowledgment of the services of the League have been made by the Colonial Office, by His Excellency the Governor, and by the workers. A number of teachers from all parts of the Empire have been accredited to the League for courses of lectures and study in the schools. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901-2. The latter numbers now nearly 20,000 members. Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day. It should be added that the League of the Empire is constitutionally an Imperial Institution, having a Council of representative men, Governors and others of authority in all parts of the King's Dominions.

The President is Sir Frederick Pollock. Amongst those who are Vice-Presidents and Councillors are Earl Grey, the Earl of Meath, the Earl of Plymouth, Lord Curzon, Lord Selborne, Sir Felix Schuster, the High Commissioners of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, Professor J. B. Bury, Sir Gilbert Parker.
Chairman of Council, Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
Hon. Treasurer, Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I.
Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall.
Organ of the League, "The Federal Magazine."
Address, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.

PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

TABLE *of Succession applicable to England and Scotland, and showing persons entitled to administer.*

The persons entitled to administer are shown in brackets.

IN EACH INSTANCE IT IS SUPPOSED THERE ARE NO NEARER RELATIONS THAN THOSE NAMED.

[* *Where this is prefixed the Regulation applies to Scotland only.*]

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, a very important change was made in the law as regards provision for widows of men dying intestate and without issue. Under this Act the widow in such a case is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following :—*
Widow only	Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.]
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.] *One-third to widow. One-third to living children in equal shares (but the heir must collate the heritable estate, and those children who have been advanced by intestate during life must collate the advances). One-third amongst living children *per capita* and issue of deceased children *per stirpes*. *See* NOTE A, next page.
Widow and father	Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.] *Half to widow, one-sixth to mother. Two-sixths to Crown.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One fourth to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. [Widow.] *Half to widow. One-sixth to mother, two-sixths to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*.
Husband, with or without children	All to husband. [Husband.] *Half to husband. Half to wife's next-of-kin. [Husband.]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father. [Father.] *One-half to father. One-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All equally. [Mother.] *Mother one-third. Brothers and sisters two-thirds equally.
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother. [Mother.] *One-third to mother. Two-thirds to the Crown.
Child, children, or grandchildren by deceased child	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and grandfather	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather. [Grandfather.]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both. [Either or both.]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother. [Grandmother.] *All to uncles and aunts if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	Equally *per capita*. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncles and aunts	All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]

ncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
ncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.] *Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle.
unts, nephew, and niece	All equally. [Either not exceeding three.] *Nephew and niece.
ousins	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.]
ephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.] *All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by escent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, hey each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there re also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them he share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole lood. By the Scottish Law, brothers and sisters german (that is, by the same father and mother) nd their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters consanguinean (that is, by the same father nly) and their issue. And brothers and sisters consanguinean and their issue take in exclusion of rothers and sisters uterine (that is, by the same mother only) and their issue.

NOTE C.—Posthumous children take equally with those born in the lifetime of their father.

Intestates' Estates—Real Property.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

TABLE of Descent of Real Property in England on death of an intestate. No illegitimate hild is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of Gavelkind (descent to all sons alike) till exists in Kent, and custom of Borough English (descent to youngest son) in divers ncient boroughs. The Dower (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833 is in he majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed that there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to*
Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor.
Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife for life in any case. Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female. If no son, rest to daughters equally. If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father	One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side.
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking *per stirpes*.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son.
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother. Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son, or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Daughters equally.
Husband and child or children	Husband for life (provided the wife, or the husband in her right, was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate); afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son. If all daughters, to them equally.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.

Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother.
Mother and sisters	All to sisters.
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to father.
Child and grandchild by deceased child	*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.
Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson. All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather.
Father's father & mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Nephew by brother.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT EMPLOYING A SOLICITOR.

THE entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 37. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail on pages 372-374.

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the District Probate Registries (see Appendix), application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

THE BANK RATE, 1908–1910.

Year.	Day.	Rate %.
1909	14 Jan.	3
,,	1 April	2½
,,	7 Oct.	3
,,	14 Oct.	4
,,	21 Oct.	5
1910	6 Jan.	4
,,	20 Jan.	3½
,,	10 Feb.	3
,,	17 March	4
,,	2 June	3½
,,	9 June	3
,,	29 Sept.	4
,,	20 Oct.	5

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchequer: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and December 26 or 27 (as the case may be). The Stock Exchange, in addition to the Bank holidays, is also closed on Jan. 1, May 1 and November 1. And *special* Bank Holiday *for Ireland*, March 17.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Quarter Term Days (*see* p. 34), and there are special holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Voters' Qualifications.

I. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

1. PROPERTY.

A. *England.*

i. Freehold Estate of clear yearly value of forty shillings, if owned in fee simple or fee tail, or in occupation, or acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, devise or promotion to a benefice or office.

ii. Lands of any tenure, of £5 clear yearly value, held for life.

iii. Leasehold

a. of £5 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

b. of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than twenty years.

B. *Scotland.*

i. Lands and heritages in proprietorship of £5 yearly value as appearing in the valuation roll.

ii. Leasehold.

a. of £10 clear yearly value, original term, being not less than fifty-seven years or for life.

b. of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than nineteen years.

C. *Ireland.*

i. Freehold of £5 net annual value.

ii. Rent charges or leases for life or lives of £10 clear yearly value.

iii. Leasehold.

a. of £10 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

b. of £20 clear yearly value, original term being not less than fourteen years.

N.B.—*The Property Qualification is confined to Counties and to Boroughs which are Counties Corporate.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgagee. A mortgagor in possession is entitled to vote, but the mortgagee becomes entitled on taking possession.

Trusts. The beneficiary, not the trustee, has the vote.

Joint Owners. Only one may now vote, unless they were all entitled to vote in 1884, or their interests were derived by succession, or they are partners in business on the land owned by them.

Freeholds. Two or more freeholds may be joined to make up the requisite value.

Property in Boroughs. Property situate in a borough, such as would give a vote for the borough, will not give one for the county unless the freeholder be disqualified for the borough vote by non-occupation.

Leaseholds. A lessee who has sublet does not lose his right to vote; but a lessee who has assigned loses the right. To be entitled to a vote, a sublessee or assignee of a sublease must be in actual occupation.

2. OCCUPATION

for twelve months, before registration of lands or tenements within a county or borough, entitled the occupier to a vote. This qualification is uniform throughout the United Kingdom.

"Occupier" means one who uses the premises either as a dwelling house or place of business. Continuous occupation is unnecessary, provided the occupier has the exclusive right to occupy. He or some other person must have been during twelve months rated to the poor in respect of the premises, and all poor rates made and allowed during the twelve months preceding January 5th paid on or before July 20th.

Residence required. In English and Scotch counties, and in Ireland, none, but in English boroughs there must be residence during six months of the qualifying year (four months being allowed for absence on duty or employment); in Scotch Boroughs during the whole year in or within seven miles of the borough.

£50 *Rental Franchise.* This qualification, resting on the occupation of land in counties at a yearly rent of not less than £50, is now virtually obsolete, but persons registered in 1884 with this qualification are entitled to be re-registered from time to time, so long as they retain it.

Service Franchise. Lodgers, licencees and servants do not enjoy the occupation Franchise, as they are neither owners nor tenants, but a servant if allowed to occupy land (only in counties) as a reward for service may be a tenant and therefore entitled.

N.B.—*Occupation Qualification extends to any part of a house separately occupied.*

3. RESIDENCE.

This Household Qualification is given to the "inhabitant occupier" throughout the United Kingdom (whether he occupies as owner, as tenant, or in virtue of any office, &c.) of a dwelling house (including flats and residential chambers), or any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, which has been rated, and for which rates have been paid by a certain date. There need not be actual inhabitancy, but there must be an intention of returning after a temporary absence, and a power of doing so without a breach of a legal obligation. So an undergraduate occupying college rooms from which he is excluded during vacation is not entitled to vote, nor a soldier occupying rooms from which he is required to be absent from time to time on duty.

In calculating the twelve months, a period not exceeding four months may be counted during which the house has been occupied and furnished by some one else, or during which the inhabitant occupier has been absent on duty in connection with any office, employment, etc.

Occupation in immediate succession of different premises in the same parliamentary county or borough is equivalent to continued occupation of the same premises during the qualifying period.

N.B.—*This rule applies both to Occupation and Residence.*

4. LODGERS.

This qualification belongs to anyone in the United Kingdom who has resided in the same lodgings for twelve months next preceding July 15th, such lodgings being of the clear yearly value, unfurnished, of £10. The Lodger is not disqualified because he has occupied different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house, nor because he occupies them jointly with another lodger, if the aggregate value is sufficient.

5. Freemen.

Reform Act, 1832, left the franchise to freemen of towns in which, prior to 1832, such qualification gave a right to vote, but only to those who have acquired freedom by birth or servitude, and who, during the year preceding claim, have resided in or within seven miles of the town.

In the City of London a freeman, to obtain a vote, must also be a Liveryman of one of the City Companies. He may also acquire freedom by purchase. He must reside within 25 miles of the place of poll.

6. The Universities.

Graduates on electoral roll of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and London, the Chancellor, the Professors, the members of the University Court and General Council of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen, are qualified to vote for their respective Universities.

Registration.

i. Property Voter must claim in order to get on to the Register, but once there he need not make a fresh claim. He must have been in possession, or receipt of rents, in case of freeholds for six, leaseholds for twelve calendar months prior to July 15th in the year in which they claim to be registered. This is not necessary where the qualifying property is freehold, and has been acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, etc.

ii. Occupiers need not claim at all, unless omitted by the Overseers, whose duty it is to register their names.

iii. The Lodger Voter has to claim afresh every year.

Claims for the Old Lodgers' List must be sent in by July 25th, all other new claims by August 20th. The Register, when made up, comes into force on the ensuing January 1st, unless accelerated by special legislation.

Disqualifications.

Aliens, idiots, lunatics (except during lucid interval), infants, peers (except Irish actually elected and serving in the House of Commons), convicted felons (until freed by pardon or otherwise), persons convicted of corrupt practices, either at Parliamentary or Municipal Elections (seven years from date of conviction), and School Board Elections (six years from date of election), persons convicted of illegal practices at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections (five years from date of conviction), persons employed at elections, or within six months before, for pay or reward, bankrupts, persons in receipt of parochial or other relief, persons with fictitious or collusive qualifications (*e.g.*, fagot voters), corporations, returning officers (unless the votes are equal), corporations, and women.

II. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A. City of London.

1. Election of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain.

The Electors are Liverymen

2. Election of Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Ward Officers.

The Electors are (*a*) Freemen occupying premises in the city, and rated in that respect at not less than £10 per annum. (*b*) Male persons who have occupied for twelve months premises in the city, and are similarly rated. (*c*) Persons registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city by virtue of the borough occupation Franchise. (*d*) Persons otherwise entitled to be registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city, but disqualified by non-residence.

B. Other Boroughs and Counties.

1. Election of Mayor or Chairman.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

2. Election of Aldermen or County Aldermen.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

[An alderman of a municipal borough may not vote in the election of an alderman; nor may an outgoing alderman vote, as an alderman, in the election of mayor: *Municipal Corporations Act*, 1910, s. 1.]

3. Election of Elective Auditors.

The Electors are the Burgesses. This, however, does not apply to County Councils, whose accounts are audited by district auditors appointed by the Local Government Board.

4. Election of Councillors or County Councillors.

The County Electors, together with the burgesses of every borough within the county, form the Electorate for the County Council. A qualification which in a Municipal Borough would entitle a person to be a Burgess will, if held in a county, entitle him to be a County Elector.

The Municipal Franchise differs from the Parliamentary Borough Franchise in two important particulars—

a. The Franchise is, except in case of land, irrespective of the value of premises occupied.

b. Women may vote.

The qualifications are—

i. Occupation in the borough of a building of any value, or of land of the clear yearly value of £10.

ii. Residence in or within seven miles of the borough.

iii. Being rated and paying rates.

Disqualifications.—These are the same as in the case of Parliamentary Electors, except that peers, women, bankrupts, and persons with fictitious qualifications are not disentitled. Women may not vote in the City of London.

III. PARISH COUNCILS ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors," *i.e.*, those persons registered in such portion, either of the Local Government Register (*see* II.), or the Parliamentary Register (*see* I.) of Electors, as relates to the parish.

N.B.—A woman is not disqualified by marriage from being on any Local Government Register of Electors, but husband and wife cannot both be qualified in respect of the same property.

IV. DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS. URBAN AND RURAL (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors" of the parishes in the district.

V. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The Mayor is elected by the Council, the Aldermen by the Councillors, and the Councillors by the "Parochial Electors."

CANDIDATES' QUALIFICATIONS.

I. Parliamentary Elections.

The following are not eligible: Aliens, women, minors, lunatics, English and Scotch peers, Irish representative peers, judges, the holders of various offices, clergy of the Established Church, and of the Roman Catholic Church, and ministers of the Church of Scotland, Government contractors, persons holding pensions of the Crown (other than diplomatic and civil service), convicted felons, and bankrupts.

II. Municipal and County Council Elections.

1. Mayor or Chairman must be chosen from the Aldermen or Councillors, or persons qualified to be such.

2. Aldermen must be Councillors or persons qualified to be such.

3. Elective Auditors must be qualified to be Councillors, but not members of the Council, town clerk, or treasurer.

3. Councillors must be, and entitled to be, burgesses, resident within seven miles of the borough, or within fifteen miles, if they possess a property qualification of £1,000, or the persons qualified to elect to the office of Councillor.

Disqualifications.—Officers on the active list, bankrupts, and persons convicted of crime or corrupt or illegal practices are disqualified. A person is disqualified if and while he is an elective auditor, or revising assessor, or holds any office of profit other than that of Mayor or Sheriff, or is interested in any contract or employment with or on behalf of the Council. A woman is not disqualified by sex or marriage from being elected a Councillor or Alderman of any County or Borough Council.

N.B.—Clerks in holy orders, and other ministers of religion, are qualified for election as County but not Borough (except London Borough) Councillors or Aldermen.

III. Parish Council Elections.

Persons eligible are: "Parochial electors," or persons who have resided during the whole twelve months preceding the election in or within three miles of the parish. Persons may be disqualified by receipt of parochial relief, bankruptcy, crime, tenure of a paid office under the Council, or pecuniary interest. Women, married and unmarried, are eligible.

IV. District Council Elections. (Urban and Rural.)

1. *Urban.*—In urban districts, which are boroughs, the Municipal Council is the District Council. Elsewhere, the Urban District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish within the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the district.

2. *Rural.*—The District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish with a union, comprising the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the union, or, if the parish be wholly or partly situate within the area of a county borough or other borough, is qualified to be elected as a Councillor for that borough.

Disqualifications are the same as in III.

V. London Borough Council Elections.

A person is not qualified to be elected a Borough Councillor unless he—

1. is a Borough Elector of the borough;

2. has, during the whole twelve calendar months preceding the elections, resided in the borough.

The qualifications for Mayor and Borough Alderman are the same as those given in II., 1 and 2.

Women are not disqualified by sex or marriage. Otherwise the disqualifications are the same as in III.

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year.	Per Month	Per Week.		Per Day.		Per Year.	Per Month.		Per Week.		Per Day.		Per Year.	Per Month.		Per Week.		Per Day.	
£ s.	s. d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£ s.	£ s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£ s.	£ s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
0 10	0 10	0	2½	0	0¼	8 0	0 13	4	3	1	0	5¼	18 0	1 10	0	0	6 11	0	1¾
1 0	1 8	0	4½	0	0½	8 8	0 14	0	3	2¾	0	5½	18 18	1 11	6	0	7 3¼	0	1 0½
1 10	2 6	0	7	0	1	8 10	0 14	2	3	3¼	0	5½	19 0	1 11	8	0	7 3¾	0	1 0½
2 0	3 4	0	9	0	1¼	9 0	0 15	0	3	5½	0	6	20 0	1 13	4	0	7 8½	0	1 1¾
2 2	3 6	0	9½	0	1½	9 9	0 15	9	3	7½	0	6¾	30 0	2 10	0	0	11 6½	0	1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0	11½	0	1¾	10 0	0 16	8	3	10¾	0	6½	40 0	3 6	8	0	15 4½	0	2 2¼
3 0	5 0	1	1¾	0	2	10 10	0 17	6	4	0½	0	7	50 0	4 3	4	0	19 2¾	0	2 9
3 3	5 3	1	2½	0	2	11 0	0 18	4	4	2¾	0	7¼	60 0	5 0	0	1	3 1	0	3 3½
3 10	5 10	1	4¼	0	2¼	11 11	0 19	3	4	5¼	0	7½	70 0	5 16	8	1	6 11	0	3 10
4 0	6 8	1	6½	0	2¾	12 0	1 0	0	4	7½	0	8	80 0	6 13	4	1	10 9¼	0	4 4½
4 4	7 0	1	7½	0	2¾	12 12	1 1	0	4	10¼	0	8¼	90 0	7 10	0	1	14 7½	0	4 11¼
4 10	7 6	1	8¾	0	3	13 0	1 1	8	5	0	0	8½	100 0	8 6	8	1	18 5½	0	5 5¼
5 0	8 4	1	11	0	3¼	13 13	1 2	9	5	3	0	9	200 0	16 13	4	3	16 11	0	10 11½
5 5	8 9	2	0¼	0	3½	14 0	1 3	4	5	4½	0	9¼	300 0	25 0	0	5	15 4½	0	16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2	1½	0	3¾	14 14	1 4	6	5	7¼	0	9½	400 0	33 6	8	7	13 10½	1	1 11
6 0	10 0	2	3¼	0	4	15 0	1 5	0	5	9¼	0	9¾	500 0	41 13	4	9	12 3½	1	7 4¼
6 6	10 6	2	5	0	4¼	15 15	1 6	3	6	0¼	0	10¼	600 0	50 0	0	11	10 9½	1	12 10¼
6 10	10 10	2	6	0	4¼	16 0	1 6	8	6	1¼	0	10½	700 0	58 6	8	13	9 2¼	1	18 4¼
7 0	11 8	2	8¼	0	4½	16 16	1 8	0	6	5½	0	11	800 0	66 13	4	15	7 8½	2	3 10
7 7	12 3	2	10	0	4¾	17 0	1 8	4	6	6½	0	11¼	900 0	75 0	0	17	6 1¾	2	9 3¼
7 10	12 6	2	10½	0	5	17 17	1 9	9	6	10½	0	11¾	1000 0	83 6	8	19	4 7¼	2	14 9½

Regulations respecting Passports.

1. APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and inclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W." They must reach the Foreign Office before 5 p.m. on the day prior to that on which the Passport is to be issued.

2. The charge for a Passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 2*s*. Passports are issued at the Foreign Office, between the hours of 11 and 4 *on the day following that on which the application for the Passport has been received*, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed. If the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 2*s*. should in that case accompany the application. *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.*

3. Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects, *viz.*, persons born within His Majesty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II., cap. 21, and 13 George III., cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or recommended to him by some person who is known to him, or (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of these Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary*, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth may also be required in certain cases; (2) in the case of children under the age of 14 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British Colonies, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office.

5. If the applicant for a Passport be a Naturalised British Subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply *personally* for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalisation returned, to the person who may have verified the declaration, for delivery to the applicant. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond five years from the date of issue. Fresh Passports must then be obtained.

7. A Passport cannot be issued by the Foreign Office, or by an Agent at an outport, on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

8. Travellers who intend to visit the Russian Empire, the Turkish Dominions, the Kingdom of Roumania, Persia, Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Eritrea, in the course of their travels, must not leave the United Kingdom without having had their Passports *visés* either at the Russian Consulate-General, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 140 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; the Roumanian Consulate-General, 49 Parliament Street, S.W.; the Persian Consulate-General, 122 Victoria Street, S.W.; the Colombian Consulate-General, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; the Venezuelan Consulate, Finsbury Pavement House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; the Haytian Consulate, 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; or the Italian Consulate-General (for Eritrea), 44 Finsbury Square, E.C., respectively, or at one of the other Consulates of those States in the United Kingdom. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country.

N.B.—A statement of the requirements of Foreign Countries with regard to Passports may be obtained upon application to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W."

ILLEGITIMACY.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5*s*. a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A menial servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

HORSE VEHICLES.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles ..... s. d. 1 0

The driver may notify, by means approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile. s. d.

For every additional mile or part of a mile 0 6

If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile 1 0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1s.; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.*; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2s.; two-wheeled Cabs.. ..... 2 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d.*; if a two-wheeled Cab ... 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour or part of quarter of the whole time.. 0 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME.

LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.*; for each package carried outside the carriage ..... s. d. 0 2

EXTRA PERSONS: For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person)..... 0 6

WAITING:—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d.*; 2 wheels ... 0 8

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ... 0 8

MOTOR CABS.

The fare payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter* shall be according to the following scale:—

(*a*) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time, or a journey not exceeding ten minutes ..... s. d. 0 8

(*b*) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes:—

(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time, or a journey, not exceeding two and a half minutes ... 0 2

(2) For any less period or distance..... 0 2

In addition to the above the driver may be entitled to charge the following extra payments:—

(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.*; for each package carried outside ..... s. d. 0 2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

(2) Extra persons:—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey..... s. d. 0 6

Provided that two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40s.

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40s., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40s.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1909 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 3,299; clarences—animal power 3,263, mechanical power 3,956; omnibuses—animal power 1,771, mechanical power 1,180; tramway cars—mechanical power 2,198, animal power 239; total, 15,906. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal power 8,629, mechanical power 3,769; stage drivers—animal power 2,609, mechanical power 6,315; conductors, 9,664; total, 30,986.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1909, of 2,586 men examined, 577 were successful. The annual average number of applicants who passed the examination during the past five years was 557. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is 11·78 drivers to 10 carriages; 196 of the drivers are over 70 years of age.

Of lost property, 65,375 articles were deposited, of which 28,062 were claimed by the owners, and £4,023 1*s*. 2*d*. awarded to the drivers and conductors.

Tithe Commutation.

THE tithe of produce, the ancient provision for the maintenance of the clergy, was, after various attempts at modification and composition, commuted in 1836 by Act of Parliament to a payment in money. The land was valued, and a modus fixed, based upon the average value of corn for the preceding seven years, and payments, collected half-yearly by the clergy or lay-owners, have since been made on a septennial average. The value fixed amounted in some cases to as much as ten shillings per acre. The better the land for corn-growing, the larger was the sum to be paid, as it was a direct charge upon the corn grown, the prices upon which the Act was based being per quarter—wheat at 56*s*. 2*d*.; barley, 31*s*. 8*d*.; and oats, 22*s*. Consequently much land, not being worth the tithe, is now out of cultivation, or let at a price which just covers the charge. An Act passed in 1891 makes it compulsory for the owners of the land, instead of the occupiers, to pay the tithe, which amounts in the aggregate to about four millions annually, of which sum £766,334 is paid to 2,096 lay-owners or impropriators. Extraordinary tithes were an additional charge made, when the Commutation Act was passed, upon hop, fruit, and market-garden grounds. These special industries were so affected by the tax, which in some cases amounted to thirty shillings an acre, that serious resistance against the payment ensued, and an Act was passed in 1886 providing that it should not be levied on land brought under such cultivation after the passing of the Act, but land under these crops at the time was permanently burdened with the impost. The tithe map and apportionment for each parish is deposited with the incumbent and churchwarden. Any one interested therein may have access to the same and obtain extracts by paying 2*s*. 6*d*. for inspection, and 3*d*. for every 72 words contained in the extract. Tithe may, upon the joint application of the land-owner and tithe-owner to the Board of Agriculture, be redeemed for a sum *not less* than 25 times its amount. This is dependent upon the consent of the Board, and sometimes on that of the Bishop and patron. Town property and building land is often redeemed, agricultural land rarely, the cost being too great.

The average Tithe Rent Charge for the first fifty years from 1836 was £102 9*s*. 9½*d*., and for the past 74 years (1837–1910) £92 16*s*. 8¾*d*.

Years.	Wheat. *s.*	*d.*	Barley. *s.*	*d.*	Oats. *s.*	*d.*	Tithe Rent-charge.		
1836 ...	*56*	*2* ...	*31*	*8* ...	*22*	*0* ...	*100*	*0*	*0*
1860 ...	53	3 ...	36	7 ...	24	5 ...	110	17	1½
1861 ...	55	4 ...	36	1 ...	23	9 ...	112	3	4¾
1862 ...	55	5 ...	35	1 ...	22	7 ...	109	13	6
1863 ...	44	9 ...	33	9 ...	21	2 ...	107	5	2
1864 ...	40	2 ...	29	11 ...	20	1 ...	103	3	10¾
1865 ...	41	0 ...	29	9 ...	21	10 ...	98	15	10½
1866 ...	49	11 ...	37	5 ...	24	7 ...	97	7	9¼
1867 ...	64	5 ...	39	11 ...	26	0 ...	98	13	3
1868 ...	63	9 ...	43	0 ...	28	1 ...	100	13	8
1869 ...	48	2 ...	39	5 ...	26	0 ...	103	5	8¼
1870 ...	46	11 ...	34	7 ...	22	10 ...	104	1	0¼
1871 ...	56	8 ...	36	2 ...	25	2 ...	104	15	1
1872 ...	57	0 ...	37	3 ...	23	2 ...	108	4	0¾
1873 ...	58	8 ...	40	5 ...	25	5 ...	110	15	10¼
1874 ...	55	9 ...	44	11 ...	28	10 ...	112	7	3
1875 ...	45	1 ...	38	5 ...	28	8 ...	112	15	6¾
1876 ...	46	2 ...	35	2 ...	26	3 ...	110	14	11
1877 ...	56	9 ...	39	8 ...	25	11 ...	109	16	11½
1878 ...	46	5 ...	40	2 ...	24	4 ...	112	7	5¼
1879 ...	43	10 ...	34	0 ...	21	9 ...	111	15	1½
1880 ...	44	4 ...	33	1 ...	23	1 ...	109	17	9¾
1881 ...	45	4 ...	31	11 ...	21	9 ...	107	2	10¼
1882 ...	45	1 ...	31	2 ...	21	10 ...	102	16	2
1883 ...	41	7 ...	31	10 ...	21	5 ...	100	4	9¼
1884 ...	35	8 ...	30	8 ...	20	3 ...	98	6	2¼
1885 ...	32	10 ...	30	1 ...	20	7 ...	93	17	3
1886 ...	31	0 ...	26	7 ...	19	0 ...	90	10	3½
1887 ...	32	6 ...	25	4 ...	16	3 ...	87	8	10
1888 ...	31	10 ...	27	10 ...	16	9 ...	84	2	8¾
1889 ...	29	9 ...	25	10 ...	17	9 ...	80	19	8½
1890 ...	31	11 ...	28	8 ...	18	7 ...	78	1	3½
1891 ...	37	0 ...	28	2 ...	20	0 ...	76	3	3¾
1892 ...	30	3 ...	26	2 ...	19	10 ...	75	18	3¼
1893 ...	26	4 ...	25	7 ...	18	9 ...	74	15	2¼
1894 ...	22	10 ...	24	6 ...	17	1 ...	74	3	9½
1895 ...	23	1 ...	21	11 ...	14	6 ...	73	13	0½
1896 ...	26	2 ...	22	11 ...	14	9 ...	72	9	6¾
1897 ...	30	2 ...	23	6 ...	16	11 ...	69	17	11½
1898 ...	34	0 ...	27	2 ...	18	5 ...	68	14	11
1899 ...	25	8 ...	25	7 ...	17	0 ...	68	2	4¾
1900 ...	26	11 ...	24	11 ...	17	7 ...	66	15	9¼
1901 ...	26	9 ...	25	2 ...	18	5 ...	66	10	9¼
1902 ...	28	1 ...	25	8 ...	20	2 ...	67	3	8¼
1903 ...	26	9 ...	22	8 ...	17	2 ...	69	7	5
1904 ...	28	4 ...	22	4 ...	16	4 ...	69	19	6
1905 ...	29	8 ...	24	4 ...	17	4 ...	69	12	0¼
1906 ...	28	3 ...	24	2 ...	18	4 ...	68	12	0¼
1907 ...	30	7 ...	25	1 ...	18	10 ...	68	19	6¼
1908 ...	32	0 ...	25	10 ...	17	10 ...	69	10	6¼
1909 ...	36	11 ...	26	10 ...	18	11 ...	69	18	5¾
1910 ...							70	7	8

Architects.

The custom is to charge 5 per cent. on the cost of new work, if exceeding £1,000. Below that sum, an increased scale is usual. An increased charge is also made for alterations to existing buildings, and for designs for decorations, fittings, and furniture. If PLANS, &c., are prepared for works which are never carried out, the charge is one-half the above, with a further half per cent. if tenders have been invited and received. These charges do not include negotiations for purchase of site, &c., nor settlement of difficulties with adjacent owners and public authorities, nor taking out quantities. For repetitions a modified charge is usually arranged. The minimum charge per day is three guineas. In all cases, travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the employer in addition to the fees. For furnishing or checking a Schedule of Dilapidations and Estimate the usual charge is 5 per cent. on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Lands Clauses and similar Acts the charge is on Ryde's Scale.

Quantity Surveyors.

A fee of 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING VARIATIONS the fees are 2½ per cent. on the amount of additions, and 1½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

FOR SERVICES IN CONNEXION WITH LITIGATION OR ARBITRATION, a charge per day (dependent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

Surveyors.

(1) VALUATION OF FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—£1 1s. per cent. on the first £1,000; 10s. 6d. per cent. on the next £9,000; 5s. 3d. per cent. on the residue.

(2) FOR VALUING AND EFFECTING A SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—Under £500, 5 per cent. on £100, and 2½ per cent. on residue; between £500 and £5,000, 2½ per cent.; above £5,000, 2½ per cent. on first £5,000, and 1½ per cent. on residue.

(3) FOR TIMBER AND CROPPING VALUATIONS it is usual to charge 5 per cent. on the first £500, with 2½ per cent. on the remainder. This is also the usual fee for valuing agricultural land for annual rental.

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents.

FOR THE SALE OF FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD ESTATES AND HOUSES AND GROUND LEASES, BY AUCTION OR BY PRIVATE TREATY.—£5 per cent. on the first £100; £2½ per cent. up to £5,000; and on the residue above that sum £1½ per cent.; and the usual commission of £5 per cent. in addition on the amount paid for fixtures, furniture, and effects, and in addition for any disbursements.

FOR LETTING UNFURNISHED HOUSES, OR DISPOSING OF LEASES OTHER THAN GROUND LEASES BY ASSIGNMENT OR OTHERWISE.—Where the term is for three years or less, £5 per cent. on one year's rent; where for more than three years, £7½ per cent. on one year's rent, and (in either case) upon the premium or consideration, £5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, and the commission of £5 per cent. on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind.

FOR LETTING FURNISHED HOUSES, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.—When let for a year or less period, £5 per cent. on the rental. When let for more than a year, £5 per cent. on first year's rent, and £2½ per cent. on rent for remainder of term. Where a property is let, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling will then become chargeable, less the amount previously paid for letting furnished or unfurnished.

FOR VALUATIONS OR SALE OF FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND OTHER EFFECTS.—For *Sale*, £5 per cent.; for *Valuation*, £5 per cent. up to £500, and £2½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR VALUATION OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS FOR PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION.—£2½ per cent. on the first £100, and £1½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR VALUATION OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE, PURCHASE OR MORTGAGE.—£1 per cent. up to £1,000, 5s. per cent. above, on full amount of valuation. In valuations for Mortgage, if an advance is not made, one-third of the above scale, the minimum fee to be £3 3s.

FOR VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION (UNDER THE FINANCE ACT, 1894) OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.—£2½ per cent. on the first £100, and £1½ per cent. on the residue. OF FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, OR LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES—5s. per cent. on amount of valuation. Minimum fee, £3 3s.

FOR NEGOTIATING THE PURCHASE OF ESTATES, HOUSES, AND GROUND LEASES.—£2½ per cent. up to £500, and £1 per cent. beyond that amount.

FOR NEGOTIATING THE TAKING OF FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Half the scale for letting.

FOR LETTING BUILDING LAND.—Amount of one year's ground rent, or by agreement.

FOR MAKING AND EXAMINING INVENTORIES, and making catalogue for auction sale—From one guinea, according to length, exclusive of expenses.

MAKING schedule of fixtures to attach to lease—From 1 to 4 guineas, or about 3 guineas per day.

FOR MAKING schedule of dilapidations, and serving notice to repair—From 2 to 5 gs. per day.

FOR SETTLING amount of dilapidations—5 per cent. on amount, and out-of-pocket expenses.

RAILWAY, School Board, Corporation, Board of Works, and other compensations—SCALE:—

If the award be for £1,000 the fee chargeable is 18 gs., and for £1,200 19 gs., and so on, each £200 additional earning a further guinea, but no fee less than 7 guineas; and a fee of 3 guineas per day for London valuers, and 5 guineas per day for valuers outside the London area, for attendance in London before jury or arbitrator.

MANAGEMENT of estates, including collection of rents—Tithe-rent charges, ground rents, &c., from 3 to 5 per cent.; cottage property, from 5 to 10 per cent., according to special agreement.

Allowances under Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

The following charges are to be subject to reduction by agreement with the Official Receiver or the trustee, or to increase with the sanction of the Committee of Inspection and the Receiver:—

Brokers.—For inventory not exceeding 5 folios, 10s. 6d.; additional per folio to 20 folios, 1s. 6d.;

each folio after 20, 1*s*. For inventory and valuation :—On the first £100, £2 10*s*. ; for the next £400, £1 5*s*.; above £400 up to £10,000, £1; above £10,000, 10*s*. Travelling expenses in addition.

Auctioneers.—For sales by private contract half the above charges for inventory and valuation ; for sales by auction (in addition to certain out-of-pocket expenses) of chattel property, 5 per cent. on first £500, 4 per cent. on next £500, above £1,000 2½ per cent. ; and of estates in land, including prior valuations for determining amount of reserve bids, on first £300 5 per cent., on next £1,600 2½, above up to £5,000 1¼, and above £5,000 1 per cent. Cost of surveys, dilapidations and specifications, £2 to £5.

Accountants.—For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, including necessary affidavit, £1 1*s*. to £5 5*s*. Chief-clerk's time, 10*s*. 6*d*. to £1 11*s*. 6*d*. Other clerk's time, per day of seven hours, 7*s*. 6*d*. to 16*s*. These charges to include stationery, except forms used.

MEDICAL FEES.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners :—

General Practitioners.	Rentals.			
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100	
Ordinary Visit	2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*.	3*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*.	5*s*. to 10*s*. 6*d*.	
Night Visit.....	Double an ordinary visit.			
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	1*s*. 6*d*.	2*s*.	2*s*. 6*d*.	
Detention per ½ hour	2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*.	3*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*.	5*s*. to 10*s*. 6*d*.	
Letters of Advice ..	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.			
Attendce. on servants	2*s*. 6*d*.	3*s*. 6*d*.	3*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*.	
Midwifery	21*s*.	21*s*. to 63*s*.	63*s*. to 105*s*.	
Adminstrng. Chlfrm.	10*s*. 6*d*.	21*s*.	42*s*.	
Consultants.				
Advice or Visit alone	21*s*.	21*s*.	21*s*.	
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21*s*.	21*s*. to 42*s*.	21*s*. to 42*s*.	
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	10*s*. 6*d*.	10*s*. 6*d*.	10*s*. 6*d*.	

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 21*s*.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year, and contain but one amount—"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much. The patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge, although medical men, like all others, are liable to err ; they, however, are always willing to show their ledgers when requested.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official ; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent. ; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

Streets and Footpaths.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground ; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway ; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway ; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

EXHIBITIONS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATRES, AND OTHER PLACES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not on Sundays*, except where otherwise stated.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

ACADEMY, ROYAL, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to 1st Monday in August, from 8 to 7; admission, 1*s.*; catalogue, 1*s.* Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; admission, 6*d.*; catalogue, 6*d.* Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 6; admission, 1*s.*; catalogue, 6*d.* Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ROYAL, Upper Street, Islington, N.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Dairy Show in Oct.; and the following exhibitions in 1911:—Homes of all Nations, March and April; Clothing, Outfitting, and Drapery, April and May; Chemical, Engineering, and Industries, May; International Rubber and Allied Trades, June and July; Confectioners in Sept.; Grocers, Sept.; Brewers, Oct.; Shoe and Leather, Nov.; Cycle (Stanley Show) in Nov.; &c.

ART EXHIBITIONS.—*Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society* (Hon. Sec., E. S. Prior, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.).—*Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours* (1804), 5A Pall Mall East. Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and Nov. *Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, 195 Piccadilly; exhibitions open to all artists; March 20 to May 30, 1*s.* *Royal Society of British Artists*, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, 1*s.* Exhibitions limited to members' works, March to May and Sept. to Nov., 10 to 5. *New Gallery*, 121 Regent Street, W., Jan. to March, exhibition of Arts and Crafts Society; April to Aug., Annual summer exhibition of works by living Artists; Sept. to Nov., Royal Photographic Society; Nov. and Dec., Society of Portrait Painters, 10 to 6, 1*s.* *Doré Gallery*, 35 New Bond Street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1*s.* *French Gallery*, 120 Pall Mall, open all the year except Sund. and Bank Hols.; admission, 1*s.* *Goupil Gallery*, 5 Regent St., Waterloo Place, 1*s.*; Those not specially mentioned in the preceding or following lists are open at uncertain seasons. The usual period is between the beginning of May and the end of August. There are also some Winter Exhibitions, in addition to the old masters at Burlington House. *The Royal Institute of Oil Painters*, 195 Piccadilly, open from Oct. 11 to Dec. 12; admission, 1*s.*

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square.—National collection of pictures. Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6*d.* Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6.

TATE GALLERY (National Gallery, British Art), Millbank, S.W.—National collection of modern British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6*d.*; other days free. For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross. Series of 1,600 historical portraits. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; on Sundays, free, from 2.30 to 5.30, or until dusk in winter; on Students' days (Thursday and Friday), from 10 to 4 or 5, an admission fee of 6*d.* is charged.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, S.E.—Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gardens and park of 200 acres. Exhibitions and shows during 1911:—*Festival of Empire* (probably May to July or Oct.; Kennel Club, poultry, cage birds, cats, flowers, etc.; Saturday afternoon concerts. Admission (unless otherwise advertised), 1*s.* Trams now run to the door.

EARL'S COURT, S.W.—Tariff Reform Exhibition will open the first week in May to October, 1910.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1*s.*; children half-price; 6*d.* to the extra rooms.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W.—Jan. and Feb., Roller Skating; March and April, Aero and Motor Boat Exhibition and Exhibition of Commercial Motors; April, International Building Trades Exhibition; May, Royal Naval and Military Tournament; June, International Horse Show; July, "Temple" Flower Show; Sept. and Oct., Electrical Exhibition; Nov., Motor Society; Dec., Roller Skating.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (at the Great White City).—The Coronation Exhibition and Empire Display from May to October, 1911.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. Open *free* on Mondays from 12 noon (Bank Holidays, 10 a.m.), and Wed., Thurs., and Sat. from 10 a.m.; Sundays, from 2 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays, admission 6*d.*, from 10 a.m. Hours of closing, 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to season. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

GARDENS.

BOTANIC, Regent's Park.—Accessible daily from 9 a.m. to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1*s.*; other days to season ticket holders, or by orders from Fellows. On Sundays from 10.30 a.m.

HOME PARK, HAMPTON COURT.—Open free, to pedestrians only.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Free every day. At the west of Hyde Park.

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, free. Week-days, 12 to sunset (June 1 to Sept. 30, 10 to sunset); Sundays 1 to sunset; Bank Holidays 10 to sunset. (Houses 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day. *Curator*, W. Watson, 197 Kew Road.

TEMPLE, near Fleet St. & Thames Embankment.

ZOOLOGICAL, Regent's Park.—Admission from 9 a.m. till sunset; on Monday, 6*d.*; the rest of the week, 1*s.*; to children under twelve, all days, 6*d.*; on Sunday only to Fellows of the Zoological Society and their friends. Illustrated Official Guide, at entrance gates only, 6*d.* (by post, 7½*d.*)

MUSEUMS.

BETHNAL GREEN.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, food, entomology, boots and shoes. Free daily: on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

BRITISH, Bloomsbury.—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of

Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, nielli, &c. Entirely free. Open every week-day throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas, from 10 to 6, but in winter months certain galleries are closed at 4 or 5; also open on Sunday afternoons. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. throughout the year. Lighted after dusk by electric light. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, print room, or sculpture gallery, for purposes of research, reference, or study, are granted to persons not under twenty-one on written application to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position. *Print Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 5. *Sculpture Galleries*, open to students holding tickets (for copying statues, &c.), daily from 9 till hour of closing.

BRITISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington.—Open free daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, at 10; Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2.30 to 7; other months, 2 p.m. to week-day closing time. The hours of closing are:—Jan., Nov., and Dec., 4; Feb., 4.30 and 5; Mar. and Sept., 5.30; April to Aug. (inclusive), 6; Oct., 5; also on Mon. and Sat. only, from May 1 to the middle of July, 8; and onwards to end of Aug., 7. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals and meteorites, with a series of specimens forming an introduction to the study of mineralogy. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to draw from specimens, under regulations to be obtained of the Director.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill (L.C.C.).—Ethnology and Natural History. Open free every day (except Christmas Day). Week days:—11 a.m. to 8 p.m. April to Sept., and 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Oct. to March. Sundays throughout the year from 3 to 9 p.m.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, S. Kensington.—(Under the control of the Colonial Office.) Collections illustrating the resources and industries of India and the Imperial Dominions. Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 to 5 in summer, 10 to 4 in winter, free. *Central Stand* in Exhibition Galleries for answering emigrants and other enquirers *Reference Library and Reading Rooms* containing the principal newspapers and official publications of India and Imperial Dominions. *Scientific and Technical Department*, with extensive laboratories and sample rooms. *British Women's Emigration Association, Colonial Nursing Association, African Society*, and the *Imperial Co-operation League* have offices. The *University of London* is now housed in part of the Imperial Institute buildings.

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 8.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly (Bd. of Education).—Open every week-day, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months; on Mon. and Sat., from 10 to 10; on Sundays, from 2 till 7 in summer; rest of year from 2 till dusk. *Curator*, J. Allen Howe.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL, 18 Tufton St., Dean's Yard, S.W., 10 to 4. *Secretary*, D. G. Driver.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fds.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary, 1st four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28. Closed during September.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 6*d*., daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, South Kensington, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road.—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions: (*a*) Scientific instruments and apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (*b*) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (*c*) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (*d*) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British patent specifications. Admission free, except to the Library. Days, hours and seasons same as Victoria and Albert, *q.v.*

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—An interesting house, containing pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Turner, etc., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. B.C. 1370, and other art and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, W. L. Spiers.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington.—Museum of ornamental and decorative Art, under the Control of the Board of Education. Entrances in Cornwall Road and Exhibition Road. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Metalwork; Woodwork; Textiles; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Paintings; a Library, and the Department of Circulation. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. to all the departments except the Library, for which a ticket is required, which may be obtained at the entrance; admission, 6*d*. or by ticket on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays (students' days) from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October, and until 6 p.m. from March to Sept. inclusive. The India Museum, containing collections from the countries forming the Indian Empire, is situated in the

Imperial Institute Road, open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the India Museum and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department are open from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April and September; and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July and August.

WALLACE COLLECTION. *See Exhibitions.*

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road. Open daily from 10 to 4. 3*d.*

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; magnificent reredos. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d.*; golden gallery, 1*s.*; crypt, 6*d.*; ball, 1*s.*; total, 3*s.* Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Week days at 8, *10, 11.15, *4. (*Services are choral.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament.—Open on week-days at 9 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d.*, except on Mondays and Tuesdays (open free); wax effigies, 6*d.* (on Mondays and Tuesdays, 3*d.*); Norman undercroft, 2*d.* Services on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 7. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.15; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward's shrine, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner. St. Margaret's Church, close by, is also worth visiting.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to dusk, free. Sunday services, 8, 10.30, and 11 a.m. (choral), and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8. and 5 p.m. (choral).

TEMPLE, south side of Fleet Street.—The two halls and church very interesting, as also the gardens; these are generally open to the public during the summer months after 6, and are thoroughly appreciated by the wives and children of working men. Church open on week-days, except Saturdays, from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4, and for service on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master*, Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London (1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 11 and 4 (exc. Wed. 8); Sunday 8.15, 11, 11.45, 3.45 (children), and 7; Saints' Days 8.15 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m. Open free daily (Sundays for service only), 9.30 to 4.30.

ST. ALBAN'S, Brooke Street, Holborn (Ritualistic).—*Vicar*, Rev. R. A. J. Suckling. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; sermon at 4.15; evensong and sermon at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Congregational.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A. Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7. Thursdays at 12.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Rev. W. H. Harwood. Sunday morning at 11; evening, 7; Wednesday evening, 8.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, Mr. Spurgeon's.—(Re-opened free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of re-building, £44,576.) Sunday, 11, 3, and 6.30; Monday and Thursday, 7.30.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater. —Rev. Dr. Clifford. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30; Fridays, 8. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. *Minister*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

GREAT QUEEN STREET.—*Closed.* Services at Lyceum Theatre. Sundays at 11; evening, 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster.—*Sundays:* Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt.

THE ORATORY, Brompton.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass and Sermon, 11; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass and Sermon, 11. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11.; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough; of Messrs. Whitbread in Chiswell Street; of Messrs. Hanbury in Spitalfields; of Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Whitechapel Road; and some others.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly. — British Academy; Royal; Antiquarian; Astronomical; Linnean; Chemical; Geological Societies; Royal Academy Exhibition.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Not open to the public. The Mall and Queen Victoria Memorial.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea.—Opened as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1*s.* (6*d.* Saturdays). *Sec.*, G. A. Lumsden.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C.—Newly built by Corporation of London. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded 1682)

Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Grounds, and exhibition of relics, &c., in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. Out-Pensioners, 1910-1911, 83,676. *Governor, Fd.-Marshal* Sir Geo. Stuart White, *V.C.*, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge; Long-room, free. View of the river from the terrace.

DOCKS.—*St. Katharine's, London, East and West India, Commercial, Victoria,* &c.—All accessible by tramway or railway at about *4d.* All free.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Magnificent *Home, Colonial, Education, Foreign,* and *India* Offices, *Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury* and *War Office*, Whitehall, St. James's Park, and Pall Mall, S.W. *Post Office*, at St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City.—Grand Civic Hall, where Foreign Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Library and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 6 p.m.; Museum, Art Gallery, 10 to 5, March to Sept.; 10 to 4, Oct. to March. Admission free. *Librarian*, Bernard Kettle.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, unless either House is sitting, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, from 10 to 4. Admission by tickets, obtainable near the Victoria Tower, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall.

INNS OF COURT.—These are the *Inner Temple* and *Middle Temple*, Fleet Street; *Gray's Inn*, Holborn; and *Lincoln's Inn*. They are governed by Benchers, under whose superintendence lie the admission and education of students for the Bar, the Calling of Barristers, and regulation of the profession. The following are Inns of Chancery, but have no functions:—*Clement's Inn*, Strand; *Clifford's Inn*, 187 Fleet Street; *Staple Inn*, and *Barnard's Inn*, Holborn.

KENSINGTON PALACE.—The birthplace of Queen Victoria. Open to the public every day (except Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day) from 1st April to 30th Sept., 10 to 6. From 1st Oct. to 31st March, 10 to 4, free. Open on Sundays, 2 to 4, from 1st Oct. to 31st March, and from 1st April to 30th Sept., 2 to 6.

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; summer, 10 to 5, and forenoon of Tuesday. Modern works lent under *special* conditions to clergy and residents in Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed during certain periods of the year.

MANSION HOUSE, City.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Covent Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); *Borough* and *Spitalfields* (Vegetables, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horses) *and Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road - *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford; and *Cumberland Hay Market*, Regent's Park; *Shadwell* (Riverside Fishmarket).

MONUMENTS.—ALBERT, South Kensington, finest in the country. LONDON, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge; fine views of the City; admission, *3d.* DUKE OF YORK'S, St. James's Park; BEACONSFIELD'S, Parliament Square, S.W.; GLADSTONE'S, Strand, W.C.; NELSON'S, Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON'S, Hyde Park Corner; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.—8.30 to 5, and 6.30 to 10; Sundays 3.30 to 10.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane.—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Domesday Book, autograph letters and MSS. of historical interest, open, Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W.—Promenade Concerts by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, from third week in Aug. to end of Oct. Symphony Concerts throughout year. Concerts on Sundays, afternoon and evening.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Performances in Theatre. New Symphony Orchestra and vocal and instrumental concert every Sunday at 3.30. *Manager*, Hilton Carter.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of Queen Victoria, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; frescoes by Leighton, Brangwyn and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT.—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze (Imperial and Colonial) are coined. Admission by order, application for which, to the Deputy Master of the Mint, should be made about 3 weeks in advance.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—*Levees* held here during the season. York House, formerly the residence of the Prince of Wales.

TOWER OF LONDON.—Admission to Armouries and Beauchamp Tower, *6d.*, and to Regalia and Beauchamp Tower, *6d.* Free on Mondays and Saturdays by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday or Christmas Day. *Constable*, Gen. Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, G.C.B. *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. F. Grant, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Major-Gen. H. Pipon, C.B.; *Keeper of Regalia*, Gen. Sir R. C. Low, G.C.B.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Contains Portrait Statues of kings. One of our largest and oldest buildings.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones, intended for a banqueting-house. King Charles I. was beheaded here. Now occupied by the Royal United Service Institution.

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

BURNHAM BEECHES.—Magnificent sylvan scenery, purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough, and cheap through tickets are issued from London and Suburban Stations by G.W.R.

CHESHUNT.—Temple Bar (at entrance to Theobald's Park), Cheshunt Great House, Cromwellian relics, &c.

DULWICH.—By S.E. and Chatham Railway. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings at the old College, daily, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season, free. On Sunday afternoon during summer months.

ENFIELD LOCK.—By G. E. Railway. Royal Small Arms Factory. Visiting days, Monday and Thursday, by order, 9 to noon and 1 to 4 p.m. Children under 14 not admitted.

EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1*s.* Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, beanfeasts, &c.

GRAVESEND.—Access from London during summer by steamboat (25 miles), and throughout year by three lines of railway; fares 1*s.* to 2*s.* Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens* open daily, including Sundays, from April to Oct. Opposite are *Tilbury Docks and Fort.*

GREENWICH.—Royal Naval College. The Painted Hall, Nelson's Relics, &c., free on weekdays from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Observatory* only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. Blackheath and Shooter's Hill are close by.

HAMPTON COURT.—Built by Cardinal Wolsey; 15 miles from London; railway fare, 1*s.* 2½*d.*; 1*s.* 10*d.* return. Beautiful view of river. Trams from Shepherd's Bush. Gardens and splendid collection of pictures, daily, except Friday, and on Sunday. Hours: Nov. to Feb., 10 to 4; March, April, Sept. and Oct., 10 to 5; May to Aug., 10 to 6. Free.

RICHMOND.—The *Park*, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham. *Pope's Villa*, Sheen, Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton; boating, fishing, &c. By rail or omnibus. Fare, 1*s.*

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lea. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night"). Great resort for Londoners who include feasting and fishing in their day's enjoyment.

ST. ALBANS.—Abbey recently restored. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, and St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey, powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WINDSOR.—22 miles from London; by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. When open, as to which due notice is given in the Press, the Lord Chamberlain's tickets can always be obtained at the Inspector's Office in the Castle Yard. The charges for admission on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are: Adults, 1*s.*; children, 6*d.*, excepting to charitable societies, when the charge for admission will be one-half in each case, the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. On Wednesdays and on Bank Holidays no charge is made. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the ticket office, price 1*d.* The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to Sept. 30, between 11 and 5; during October, between 11 and 4; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 2.30. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 4.

WOOLWICH.—*Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m. *Royal Arsenal*, Royal Ordnance Factories, and Army Ordnance Dept., admission on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 11.30 a.m. and 2 to 4.30 p.m., by order obtained at War Office, Whitehall, or from the Chief Supt. of Ordnance Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for British subjects (over 14 years of age) only; foreigners must apply through their respective Embassies. South Eastern Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c., and the Arsenal Station for Royal Arsenal.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRES.—*Adelphi* (411 Strand), *Aldwych*, *Alexandra* (Stoke Newington), *Apollo* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Borough* (Stratford, E.), *Britannia* (Hoxton), *Brixton*, *Broadway* (New Cross), *Comedy* (Panton St., S.W.), *Coronet* (Notting Hill Gate), *Court* (Sloane Sq., S.W.), *Covent Garden* (Bow Street), *Criterion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Crown* (Peckham, S.E.), *Daly's* (Leicester Square), *Drury Lane* (Catherine Street, W.C.), *Duchess* (Balham, S.W.), *Duke of York's* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Fulham* (Fulham Road, S.W.), *Gaiety* (Strand), *Garrick* (Charing Cross Rd.), *Globe* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Haymarket*, *His Majesty's* (Haymarket, S.W.), *Kennington*, *King's* (Hammersmith), *Kingsway* (Gt. Queen St.), *Lyceum* (Wellington St., Strand), *Lyric* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Lyric* (Hammersmith), *Marlborough* (Holloway, N.), *Metropole* (Camberwell Green), *New* (St. Martin's Lane), *Playhouse* (Northumberland Avenue), *Prince of Wales's* (Coventry Street, W.), *Queen's* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Royalty* (Dean Street, Soho), *Sadler's Wells*, *St. James's* (King Street, S.W.), *Savoy* (Victoria Embankment), *Scala* (Fitzroy Square, W.C.), *Shaftesbury* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Shakespeare* (Clapham Junction), *Standard* (Bishopsgate, E.), *Strand* (Aldwych), *Terry's* (105 Strand), *Vaudeville* (404 Strand), *Wyndham's* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.).

MUSIC HALLS.—*Alhambra* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *Cambridge* (136 Commercial Street, E.), *Camden* (Camden Town), *Canterbury* (143 Westminster Bridge Road), *Coliseum* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Collins's* (Upper Street, Islington), *Empire* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *London Hippodrome* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.), *Metropolitan* (Edgware Road, W.), *Oxford* (14 Oxford Street), *Palace* (Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Paragon* (Mile End Road, E.), *Pavilion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Royal* (242 High Holborn, W.C.), *Shepherd's Bush Empire*, *South London* (London Road, S.E.), *Surrey* (Blackfriars Road, S.E.), *Tivoli* (65 Strand, W.C.), *Willesden Green Empire*, N.W.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Albemarle	1874	37, Dover Street, W.	1,100	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Sangster	Ladies and gentlemen.
Almack's	1908	20, Berkeley St., W.	400	..	7 & 5	SirHughH.Stewart,Bt.	Social.
Alpine	1857	23, Savile Row, W. ..	No limit	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	J. J. Withers (Hon.) ..	Intrstd. in mntn. explortn.
Army and Navy	1837	36, Pall Mall	2,400	£40	7 & 3 6	Major D. Mercer	Officers of Army and Navy.
Arthur's	1765	69, St. James's Street	600	30 Gs.	11 & 12	Col. C. Rawnsley, D.S.O.	Social.
Arts	1863	40, Dover St., W.	600	£16	7 Gs.	Duncan Irvine	Art, literature, and science.
Athenæum	1824	107, Pall Mall	1,200	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	H. R. Tedder	Literary, scientific, artistic.
Authors'	1891	2, Whitehall Court ..	1,200	..	5 & 3 G.	Algernon Rose (Hon.).	Literary.
Bachelors'	1881	76, 8 Hamilton Pl., W.	1,080	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. A. Smith	Social. Ladies adm. visitors.
Badminton	1876	100, Piccadilly, W. ..	1,000	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	P. M. Buchanan	Sporting & coaching club.
Baldwin	1893	79, Pall Mall	225	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. S. Fyler (Hon.)	Social, whist and bridge.
Bath	1894	34, Dover Street, W. ..	2,000	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social, swimming, &c.
Beefsteak	1876	9, Green Street, W.C.	300	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	James Attfield	Social.
Blenheim	1902	26, King Street, S.W.	2,000	..	7, 3 & 1	Montague Gipps	Social, scientific.
Boodle's	1762	28, St. James's Street	700	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	Capt. H. Wombwell ..	Social.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street ..	650	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	Maj. J. F. Wegg-Prosser	Liberal, social.
Burlington Fine Arts..	1866	17, Savile Row	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. Beavan	Amateurs, artists, and collectors of art.
Caledonian	1832	30, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.	1,300	10 Gs.	8, 6, & 5	Frank P. Willcox	Strictly Scottish.
Carlton.....	1832	94, Pall Mall	1,800	£40	10 G. & 11 G.	A. N. Streatfeild	Conservative.
Cavalry.....	1890	127, Piccadilly, W.	1,550	30 Gs.	10 & 10	Maj. H. R. Darley, D.S.O.	Mounted Forces.
City Carlton ..	1868	24, St. Swithin's Lane	1,000	10 Gs.	10 & 5 0	G. T. Lawrence	Conservative and Unionist.
City Liberal ..	1874	Walbrook	900	..	6 Gs.	Alfred Bass	Liberal.
City of London	1832	19, Bishopsgate St., E.C.	800	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Lumsden Brownrigg ..	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Cobden	1866	1 Caxton House, 1 Westminster ..	700	None	1 G.	J. A. Murray-Macdonald, M.P.	Free trade, peace, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64, St. James's St., S.W.	700	10 Gs.	7 & 5 4	Walter Keen	Social.
Conservative ..	1840	74, St. James's Street	1,300	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Walter John Hughes..	Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Av.	6,500	15 Gs. 1 Guinea	7 Gs. 4 Gs.	F. M. Remnant	Political, Constitutional.
Devonshire	1875	50, St. James's Street	1,200	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	Capt. Edgar W. Brodie	Liberal.
East India United Serv.	1849	16, St. James's Square	2,500	£21	10 Gs. £1 10	Ernest H. Maude ...	Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ. Serv. and of A. & N.
Eccentric	1890	21, Shaftesbury Av.	999	10 Gs.	3 Gs.	J. A. Harrison (Hon.)	Social, Drama, Arts.
Eldon	1877	3, Cursitor St., W.C.	200	..	4 & 2 G.	James B. Worger	Legal and social.
Farmers'	1842	Whitehall Crt., S.W.	1,050	1 G.	1 & 3 G.	H. Trustram Eve	Agricultural and social.
Fly Fishers' ..	1884	36, Piccadilly	450	2 Gs.	1 & 3 G.	C. A. M. Skues	Flyfishers only.
Garrick	1831	15, Garrick St., Cov. Gar.	850	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles J. Fitch	Theatrical, literary, &c.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Crt., S.W.	1,000	..	3, 3 & 1 G.	Col. W. F. Branston....	Social, for golfers.
Green Room ..	1877	46, Leicester Square..	500	6 Gs.	5 Gs.	G. Swann	Dramatic, lity. & artistic.
Gresham	1843	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	475	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	H. S. Cole	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Grosvenor	1883	Piccadilly	3,000	None	10 & 8 G.	Kenneth Stewart	Social; and at Henley-on-T
Guards	1813	70, Pall Mall	600	30 Gs.	£21 & 10 Gs.	F. C. Evans	Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ. Serv. and of A. & N. Officers Past & Present of 4 Regiments of Guards.
Gun Club, The	1860	Wood L., Notting H.	No limit	£50	£10	J. Saltren Willett	Pigeon shooting.
Hurlingham ..	1868	Fulham, S.W.	1,700	20 & 10	8 & 6	Maj. F. Egerton Green	Polo and social.
Isthmian	1882	105, Piccadilly	1,600	10 Gs.	10 & 7 G.	Capt. Fredk. Campbell	Cvs. Pble. sehls., Army, Nvy.
Jr. Army & Navy	1910	Hse. Gds. Aven., S.W.	2,000	..	5, 3, & 1	Col. W. F. Branston, v.p.	Officers past and present.
Jnr. Athenæum	1864	116, Piccadilly	1,200	None	10 Gs.	Henry de Carteret	Social and non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	Pall Mall	2,100	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles Martin	Strictly Conservative.
Jr. Conservtive	1889	43, 44, Albemarle St.	2,500	..	2 & 4 G.	W. T. Weeks	Conservative and social.
Jr. Constitutnl.	1887	101, Piccadilly	5,000	10 & 6 G.	3 & 5 G.	Walter Wakefield	Unionist.
Jnr. Nav. & Mil	1899	96, Piccadilly	2,800	None	10 Gs.	Cecil Maxwell-Lyte ..	Hon. Offers. of H.M. Services
Jnr. Untd. Serv.	1827	Charles St. St. James's	2,000	£40	8 Gs.	H. A. White	Officers of Army & Navy.
Kennel	1873	Carlton House, S.W.	300	None	5 Gs.	E. W. Jaquet	For improving breed of dogs.
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1787	St. John's Wood Rd.	5,150	£5	£3	E. E. Lacey	Headqrs. of Cricket.
Managers'	1906	5 Wardour Street, W.	250	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Montgomery Martin..	Theatrical managers
Marlborough ..	1869	52, Pall Mall, S.W. ..	600	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. H. Stone, R.N.	Social.
Motor	1907	Coventry St., W.	3,000	5 Gs	5 Gs.	Val Dicks	Social, and motor locomtn.
Municipal & County	1902	1 Whitehall Court, S.W.	700	None	1 & 2 G. 3 Gs.	F. G. McKay	Social, municipal officers.
National	1845	1, Whitehall Gardens	600	None	14 & 7 G.	Lt.-Col. C. Russell, R.A.	Protestant
National Liberl.	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.	6,000	Susp.	6 & 3 G.	Donald Murray	Liberal
Nat. Maritime	..	110, Fenchch. St., E.C.	..	..	1 G.	J. V. Widgery	Mercantile Marine.
Natnal. Sports.	1891	43, King Street, W.C.	900	5 & 3 G.	6 & 4 G.	L. W. Penn	Social and athletic.
Nav. & Military	1862	94, Piccadilly	2,000	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	S. C. Walpole	Army, Navy, and Marines.
New Club	1893	14, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.	950	20 Gs. or nil	7 & 3 G. 6 & 0 G.	Kyrle G. Wright	Social.
New Oxf. & Cam.	1884	68, Pall Mall, S.W. ..	850	10 Gs.	10 & 6 G.	Albert Villiers	Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
New University	1863	57, St. James's Street	1,150	20 & 10	9 Gs.	R. P. P. Rowe	Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
Northern Counties ..	1891	2 Savile Row, W.	No limit	None	7 & 5 Gs.	J. W. S. Clare	Social.
O.P.	1900	1 The Criterion, Jermyn St., W.	800	£1	1 & 1 G.	J. Davis Smith and S. Greig, Jt. Hon.	Regular theatre-goers and others con. with Drama.
Oriental	1824	18, Hanover Sq., W.	800	£32	9 Gs.	Col. G. Ford, D.S.O.	Social.
Orleans	1877	29, King St., St. James's	500	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Col. Grimshaw	Social. Ladies as guests.
Oxf. & Camb.	1830	71, Pall Mall	1,150	40 Gs.	9 Gs.	W. Woodstock	Membs. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
Oxf. & Camb Musical ..	1859	47, Leicester Square	No limit	2 Gs.	3 & 1 G.	H. M. Abel (Hon.) ..	Cultivation of chamber music; social.
Phyllis Court.	1905	Henley-on-Thames ..	1,200	..	5 Gs.	W. Onslow-Secker	Riverside and social.
Playgoers'	1881	6, Clement's Inn, W.C.	1,500	1 1 0	1 G.	James Sharpe	Regular playgoers.
Polyglot	1905	14, Southampton Row, W.C.	245	£1	£2 & 1	George Young	Linguistic attainments.
Portland	1826	9 St. James's Sq., S.W.	300	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. J. H. Montagu ..	Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14, Park Place, S.W. ..	600	..	5 Gs.	Capt. Hon. W. Walsh, M.V.O.	Social.

Principal London Clubs.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Press	1882	6&7, Wine Office Ct. EC	520	1 G.	3 Gs.	A. Moreland (Hon.)	Strictly journalistic.
Primrose	1886	4 & 5, Park Pl., St. Jas's	3,500	..	2&1 G.	.....	Conservative.
Prince's Racq. and Tennis	1853	Knightsbridge	..	..	..	.....	Social and for practice of these games.
Public Schools	1909	13, Albemarle St., W.	2,400	2 Gs.	3&2 G.	W. R. Williams	Public School Boys.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington	1,200	Var.	Nil; 3&8 G.	A. E. Stoddart	Sports, athletics, rackets, tennis, lawn tennis &c.
Raleigh	1898	16, Regent St., S.W.	800	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	M. W. O'Brien	Social.
Ranelagh	1894	Barnes, S.W.	2 250	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	John H. Neat	Polo, golf, &c.
Reform	1837	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1 450	£40	10 Gs.	Lt.-Col. W. Newbigging	Strictly Liberal.
Rochampton	1902	Roehampton Lane, S.W.	..	25 Gs.	10&5 G.	C. D. Miller	Polo, golf, croquet, tennis
Royal Automobile	1897	119, Piccadilly. Removing to Pall Mall	5,700	25 Gs.	10&5 G.	Julian W. Orde	Intrstd. in motor locomotn.
Royal Societies	1894	St. James's St., S.W.	2,500	1 G.	3,6,2 G.	D. Lewis-Poole (Hon.)	Memb. of learned societies.
R. Watercolour	1884	5a, Pall Mall East	250	1 G.	1 G.	F. W. Hayward Butt	Art conversazioni, &c.
St. James's	1857	106, Piccadilly	800	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	Capt. C. Percy-Smith	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1, Bridge St., West.	1,150	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. H. V. Bailey	Conservative.
Savage	1857	Adelphi Terr., W.C.	600	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Regd. Geard (Hon.)	Literature, art, music, drama, & science.
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W.	675	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	W. A. Evans	Social.
Sesame	1895	28, 29, Dover St., W.	1,170	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Mrs. Plowden	Ladies and gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12, Hanover Square	1,200	None	1 G.	E. J. Powell	Fat cattle, table poultry and implement show.
Sports	1893	8, St. James's Sq., S.W.	4,000	£20	5,4,2 G.	Maj. F. A. B. Talbot	Social.
Thatched Hse.	1865	86, St. James's Street	800	20 Gs.	10&5 G.	E. S. Bailey	Non-political.
Travellers	1819	106, Pall Mall	800	30 Gs.	10, 11 G.	Marquis of Sarzano	Travellers.
Turf	1868	84, Piccadilly	550	30 Gs.	12 Gs.	Edward Parsey	Social.
Union	1822	Trafalgar Square	1,250	21 Gs.	10 Gs.	Arthur Leslie	Social. Non-political.
United Arts	1905	10, Dover Street	650	..	3,4,5 G.	Miss A. E. Graves	Arts.
United Empire	1904	117, Piccadilly, W.	1,650	None	5,3,1 G.	Capt. G. Skeffington Smyth	Tariff Reform and Impl. Pref.
United Service	1815	116 & 117, Pall Mall	1,600	£30	£10	F. R. Bennett	Combatant officers.
United Sports	1903	4, Whitehall Ct., S.W.	800	..	£10 G.	Charles Clark	Social and sporting.
Untd. Unvrsty	1822	1, Suffolk Street	1,000	40 Gs.	9 Gs.	E. O. Pope	Mmbrs. of Oxf. & Cam. Univ.
Wellington	1885	1, Grosvenor Place	1,400	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	G. A. Hart-Dyke	Social. Ladies as visitors.
Westminster	1904	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,000	None	5,3,1 G.	C. E. Kennedy	Social.
White's	1697	37, St. James's Street	800	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	R. H. Giraud Wright	Social. Non-political.
Whitehall	1863	Horse Gds Ave., S.W.	600	..	10&5 G.	John Hodgkin	Social.
Windham	1828	13, St. James's Square	700	3 Gs.	£10	Lt.-Col. C. Hope Willis	Social.
Yorick	1889	29&30, Bedford St., W.C.	300	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	A. C. R. Carter (Hon.)	Literature drama, arts.

Ladies' Clubs in London.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Albemarle	1874	37, Dover Street, W.	1,100	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Sangster	Ladies and gentlemen.
Alexandra	1884	12, Grosvenor St., W.	800	2 Gs.	5&4 Gs.	Miss Boyd	Ladies of position only.
Automobile	1903	Claridge's Hotel	450	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss d'Esterre Hughes	Social. Motor locomtn.
Bath	1894	16, Berkeley St., W.	500	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social. Swimming.
Empress	1897	35, Dover Street, W.	2,250	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. M. Floyd	Ladies of social position.
Ladies' A. & N.	1902	Burlington Gdns., W.	3,400	3 Gs.	3&3 G.	Mrs. G. A. Dundas	Ladies, social.
,, Athenæum	1904	31, Dover St., W.	750	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. Fitzclarence	Literary and social.
,, Empire	1902	69, Grosvenor St., W.	1,250	3&5 Gs.	3&8 Gs.	Miss Beatrice Bowman	Ladies, social.
,, Imperial	1906	17, Dover St., W.	2,300	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. Elderton	Social & Political (C. & U.).
,, Park	1905	32, Parkside, S.W.	2,000	..	4&3 G.	Lady Wolseley	Ladies, social.
Lyceum	1904	128, Piccadilly, W.	2,500	2 Gs.	4&3 G.	Miss A. E. Wilson	Arts.
New Century	1899	1 Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, W.	2,000	2 Gs.	1 G.	Mrs. Rice	Social.
Pioneer	1892	5, Grafton St., Piccadilly, W.	650	3&2 G.	3&2 G.	Lady Hamilton	Temperance. Gentlemen as visitors.
Sesame	1895	28, 29, Dover St., W.	1,170	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Mrs. Plowden	Ladies and gentlemen.
United Arts	1905	10, St. James's Street	650	..	3,4,5 G.	Miss A. E. Graves	Arts.
University	1887	4, George Street, Hanover Sq., W.	No limit	1 G.	£1 10	Miss Brimnell	University and medical.
Writers'	1891	10, Norfolk St., Strand	No limit	1 G.	2&1 G.	Miss L. R. Mitchell	Literary, journalistic and social.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, &c., IN U.K.

Year.	Tea.	Coffee.	Cocoa.*	Sugar.	Tobacco.†
	lb.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	lb.
1899	242,506,079	259,949	39,372,972	29,879,101	76,693,467
1900	249,751,032	260,425	44,569,740	31,427,156	80,084,923
1901	255,824,617	283,606	49,882,354	33,894,370	78,402,082
1902	254,398,837	255,567	53,688,597	30,735,324	80,682,405
1903	255,327,559	268,820	51,042,005	30,255,729	81,883,527
1904	256,467,452	257,540	55,286,457	31,576,326	83,377,585
1905	258,776,914	257,612	54,872,920	28,567,758	84,824,693
1906	269,503,175	255,699	52,617,249	32,261,231	86,108,272
1907	273,768,525	261,096	55,023,420	33,873,190	89,420,418
1908	275,239,751	260,675	56,466,415	32,582,506	90,077,033

* Raw and prepared. † Manufactured and unmanufactured.

Principal Recognised Yacht Clubs of the United Kingdom.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club-House.	Date of establishment.	Date of Warrant.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Secretary.
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes	Cowes	1812	1839	£105	£26	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O., R.N.
— Albert	Southsea	Southsea	1864	1865	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Capt. F. Gilbert Jones, R.N.
— Alfred	Kingstown	(None)	1864	1870	2 Gs.	1 G	J. B. Stephens (Hon.).
— Anglesey	Menai Strts.	Beaumaris	1802	1885	2 Gs.	1 G.	Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.
— Canoe Club	Hamtn. Wk.	Trowlock Island	1866	..	2 Gs.	1 G.	Maitland Chater.
— Channel Islands	Jersey	St. Helier's, Jersey	1863	1863	£1	£1	N. R. Winstanley (Hon.).
— Cinque Ports	Dover	Marine Parade, Dover	1872	1872	None	3 Gs.	(Vacant). [gow.
— Clyde	Hunter's Qy.	Hunter's Quay	1857	1857	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	Jt. Secs., 180 Hope St., Glas-
— Corinthian	Port Victoria	Port Victoria & Burnham	1872	1884	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	T.G. F. Winser, 72 Mark Lane
— Cork	Queenstown	Queenstown	1720	1831	£7	£3 10s.	H. Becher Bruce.
— Cornwall	Falmouth	Green Bank Ter., Falmh.	1871	1872	None	2&1Gs.	Robert G. Borne.
— Cruising	London	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.	1880	1902	3 Gs.	1 G.	Donald C. L. Cree (Hon.).
— Dart	Dartmouth	Kingswear	1866	1870	1 G.	2 Gs.	H. W. Popham.
— Dee	Holyhead	6, Rumford Pl., Liverpool	1845	1847	..	1 G.	C. A. Robinson.
— Dorset	Weymouth	Weymouth	1875	1875	7 Gs.	4 Gs.	Ernest B. Beck.
— Eastern	Flmf. Forth.	12, Queen St., Edinburgh	1836	1836	Gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken (Hon.).
— Engineer	Chatham	Chatham	1846	1872	30s.	£4 10s.	(*Address:* Brompton Bar'cks.)
— Forth	Granton	Granton	1868	1882	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	R. Garrick Angus.
— Harwich	Harwich	"Three Cups," Harwich	1843	1845	1 G.	1 G.	John Paterson.
— Highland	Oban	Esplanade, Oban	1881	1881	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
— Irish	Kingstown	Kingstown, Co. Dublin	1846	1846	£10	5 Gs.	Herbert Dudgeon (Hon.).
— Largs	Clyde	23, Bath Street, Largs	1882	..	..	1 G.	Peter Morris.
— Mersey	Liverpool	3, Bedford Rd., Rock Ferry	1844	1844	2 Gs.	1 G.	A. N. G. Davidson (Hon.).
— Motor	Netley	"Enchantress"	1905	1905	3 Gs.	5 Gs.	Lt.-Col. W. A. Jupp.
— Munster	Monkstown, Co. Cork	(None)	1872	1892	1 G.	1 G.	H. H. Hayes.
— Norfolk&Suffolk	Lowestoft	Lowestoft	1859	1898	2&3Gs.	2&3Gs.	A. Townley Clarkson.
— North of Ireland	Belfast Lgh.	Cultra	1898	1901	30s.	30s.	R. E. Workman.
— Northern	Rothesay	Rothesay	1824	1831	£3	£3	T. F. Donald
— Plymouth Corin.	Plymouth	Madeira Rd., Plymouth	1877	1892	1 G.	1 G.	William Earl.
— Portsmath. Corin.	Portsmouth	Western Parade, Southsea	1880	1880	None	3 Gs.	Maj. J. A. Miall (Hon.).
— St. George	Kingstown	Kingstown	1838	1845	£15	£4	D. Henry Bailey, J.P.
— Southampton	Southmptn.	Southampton	1875	1877	3 Gs.	3 & 2G.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. A. E. Hussey
— Southern	Southmptn.	Pier, Southampton	1837	1840	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Capt. G. H. Gason.
— South Western	Plymouth	West Hoe, Plymouth	1890	1891	2 Gs.	1 & 2 G.	Capt. W. Norris.
— Tay	Firth of Tay	Broughty Ferry	1885	..	..	1 G.	R. Brown.
— Temple	Ramsgate	3, Hatel-Cecil and Ramsgate	1857	1898	2 Gs.	2 & 1G.	Alan Wilkie (Hon.).
— Thames	London	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1823	1842	None	8 & 6 G.	Capt. J. E. H. Orr.
— Torbay	Torquay	Torquay	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	C. S. Wollen (Hon.).
— Ulster	Bangor	Bangor, Co. Down	1866	1870	5 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	E. F. Patterson (Hon.).
— Victoria	Ryde	Ryde	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Jas. Henry Leal.
— Welsh	Carnarvon	Carnarvon	1847	1847	3 Gs.	1 G.	W. S. Jones (Hon.).
— Wstrn. of Engld.	Plymouth	The Hoe, Plymouth	1827	1834	7 Gs.	£5	C. J. Pratt-Barlow.
— Western of Scotland	Clyde	105, West George St., Glasgow	1875	1886	1 G.	1 G.	A. Herbert Aspin.
— Windermere	Windermere	Windermere	1850	1887	2 Gs.	1 to 3 G.	F. Croft.
— Yorkshire	Hull	62, Whitefriar Gate, Hull	1847	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	Arthur Mills.
Alexandra	Southend	Southend	1873	1881	None	1 & 2 Gs.	Arthur F. Allen (Hon.).
Bembridge Sailing Club	Solent	Bembridge, I.W.	1836	..	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. Stuart Little.
Bristol Channel	Bristol Ch.	Mumbles	1875	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	T. C. Griffiths.
British Motor Boat Club	London and Belfast	Coventry Street, W.	1904	1905	5 Gs.	3 & 5 Gs.	R. B. Robinson.
Castle	Calshot	Calshot	1887	..	£3	£3	W. Campbell.
Eastern of England		Burnham-on-Crouch	1872	..	£1	2 Gs.	T. D. McMeekin.
Forth Corinthian	Fth. of Forth	13, South St. Andrew St., Edinburgh	1881	..	2 Gs.	1 G.	C. Edgar Muir.
Hythe	Southampton Water	Hythe Pier	1893	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Capt. R. T. Dixon.
Lytham	Lytham	Central Beach, Lytham	1890	..	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	J. Elton (Hon.).
Medway	Rochester	Bull Hotel, Rochester	1880	..	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	J. A. Whealler.
Mudhook	Clyde	Greenock	1873	..	5 Gs.	1 G.	R. L. Scott.
Nore	Southend	Southend	1903	..	1 G.	1 G.	C. H. Elliston.
Seaview	Solent	Seaview	1893	..	2 Gs	2 Gs.	H. C. Maudslay (Hon.).
Solent	Yarmouth, I. of W.	Yarmouth I. of W.	1878	1902	..	2&3Gs.	H. G. Thomson (Hon.).

Principal Newspaper Offices in London.

Academy—63 Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Aberdeen Free Press—149 Fleet St., E.C.
Adelaide Advertiser—160 Fleet St., E.C.
Adelaide Observer—80 Fleet St., E.C.
Advocate of India—27-28 Basinghall Street, E.C.
Agricultural Gaz.—8 Breams Bldgs. E.C.
Amateur Gardening—148 Aldersgate St.
Architect—Ludgate Circus.
Army & Navy Gaz.—22 Essex St., W.C.
Athenæum—11 Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Autocar—20, Tudor Street, E.C.
Baptist—29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Bazaar, Exchange and Mart—Drury Lane, W.C.
Belfast News Letter—167 Fleet St., E.C.
B'ham. Daily Mail—23 St. Bride St.
B'ham Gaz. & Expr.—23 St. Bride St. E.C.
Birmingham Post—88 Fleet St., E.C.
Black and White—63 Fleet Street, E.C.
Bd. of Trade Journal—Fetter Lane, E.C.
Bombay Gazette—Trafalgar Bldgs., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
Bookseller—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Bradford Telegraph—62 Ludgate Hill.
Bristol Evening News—59 Fleet St.
Bristol Observer—59 Fleet Street, E.C.
Bristol Times and Mirror—49 Fleet St.
Bristol Western Daily Pr.—59 Fleet Street.

British Congregationalist—125 Fleet Street, E.C.
British & Colonial Druggist—11 Adam St., W.C.
British Medical Journal—429 Strand.
British Weekly—St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, E.C.
Broad Arrow—Temple Avenue, E.C.
Builder—4 Catherine St., Strand, W.C.
Building News—Clement's Ho., W.C.
Bystander—Tallis Ho., Tallis St., E.C.
Canada—34 Norfolk St., W.C.
Capitalist—11-12 Clements Lane, E.C.
Catholic Times—8 Bouverie St., E.C.
Ceylon Observer—38 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Chemical News—16 Newcastle Street, E.C.
Christian Globe—185 Fleet Street, E.C.
Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
Chung Ngoi San Po—13x Fleet Street.
Church Family N.—Tavistock St., W.C.
Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.
Citizen—63 Fleet Street, E.C.
City Press—148 and 149 Aldersgate St.
City Review—27 Coleman Street, E.C.
Civil Service Gazette—12 Fetter Lane.
Civilian—76 & 78 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.
Coal Merchant, &c.—165 Strand, W.C.
Colliery Guardian—12 Furnival St.
Commercial Motor—7-15 Rosebery Av.
Country Life—20 Tavistock St., W.C.
County Gentleman & Land & Water—12 Burleigh Street, Strand, W.C.
Court Journal—166 Strand, W.C.
Critic—4 Moorfields, E.C.
Cycling—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
Daily Chronicle—80 Fleet Street, E.C.
Daily Express—St. Bride Street, E.C.
Daily Graphic—Milford Lane, Strand.
Daily Mail—Carmelite House, E.C.
Daily Mirror—Stefrians St., E.C.
Daily News—20 Bouverie Street, E.C.
Daily Telegraph—135 Fleet St., E.C.
Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
Draper's Record, 155 Cheapside.
Dublin Evening Tel.—22x Strand.
Dublin Irish Times—59 Fleet St., E.C.
East Anglian Dy. Times—149 Fleet St.
Eastern Daily Press—151 Fleet Street.
Economist—3 Arundel Street, W.C.
Edinboro' Evg. Dispatch—45 Fleet St.
Educator Times—89 Farringdon St.
Egyptian Gazette—New Broad St.
Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Electrician—1, 2 & 3 Salisbury Ct., E.C.
Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, Strand.
Engineer—33 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford St., W.C.
English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.
English Mechanic—Clement's House, Clement's Inn Passage, W.C.
EraThe)—5 Tavistock St., Strand, W.C.
Evening News—(See "Daily Mail")
Evening Standard & St. James's Gaz. 104 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Evening Times—St. Bride Street, E.C.
Family Doctor—358 Strand, W.C.
Farm and Garden—148 Aldersgate St.
Farm, Field and Fireside—3 Wellington St., Strand, W.C.
Farmer and Stockbreeder—6 Essex St.
Field—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Finance—10 Union Court, E.C.
Financial News—11x On. Victoria St.
Financial Times—72 Coleman St., E.C.
Financier and Bullionist—54 Wood Exchange, E.C.
Fishing Gazette—19 Adam St., W.C.
Freeman's Journal—22x Strand, W.C.
Freemason—5 Whitefriars St., E.C.
Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington St., Covent Garden, W.C.
Gardener's Mag.—148 Aldersgate Street.
Gardening Illustrated—17 Furnival St., E.C.
General Weekly Shipping List—13 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Gentlewoman, The—70 Long Acre, W.C.
Glasgow Daily Record—65 Fleet St.
Glasgow Herald—112 Fleet Street, E.C.
Glasgow Weekly Mail—173 Fleet St.
Globe—367 Strand, W.C.

Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C.
Guardian—29 King Street, W.C.
Health—358 Strand, W.C.
Hearth & Home—10 Fetter Lane, E.C.
Homœopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Homeward Mail—65 Cornhill, E.C.
Hongkong Daily Press—13x Fleet St.
Hospital—Southampton St., W.C.
Hull Daily Mail—74 Fleet St., E.C.
Hull Eastern Mng. News—159 Fleet St.
Illust. London News—172 Strand, W.C.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News—172 Strand, W.C.
Indian Daily News—Temple Chmbrs., Temple Avenue, E.C.
Insurance, Banking, and Financial Review—4 Newman St., W.
Iron and Coal Trades Review—165 Strand, W.C.
Jewish Chronicle—2 Finsbury Sq., E.C.
John Bull—67 Long Acre, W.C.
Journal of Education—3 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Knowledge & Illus. Scientific News—27 Chancery Lane, W.C.
Labour News—10 Farringdon Avenue.
Ladies' Field—3-12 Southampton St., W.C.
Lady—39 & 40 Bedford Street, Strand.
Lady's Pictorial—172 Strand, W.C.
Lancet—423 Strand, W.C.
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex St., W.C.
Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Leeds Mercury—65 Fleet Street, E.C.
Literary World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
Live Stock Journ.—8 Breams Bldgs, E.C.
Liverpool Courier—81 Fleet St., E.C.
Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury—Liverpool Echo—Liverpool Weekly Mercury—and Liverpool Weekly Post—138 Fleet St., E.C.
Lloyd's Weekly News—12 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.
London Gazette—Fetter Lane, E.C.
London Opinion—36 Southampton St., Strand, W.C.
Manchester Courier—69 Fleet St., E.C.
Manchester Daily Dispatch—Sunday Chronicle—Daily Sketch—Evening Chronicle—Umpire—Sporting Chronicle—Athletic News—128 Fleet Street, E.C.
Manchester Weekly Times—Do.
Manchester Guardian—54 Fleet St.
Mark Lane Express—3 Wellington St.
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
Medical Times—Basinghall St., E.C.
Melbourne Age—160 Fleet St., E.C.
Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet St., E.C.
Melbourne Leader—160 Fleet St., E.C.
Methodist Recorder—201 Fleet Street.
Methodist Times—124 Fleet St., E.C.
Mining Journal—46 Queen Victoria St.
Money—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Money Market Review—2, Nicholas Passage, E.C.
Morning Advertiser—127 Fleet St.
Morning Leader—Stonecutter St., E.C.
Morning Post—346 Strand, W.C.
Motor—7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C.
Motor Boat—7 15 Rosebery Av., E.C.
Mrs. Bull—67 Long Acre, W.C.
Municipal Journal—80-82 Fleet St.
Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.
Nation—14 Henrietta Street, W.C.
National Temperance Quarterly—34 Paternoster Row.
Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C.
Nav. & Mil. Record—47 Fleet St., E.C.
Newcastle Chronicle—84 Fleet St., E.C.
Newcastle North Mail & Northern Weekly Leader—53 Fleet St., E.C.
News of the World—30 Bouverie Street, E.C., & 176 Fleet Street, E.C.
Notes and Queries—11 Bream's Bldgs.
Nursing Mirror—28 Southampton St., Strand, W.C.
Nursing Times—St. Martin's St., W.C.
Observer—125 Strand, W.C.

Onlooker—16 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
Outlook—167 Strand, W.C.
Overland Mail—65 Cornhill, E.C.
Pall Mall Gazette—Newton Street, High Holborn, W.C.
Penny Illustrated Paper—172 Strand.
People—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
Photography—20 Tudor Street, E.C.
Primitive Methodist Leader—73 Farringdon Street, E.C.
Progress (Braille type)—206 Great Portland Street, W.
Public Opinion—125 Fleet Street, E.C.
Publishers' Circular—19 Adam Street, W.C.
Punch—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.
Quarry—30 & 31 Furnival Street, W.C.
Queen—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Railway News—9x Temple Ch's, E.C.
Railway Times—12 Norfolk St., W.C.
Record—2 Red Lion Court, Fleet St.
Referee—Victoria House, Tudor St.
Regimen—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
Reynolds's Newspaper—8 Temple Av.
Saturday Review—10 King St., Covent Garden.
School Government Chron.—21 New Bridge Street, E.C.
Scotsman—45 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph—Sheffield Weekly News—The Week—Weekly Telegraph—Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—132 Fleet St., E.C.
Shipping Gazette and Lloyd's List—5 New Street Square, E.C.
Sketch—172 Strand, W.C.
South Africa, 6 Wormwood St., E.C.
South Australian Chronicle—160 Fleet Street, E.C.
South Wales Argus—88 Fleet St., E.C.
South Wales Dly. Post—74 Fleet St.
South Wales Dly. News—190 Fleet St.
Spectator—1 Wellington Street, W.C.
Sphere—6 Great New Street, E.C.
Sport—21x Strand, W.C.
Sporting Life—St. Bride Street.
Sporting Times—52 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sports Argus—23 St. Bride St., E.C.
Sportsman—139 and 140 Fleet St., E.C.
Stage—16 York Street, W.C.
Standard—104 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Star—Stonecutter Street, E.C.
Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Statist—5x Cannon Street, E.C.
Sunday School Chronicle & Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Sunday Times—Essex Street, Strand.
Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street.
Sydney Mail—40 King St., Cheapside.
Sydney Morning Herald—40 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Sydney Telegraph—16x Fleet St., E.C.
Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.
Tatler—6 Great New Street, E.C.
Territorial Service Gazette—12x Fleet Street, E.C.
Times (and Times Weekly Edition)—Printing House Square, E.C.
Times of Ceylon—27 Mincing Lane, E.C.
Times of India—12x Fleet Street, E.C.
Tropical Agriculturist (Ceylon)—27 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Truth—20 Bolt Court, E.C.
Vanity Fair—33 Strand, W.C.
War Cry—79 Fortess Road, N.W.
Weekly Budget—Red Lion Ct., E.C.
Weekly Dispatch—3 Tallis St., E.C.
Weekly Times—Clement's Inn Passage, Kingsway, W.C.
Western Mail—176 Fleet Street.
Western Morning News—47 Fleet St.
Westminster Gaz.—10 Salisbury Sq., Fleet Street, E.C.
Whitehall Review—166 Piccadilly, W.
World—2 York Street, Covent Garden.
Yorkshire Daily Obs.—150 Fleet St.
Yorkshire Post—Yorkshire Evening Post—Yorkshire Weekly Post—170 Fleet Street, E.C.

Perpetual Calendar

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

By which the day of the week of any day of any year can easily be ascertained.

By Colonel F. W. M. SPRING, *late* Royal Artillery.

RULE.—To the day of the Month, add Factors for Month, Century, and Year, and divide the total by 7.

If there is no remainder, the day is Sunday.			
If 1 is the remainder	„	Monday.	Should the total be less than 7, it is to be taken as a remainder
„ 2	„	Tuesday.	
„ 3	„	Wednesday.	
„ 4	„	Thursday.	
„ 5	„	Friday.	
„ 6	„	Saturday.	

EXAMPLE.

Date of the Battle of Waterloo 18 June, 1815.

	Factors for							
Day.		Month.		Century.		Year.		
18	+	6	+	0	+	4	=	28

28 divided by 7 leaves *no* remainder, therefore the day was *Sunday*.

MONTHS.

For Leap years figures in heavier type to be taken.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	0
1	4										

Factors.

CENTURIES (Cardinal Numbers).

The year 00 of Centuries in heavier type was, or will be, a Leap year.

OLD STYLE, ended in England 2 Sept., 1752—a Wednesday.	2	1	0	6	5	4	3
	9	8	7	13	12	11	10
	16	15	14	—	—	—	17
NEW STYLE, began in England 14 Sept., 1752—a Thursday.	18	—	17	—	20	19	—
	22	—	21	—	24	23	—
	26	—	25	—	28	27	—

and every succeeding fourth Century.

Factors.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

YEARS.

Leap years in heavier type.

00	1	2	3	—	4	5
6	7	—	8	9	10	11
—	12	13	14	15	—	16
17	18	19		20	21	22
23	—	24	25	26	27	—
28	29	30	31	—	32	33
34	35	—	36	37	38	39
—	40	41	42	43	—	44
45	46	47	—	48	49	50
51	—	52	53	54	55	—
56	57	58	59	—	60	61
62	63	—	64	65	66	67
—	68	69	70	71	—	72
73	74	75	—	76	77	78
79	—	80	81	82	83	—
84	85	86	87	—	88	89
90	91	—	92	93	94	95
—	96	97	98	99	—	—

Factors.

Racing Calendar, 1911.

(Steeplechase Meetings in italics.)

	JANUARY.	No. of Days.
2	*Manchester*	2
3	*Wye*	1
4	*Gatwick*	2
6	*Plumpton*	2, 1
6	*Haydock Park*	2
9	*Birmingham*	2
11	*Windsor*	2
13	*Hurst Park*	2
16	*Wolverhampton*	2
18	*Newbury*	2
20	*Lingfield*	2
23	*Manchester*	2
25	*Leicester*	2
27	*Kempton Park*	2
30	*Nottingham*	2
	FEBRUARY.	
1	*Windsor*	2
3	*Sandown Park*	2
6	*Birmingham*	2
6	*Plumpton*	1
8	*Gatwick*	2
10	*Lingfield*	2
10	*Haydock Park*	2
13	*Manchester*	2
15	*Warwick*	2
17	*Hurst Park*	2
20	*Doncaster Hunt M.*	2
21	*Windsor*	2
22	*Ludlow Club M.*	2
24	*Newbury*	2
27	*Folkestone*	2
27	*Southwell*	1
28	*Leicester*	2
	MARCH.	
20	Lincoln Spring M.	3
23	Liverpool Spring M.	3
27	Warwick Spring M.	2
29	Derby Spring M.	2
31	Alexandra Park	2
2	*Sandown Park*	1
3	*Grand Military M. (Sandown Park)*	2
4	*Picton and N. Yorkshire M.*	1
5	*Derby Hunt M.*	2
8	*National Hunt M. (Cheltenham)*	2
10	*Kempton Park*	2
10	*Hooton Park*	2
13	*Birmingham*	2
13	*Lingfield*	2
14	*Chelmsford*	1
15	*Gatwick*	2
15	*Shirley*	2
16	*Rugby Hunt M.*	2
17	*Hurst Park*	2
17	*Haydock Park*	2
20	*Hawthorn Hill*	2
20	*Colwall Park*	1
23	*Liverpool*	3
27	*Retford*	1
27	*Wye*	1
28	*Portsmouth Park*	1
28	*Chepstow*	2
29	*Monmouth*	2
30	*Vale of Aylesbury Hunt M.*	1
31	*Banbury*	1
	APRIL.	
6	Newmarket Craven M.	3
5	Pontefract Spring M.	2
6	Eglinton H. (Bogside)	1
7	Newbury Spring M.	2
7	Croxton Park	1
10	Nottingham Spr. M.	2
12	Leicester Spring M.	2
17	Kempton Pk. Easter M	1
17	Birmingham Easter M	2
17	Newcastle Spring M.	2
18	Epsom Spring M.	2
20	Sandown Park Spr. M.	2
20	Catterick Bridge	2
22	Stockton Spring M.	1
25	Newmarket 1st Sp. M.	4
25	Thirsk Spring M.	2
30	Hurst Park Sp. M.	2
1	*Royal Artillery M. (Aldershot)*	1
3	*Midland Hunt M. (Nottingham)*	1
	Sedgefield	2
4	*Uttoxeter*	1
	Household Brigade M. (Hawthorn Hill)	2
6	*Weoyre Hunt M.*	1
6	*V.W.H. Hunt M.*	1
7	*Hooton Park*	2
8	*Melton Hunt M.*	1
8	*Dumfriesshire Hunt M.*	1
8	*Picton & N. Yorks. M.*	1
10	*Colwall Park*	1
15	*Plumpton*	1
15	*Southwell*	2
17	*Manchester*	2
17	*Cardiff*	2
17	*Wetherby*	2
17	*Portsmouth*	2
17	*Torquay*	2
17	*Wincanton*	1
17	*Eridge Hunt M.*	1
17	*Grafton Hunt M. (Towcester)*	1
17	*Market Rasen*	1
18	*Carlisle*	2
18	*Huntingdon*	1
18	*Bridgnorth*	1
19	*Bungay*	2
19	*Bangor*	2
20	*Cricklerne and West Somerset M.*	1
21	*Wolverhampton*	2
21	*Catterick Bridge*	1
22	*Sandown Park*	1
24	*Southdown Hunt M. (Plumpton)*	1
24	*Quorn Hunt M. (Loughborough)*	1
24	*United Border Hunt (Kelso*	1
24	*Moreton-in-Marsh*	1
25	*Worcester*	2
25	*Aldershot*	2
27	*Ludlow Club M.*	2
27	*Rothbury*	1
27	*Chelmsford*	1
	MAY.	
1	Lingfield Park	1
2	Chester	3
4	Hurst Park	2
5	Gatwick Spring M.	2
5	Haydock Park Spr. M.	2
9	Newmarket 2nd Sp. M.	3
12	Kempton Pk. Jub. M.	2
12	Ripon Spring M.	2
16	Bath Spring M.	2
16	York Spring M.	2
18	Salisbury	2
23	Doncaster Spring M.	2
30	Windsor Spring M.	2
22	Lewes Spring M.	2
24	Brighton Spring M.	2
24	Beverley	2
26	Lingfield Park	2
30	Epsom Summer M.	4
1	*Southwell*	1
2	*Pershore*	2
2	*United Hunts' M. (Lingfield)*	1
3	*Newton Abbot*	2
4	*Hexham*	2
4	*Hambledon Hunt M.*	1
8	*Nottingham Hunt M.*	1
8	*Folkestone*	2
8	*Stratford-on-Avon*	1
8	*Picton & N. Yorks. M.*	1
9	*Cheltenham*	2
10	*Isle of Wight Hunt M.*	2
10	*Shinclliffe*	2
15	*Colwall Park*	1
15	*Wye*	1
16	*Shirley*	1
17	*Cardiff*	2
22	*Uttoxeter*	2
29	*Southwell*	1
	JUNE.	
3	Kempton Pk. 1st Sum.	1
5	Hurst Park	2
5	Redcar	2
5	Wolverhampton	2
7	Ayr	2
7	Manchester Whit. M.	2
9	Gatwick Summer M.	2
13	Ascot	4
17	Windsor	1
19	Newbury Summer M.	2
20	Newcastle Summer M.	3
23	Sandown Pk. 1st Sum.	2
26	Birmingham Sum. M.	2
27	Newmarket 1st July M	4
29	Carlisle	2
29	Worcester Summer M.	2
5	*Newport (Mon.)*	1
5	*Hooton Park*	1
5	*Wetherby*	1
5	*Portsmouth Park*	1
7	*Cartmel Hunt M.*	1
8	*Hexham*	1
	JULY.	
1	Alexandra Park	1
3	Nottingham Sum. M.	2
4	Bibury Club M.	3
5	Pontefract Sum. M.	2
7	Lingfield Pk. Sum. M.	2
7	Haydock Park Sum. M.	2
11	Folkestone	2
11	Newmarket 2nd July	3
14	Sandown Pk. and Sum.	2
17	Leicester	1
17	Ayr	2
18	Liverpool July M.	3
19	Windsor July M.	2
21	Hurst Park Sum. M.	2
25	Goodwood	4
29	Alexandra Park	1
	AUGUST.	
1	Brighton August M.	3
4	Lewes Summer M.	2
4	Haydock Pk. Aug. M.	2
7	Sandown Park	1
7	Birmingham	2
9	Ripon Summer M.	2
10	Kempton P. and Sum M	2
10	Gatwick	1
11	Leicester Summer M.	2
11	Ayr	2
12	Ripon Spring M.	2
16	Redcar and Sum. M.	2
16	Folkestone Sum. M.	2
18	Windsor August M.	2
21	Wolverhampton Sum. M.	2
22	Stockton Summer M.	3
23	Bath Summer M.	2
25	Hurst Park Aug. M.	2
29	York August M.	3
7	*Ludlow Abbot*	2
8	*Hooton Park*	1
30	*Devon and Exeter M.*	2
	SEPTEMBER.	
1	Gatwick Sept. M.	2
4	Warwick Sept M.	2
6	Derby Summer M.	3
8	Lewes	2
9	Kempton Pk. Sept. M.	2
12	Doncaster Sept. M.	4
16	Alexandra Park	1
18	Leicester Aug. M.	2
19	Yarmouth	3
20	Western M. (Ayr)	3
22	Manchester Sept. M.	2
22	Hurst Park Aut. M.	1
23	Folkestone	1
25	Lingfield P. Sept. M.	1
26	Lanark	2
26	Newmarket 1st Oct. M.	4
28	Edinburgh	2
30	Windsor Sept. M.	1
6	*Plymouth*	2
11	*Shirley*	1
12	*Tobies*	2
13	*Colwall Park*	1
25	*Wolverhampton*	2
	OCTOBER.	
2	Nottingham Aut. M.	2
4	Newbury Aut. M.	2
4	Pontefract Aut. M.	2
6	Kempton Pk. Aut. M.	2
6	Haydock Pk. Aut. M.	2
9	Wolverhampton Oc. M.	2
10	Newmarket 2nd Oct.	4
13	Thirsk Aut. M.	2
14	Lingfield Park Oct. M.	1
17	Gatwick Oct. M.	2
17	Newcastle Aut. M.	2
19	Sandown Pk. Aut. M.	2
21	Stockton Aut. M.	1
24	Newmarket Ho. M.	4
26	Worcester Autumn M.	2
27	Bogside	2
28	Alexandra Park	1
30	Birmingham	2
2	*Wye*	1
5	*Perth Hunt M.*	2
11	*Monmouth*	2
11	*Hexham*	1
16	*Uttoxeter*	2
19	*Cheltenham*	2
21	*Sandown Park*	1
23	*Nottingham*	2
30	*Wetherby*	1
	NOVEMBER.	
1	Folkestone	2
3	Newbury Nov. M.	2
6	Lincoln Autumn M.	2
8	Liverpool Autumn M.	4
11	Windsor	1
13	Leicester Nov. M.	2
15	Derby Aut. M.	3
18	Lingfield Park Aut. M.	1
20	Warwick Nov. M.	3
23	Manchester Nov. M.	3
8	*Picton & N. Yorks. M.*	1
6	*Colwall Park*	1
7	*Cardiff*	2
9	*Newport (Mon.)*	2
13	*Hawthorn Hill*	1
15	*Aldershot*	2
18	*Hooton Park*	1
24	*Portsmouth Park*	2
27	*Birmingham*	2
28	*Wye*	1
29	*Newbury*	2
	DECEMBER.	
1	*Kempton Park*	2
4	*Gatwick*	2
4	*Southwell*	1
6	*Leicester*	2
8	*Sandown Park*	2
8	*Haydock Park*	2
11	*Nottingham*	2
12	*Plumpton*	1
13	*Windsor*	2
15	*Lingfield*	2
18	*Folkestone*	2
20	*Newbury*	2
26	*Kempton Park*	2
26	*Wolverhampton*	2
26	*Newton Abbot*	1
26	*Hooton Park*	1
26	*Catterick Bridge*	2
28	*Cheltenham*	2
29	*Hurst Park*	2

The Derby, 1856–1910.

The following table gives the winners of the Derby for the last 55 years. Including 1851, Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. The Duke of Portland, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Bowes have won twice consecutively. The late King Edward VII. won three times (twice before his accession). Lord Falmouth, Mr. W. I'Anson, Mr. Merry, Sir F. Johnstone, and Sir J. Miller were twice victorious at intervals of four or more years.

DISTANCE—1 MILE 4 FURLONGS 29 YARDS.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of Subs.	Value of Stakes.	No. of Runners	Time.
						£		m. s.
1856	Adm. Harcourt's Ellington	20 to 1	Aldcroft	T. Dawson	211	...	24	3 4
1857	Mr. W. I'Anson's *b* Blink Bonny	20 to 1	Charlton	Owner	202	...	30	2 45
1858	Sir J. Hawley's Beadsman	10 to 1	Wells	G. Manning	240	...	23	2 54
1859	Sir J. Hawley's Musjid	9 to 4	Wells	G. Manning	245	...	30	2 59
1860	Mr. Merry's Thormanby	4 to 1	Custance	M. Dawson	224	...	30	2 55
1861	Col. Towneley's Kettledrum	16 to 1	Bullock	W. Oates	236	...	18	2 43
1862	Mr. Snewing's Caractacus	40 to 1	J. Parsons	W. Smith	233	...	34	2 45½
1863	Mr. R. C. Naylor's *a* Macaroni	10 to 1	T. Chaloner	J. Godding	255	...	31	2 50¼
1864	Mr. W. I'Anson's *c* Blair Athol	14 to 1	J. Snowden	Owner	234	...	30	2 43
*1865	Count F. Lagrange's *a c* Gladiateur	5 to 2	H. Grimshaw	T. Jennings	249	...	29	2 46
1866	Mr. R. Sutton's *a c* Lord Lyon	5 to 6	Custance	J. Dover	274	7,300	26	2 50
*1867	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit	1000 to 15	Daley	G. Bloss	256	7,000	30	2 52
1868	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown	7 to 2	Wells	J. Porter	260	6,800	18	2 43½
*1869	Mr. J. Johnstone's *a* Pretender	11 to 8	J. Osborne	T. Dawson	247	6,225	22	2 52½
1870	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft	20 to 1	T. French	M. Dawson	252	6,175	15	2 45
1871	Baron Rothschild's Favonius	9 to 1	T. French	J. Hayhoe	208	5,125	17	2 50
*1872	Mr. H. Savile's Cremorne	3 to 1	Maidment	W. Gilbert	191	4,850	23	2 45½
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	45 to 1	F. Webb	R. Peck	201	4,825	12	2 50
1874	Mr. G. S. Cartwright's George Frederick	9 to 1	Custance	T. Oliver	212	5,350	20	2 46
1875	Prince Batthyany's Galopin	2 to 1	Morris	J. Dawson	198	4,950	18	2 48
*1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber	4 to 1	Maidment	J. Hayhoe	226	5,575	15	2 44
1877	Lord Falmouth's *c* Silvio	100 to 9	F. Archer	M. Dawson	245	6,050	17	2 50
1878	Mr. W. S. Crawford's Sefton	100 to 12	Constable	A. Taylor	231	5,825	22	2 56
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	20 to 1	G. Fordham	J. Hayhoe	278	7,025	23	3 2
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 to 1	F. Archer	R. Peck	256	6,375	19	2 46
1881	Mr. P. Lorillard's *c* Iroquois	11 to 2	F. Archer	J. Pincus	242	5,925	15	2 50
1882	Duke of Westminster's *a* Shotover	11 to 2	T. Cannon	J. Porter	197	4,775	14	2 45
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	215	5,150	11	2 48
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester	100 to 8 100 to 7	C. Wood S. Loates	R. Sherwood Jewitt	189	4,900	15	2 46½
1885	Lord Hastings' *c* Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	189	4,525	12	2 44½
1886	Duke of Westminster's *a c* Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	199	4,700	9	2 45
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	M. Gurry	190	4,525	11	2 43
1888	Duke of Portland's *a* Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	158	3,675	9	2 43
1889	Duke of Portland's *c* Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	169	4,050	13	2 44½
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sanfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	233	5,490	8	2 49½
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *a c* Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	203	5,510	11	2 56
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	259	6,960	13	2 44
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *a c* Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	229	5,515	11	2 43
1894	Lord Rosebery's *a* Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	224	5,450	7	2 45
1895	Lord Rosebery's *c* Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	221	,,	15	2 43
1896	Prince of Wales's *c* Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	276	,,	11	2 42
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *a c* Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	291	,,	11	2 44
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	276	,,	18	2 47
1899	Duke of Westminster's *a c* Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	264	,,	12	2 42
1900	Prince of Wales's *a c* Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	302	,,	14	2 42
†1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	279	5,670	25	2 40½
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	282	5,450	18	2 42½
1903	Sir J. Miller's *a c* Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	295	6,450	7	2 42
‡1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *a* St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	260	,,	8	2 45
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	292	,,	9	2 39
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	285	,,	22	2 36
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	278	,,	9	2 44
1908	Chev. Ginestrelli's *c* Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	290	,,	18	2 39½
1909	King Edward VII.'s *a* Minoru	7 to 2	Herbt. Jones	R. Marsh	299	,,	15	2 42
1910	Mr. Fairie's *d* Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	371	,,	15	2 35

* 1865—Gladiateur, first French bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs out of the stakes; 1872—start altered to New Lead Post; 1876—Kisber, the first Hungarian-bred horse that won. The Derby is now a stake of £6,500, with at least £400 to the second and £200 to the third, according to the subscriptions.

† Starting gate first used. ‡ In a thunderstorm. *a* Also won the 2000 Gs. *b* the 1000 Gs.

c Won the St. Leger. *d* Record time; previous best, Spearmint's, in 1906, *e* won the Oaks.

	ECLIPSE STAKES of £10,000. (SANDOWN PARK.)—(1¼ miles.)	OAKS. Derby Course.	ST. LEGER.† 1m. 6f. 132yds.	2,000GUINS. Now 1 mile.	1,000GUINS. Now 1 mile.
1901	Mr. Kincaid's Epsom Lad, 4y 9st 13lb (23) ..	Cap and Bells.	Doricles.	Handicapper.	Aida.
1902	Duke of Devonshire's Cheers, 3y 8st 8lb (12)	Sceptre	Sceptre	Sceptre	Sceptre.
1903	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick, 4y 10st 2lb (5)	Our Lassie	Rock Sand	Rock Sand	Quintessence.
1904	Duke of Portland's Darley Dale, 3y 9st 2lb (7)	Pretty Polly ..	Pretty Polly ..	St. Amant	Pretty Polly.
1905	Mons. E. Blanc's Val d'Or, 3y 9st 2lb (6) ..	Cherry Lass ..	Challacombe ..	Vedas	Cherry Lass.
1906	Mr. L. Neumann's Llangibby, 4y 9st 13lb (9)	Keystone II ..	Troutbeck	Gorgos	Flair.
1907	Mr. W. B. Purefoy's Lally, 4y 9st 13lb (7) ..	Glass Doll	Wool Winder..	Slieve Gallion..	Witch Elm.
1908	Mr. J. B. Joel's Your Majesty, 3y 8st 13lb 10.	Signorinetta ..	Your Majesty..	Norman III. ..	Rhodora.
1909	Mr. Fairie's Bayardo, 3y 9st 2lb (4)	Perola	Bayardo	Minoru	Electra.
1910	‡ Dead heat. Stakes divided.	Rosedrop	Swynford.....	Neil Gow	Winkipop.

† Established in 1776, received name in 1778 out of compliment to Col. St. Leger, and run on Doncaster Town Moor. ‡ Mr. Fairie's Lembery, 3y 9st 4lb, and Lord Rosebery's Neil Gow, 3y 9st 4lb (6 runners).

	ASCOT CUP. 2½ miles.	GOODWOOD CUP. 2½ miles.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles.	GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.
1901	Santoi 4y 9st.....	Fortunatus 3y 8st	Merry Gal 4y 9st 8lb ..	Mackintosh 3y 7st 8lb
1902	William the Third 4y 9st.	Perseus 3y 7st 2lb	(Sibus (d.h.) 4y 9st 4lb..	Ice Maiden 3y 7st 3lb
1903	Maximum II. 4y 9st	Rabelais 3y 7st 2lb	William the Third 4y 10st	Zinfandel 3y 8st 4lb
1904	Throwaway 5y 9st 4lb ..	Sidpetre 4y 7st 10lb.....	Robert le Diable 4y 9st 5lb	Bachelor's Button 5y 8st 8lb
1905	Zinfandel 5y 9st 4lb	Red Robe 4y 7st 10lb	Rchel'rs Button 6y 9st 12lb	Bchel'rs Button 6y 9st 12lb
1906	Bachelor's Button 5y 9st 4lb	Plum Tree 3y 7st 12lb	Velocity 4y 9st 4lb.....	White Knight 3y 7st 8lb
1907	White Knight 4y 9st	White Knight 4y 9st 10lb.	Velocity 5y 10st 1lb	Golden Measure 5y 9st 8lb
1908	White Knight 5y 9st 4lb..	Radium 5y 9st 4lb.....	Radium 5y 10st 4lb	Pillo 3y 7st 10lb
1909	Bouina 3y 7st 7lb	Carrousel 3y 7st 8lb	Amadis 3y 8st 4lb	Amadis 3y 7st 8lb
1910	Bayardo 4y 9st.	Magic 3y 7st 2lb	Bronzino 3y 8st 4lb	Chas. O'Malley 3y 7st 8lb

	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT) Now 2 miles 6 fur. 85 yds.	N'MARKET STAKES. Newmarket and Spring. 1 mile 2 fur.	HUNT CUP (ASCOT) New mile (7 fur. 166 yds.)	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD). T. Y. C. 6 furlongs.
1901	Kilmarnock 4y 9st.....	William the Third 9st....	Stealaway 4y 6st 7lb	O'Donovan Rosa 4y 7st
1902	Wm. the Third 4y 9st 10lb	Fowling-piece 9st	Solicitor 4y 7st 4lb.....	Mauvezin 6y 8st 2lb
1903	Arizona 4y 9st 5lb	Flotsam 9st	Kunstler 5y 7st 5lb	Dumbarton Castle 4y 7st 4lb
1904	Zinfandel 4y 9st 5lb	Henry the First 9st	Csardas 5y 7st 5lb	Melgar 3y 6st 9lb
1905	Hammerkop 5y 9st 4lb ..	Cicero 9st	Andover 4y 8st 4lb	Xeny 4y 7st 9lb
1906	Hammerkop 6y 9st 8lb ..	Lally 9st	Pinnsford 4y 7st 8lb.....	Rocketter 3y 7st 6lb
1907	Torpantau 4y 9st 4lb ..	Acclaim 9st	Lally 4y 8st	Romney 3y 6st 3lb
1908	Torpoint 4y 9st 12lb ..	St. Wolf 9st	Billy the Verger 4y 6st 13lb	Elmstead 3y 7st
1909	Pure Gem 5y 9st 6lb.....	Louviers 9st.....	Dark Ronald 4y 7st 2lb	Medlant 3y 7st 13lb
1910	Lagos 5y 9st 6lb	[National Mourning]	Bachelor's Double 4y 8st 4lb	Golden Rod 4y 8st 11lb

	CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.	CAMBRIDGESH. Now last m. 2220 yds. A.F	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile.
1901	Balsarroch 3y 6st 5lb ..	Watershed 3y 7st 7lb ..	Mons. Caillault's Chori	Little Eva 6y 7st 5lb
1902	Black Sand 5y 8st 2lb ..	Ballantrae 3y 8st 8lb ..	Mons. E. Blanc's Aladin's Kizil Kourgan	St. Maclou 4y 7st 2lb
1903	Grey Tick aged 6st 9lb..	Hackler's Pride 4y 8st 10lb	Mons. E. Blanc's Quo Vadis ..	Over Norton 6y 7st 6lb
1904	Wargrave 6y 7st 4lb	Hackler's Pride 5y 8st 10lb	Mons. E. Blanc's Ajax	Uninsured 4y 7st 10lb
1905	Hammerkop 5y 8st 9lb ..	Velocity 3y 6st 5lb.....	Mons. E. Edbrussi's Finasseur ..	Sansovino 4y 7st 6lb
1906	Mintagon 5y 7st	Polymelus 4y 8st 10lb ..	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	Oh 5y 8st
1907	Demure 4y 6st 9lb	Land League 4y 7st 13lb	Bn. Rothschild's Sans Souci II.	Oh 6y 8st 10lb
1908	Ventoi 4y 7st 2lb	Marcoril 5y 7st 10lb	Bn. M. de Rothschild's Verdun II.	Kaffir Chief 6y 7st 11lb
1909	Sabani 3y 6st 4lb	Christmas Daisy 4y 9st 4lb	Bn. M. de Rothschild's Nuage	Duke of Sparta 5y 7st 4lb
1910	Verney 4y 7st 11lb.....	Christmas Daisy 5y 8st 4lb	Mme. Cheremetieff's Nuage	Cinderello 5y 7st 3lb

	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1¼ miles.	KEMPTON JUBILEE. Kempton Spring Meeting. 1 mile; from 1900 1¼ miles.	PCSS. OF WALES'S ST. Newmarket 1st July 1 mile 4 fur.
1901	Grudon, aged, 10st.....	Australian Star 3y 7st 10lb	Santoi 4y 8st 9lb.....	Epsom Lad 4y 9st 2lb
1902	Shannon Lass, a. 10st 11lb	First Principal 5y 7st 6lb	Royal George 4y 8st 9lb ..	Veles 4y 9st 2lb
1903	Drumcree, aged, 11st 3lb	Brambilla 3y 7st 2lb.....	Yashlanti 5y 8st 4lb.....	Ard Patrick 4y 9st 8lb
1904	Moifaa, aged, 10st 7lb	Robert le Diable 5y 8st 4lb	Yashlanti 6y 9st 5lb	Rock Sand 4y 9st 2lb
1905	Kirkland, aged, 11st 9lb..	Pharisee 6y 8st 5lb	Ambition 4y 7st 11lb	St. Denis 4y 8st 3lb
1906	Ascetic's Silver, a., 10st 9lb	Dean Swift 5y 7st 11lb ..	Donnetta 6y 8st 11lb	Pinnsford 4y 8st 4lb
1907	Eremon, aged, 10st 11lb ..	Velocity 5y 9st 2lb.....	Polar Star 3y 7st 12lb	Polymelus 5y 9st 7lb
1908	Rubio, aged, 10st 5lb.....	Dean Swift, aged, 8st 12lb	Hayden 4y 6st 12lb	Queen's Advocate 4y 8st 10lb
1909	Lutteur III., 5y 10st 11lb	White Eagle 4y 8st 7lb ..	Elsor 4y 7st 9lb	Dark Ronald 4y 9st 4lb
1910	Jenkinstown, 9y 10st 5lb	Bachelor's Double 4y 8st .	[National Mourning]	Ulster King 3y 8st 5lb

	CHAMPION STAKES (NEWMARKET). 2nd October. Now 1 mile 2 fur.	NEW STAKES (ASCOT). For two-year olds. 5 furlongs 144 yards.	MIDDLE PK. PLATE (NEWMARKET). 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST PLATE (NEWMARKET. Last 7 fur. of R.M.
1901	Osboch 3y 8st 5lb (3)	Dof Westminster 8st 10lb (10)	Minstead 8st 10lb (9).....	Game Chick 9st 3lb 10)
1902	Veles 4y 9st 2lb (3)	Sermon 8st 10lb (13)	Flotsam 9st 3lb 8.....	Rock Sand 9st 5lb (8)
1903	Sceptre 4y 8st 11lb (3)	Montem 8st 7lb (24)	Pretty Polly 9st (7)	Henry the First 9st 3lb (9)
1904	Bchel'r's Button 5y 9st 4lb (4)	Llangibby 8st 10lb (9)	Jardy 9st 3lb (9)	Rouge Croix 8st 9lb (9)
1905	Pretty Polly 4y 8st 11lb (2)	Colonia 8st 7lb (7)	Flair 9st 4lb	Picton 8st 9lb (7)
1906	Polymelus 4y 9st (2)	Slieve Gallion 8st 10lb (9)	Galvani 9st 3lb (5)	My Pet II 9st 2lb (5)
1907	Galvani 3y 8st 7lb (6)	Sir Archibald 8st 10lb (16)	Lesbia 9st (7)	Rhodora 8st 7lb (9)
1908	Llangwyn 3y 8st 7lb (2)	Bayardo 8st 10lb (13).....	Bayardo 9st 3lb (4).....	Bayardo 9st 5lb (6)
1909	Bayardo 3y 8st 8lb (3)	Lemberg 8st 10lb (11)	Lemberg 9st 3lb (8)	Lemberg 9st 5lb (2) Heart
1910	Lemberg 3y 8st 7lb (2)	Seaforth 9st 3lb (16)	Borrow 8st 11lb (5)	King William & Phryx tied

HENLEY REGATTA.

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP (EIGHT OARS).

		M.	S.
1901	Leander C.	7	5
1902	Third Trinity (C.)	7	17
1903	Leander C.	7	9
1904	Leander C.	7	20
1905	Leander C.	6	58
1906	Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium*	7	9
1907	Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium	7	31
1908	Christ Ch. College, Oxford	7	10
1909	Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium	7	8
1910	Magdalen Coll., Oxford	7	19

* First Foreign victory.

DIAMOND SCULLS.

		M.	S.
1901	C. V. Fox, Gds. Brig. R.C.	8	31
1902	F. S. Kelly, Balliol (O.)	8	59
1903	F. S. Kelly, Leander C.	8	41
1904	L. F. Scholes, Toronto	8	43
1905	F. S. Kelly, Leander C.*	8	20
1906	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	8	35
1907	Capt. W. H. Darrell, Household Brigade Boat Club	9	24
1908	A. McCulloch, Leander R.C.	8	25
1909	A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C.	8	30
1910	W. D. Kinnear, Kenton R.C.	8	51

* Record.

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1887	Drawn.
1898	Harrow won by 9 wickets.
1899	Drawn.
1900	Harrow won by 1 wicket.
1901	Harrow won by 10 wickets.
1902	Harrow won by 8 wickets.
1903	Eton, by innings & 154 runs.
1904	Eton, by innings & 12 runs.
1905	Drawn.
1906	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1907	Harrow won by 79 runs.
1908	Harrow won by 10 wickets.
1909	Drawn.
1910	Eton won by 9 runs.

Totals, Harrow 35, Eton 32, drawn 18.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

Yr.	Winner.
1901	A. H. Brewer, Putney.
1902	R. G. Odell, Lambeth.
1903	E. Barry, Brentford.
1904	W. A. Fizzey, Lambeth.
1905	H. Silvester, Hammersmith.
1906	E. L. Brewer, Putney.
1907	A. T. Cook, Hammersmith.
1908	J. Graham, Erith.
1909	Geo. Robert Luck, Erith.
1910	R. J. Pocock, Eton.

WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	Nominator.	Winner.
1901	Mr. J. H. Bibby	Fearless Footsteps.
1902	Mr. G. F. Fenwick	Farndon Ferry.
1903	Mr. J. H. Bibby	Father Flint.
1904	Mr. G. Darlinson	Homfray.
1905	Mr. W. H. Pawson	Pistol II.
1906	Mr. H. Hardy	Hopreed.
1907	Sir R. W. B. Jardine	Long Span.
1908	Mr. E. Dulton	Hallow Eve.
1909	J. E. Dennis	Dendraspis.
1910	Mr. S. Hill Woods	Heavy Weapon

WINGFIELD SCULLS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THAMES. PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.

		M.	S.
1901	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	24	16
1902	A. H. Cloutte, L.R.C.	24	23
1903	F. S. Kelly, Leander C.	23	32
1904	St. G. Ashe, Thames R.C.	23	25
1905	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	25	17
1906	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	23	19
1907	J. G. de Edye, A.R.C.	25	51
1908	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	25	53
1909	A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C.	26	26
1910	W. D. Kinnear, Kenton R.C.	23	12

(Record, 22m. 50s., C. V. Fox, 1900.)

WORLD'S AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1893	J. Stanbury *b.* C. R. Harding.
1895	J. Gaudaur *b.* J. Stanbury.
1901	G. Towns *b.* J. Gaudaur.
1902	G. Towns *b.* R. Tressider
1903‡	J. Stanbury *b.* G. Towns.
1906	G. Towns *b.* J. Stanbury.
1907	G. Towns *b.* E. Durnan.
1907	W. Webb *b.* G. Town †
1908§	R. Arnst *b.* W. Webb.
1909§	R. Arnst *b.* W. Webb.
1910¤	R. Arnst *b.* E. Barry.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879.

† In Canada. ‡ In Australia.
§ In New Zealand.
¤ On the Zambesi, South Africa.

OLD BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP (ON SPECIAL TABLE).

Yr.	Winner.
1872	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1874	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1880	J. Bennett *beat* W. Cook.
1881*	J. Bennett *beat* T. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1895†	J. Roberts, jr., *b.* J. Bennett.

* Bennett resigned. Cook d. 1893.

† Roberts made the largest break of these matches—155. This and the previous match were arranged, and became champion by default of any answer. In 1909 and 1910 there was no match.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1903	H. L. Doherty (G).	
,,	Miss D. K. Douglass (L).	
1904	H. L. Doherty (G).	
,,	Miss D. K. Douglass (L).	
1905	H. L. Doherty (G).	
,,	Miss M. Sutton, America (L).	
1906	H. L. Doherty (G).	
,,	Miss D. K. Douglass (L).	
1907	N. E. Brooks, Australia (G).	
,,	Miss M. Sutton, America (L).	
1908	A. W. Gore (G).	
,,	Mrs. Sterry (L)	
1909	A. W. Gore (G).	
,,	Miss D. Boothby (L).	
1910	A. F. Wilding (G).	
,,	Mrs. Lambert-Chambers (L).	

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Cricket.—Highest score, A. E. Stoddart, 485, Hampstead *v.* Stoics, 1886; A. E. J. Collins (*age* 13), 628 in house match at Clifton College, 1899. English largest gross score, Orleans Club *v.* Rickling Green, 920, Aug. 3rd, 1882. In a first-class match, Yorkshire, 887, *v.* Warwickshire, May 8, 1896. Also in first-class cricket, highest individual score, A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895. Lowest score in an innings, 12, by Oxford University one man absent *v.* M.C.C. and Ground, at Oxford, May, 1877. Most runs made in a year in England, 3518 by T. Hayward in 1906 in 61 innings (8 times not out), aver. 66·37; previous best, 3309 by Abel, 1901, in 68 innings (8 not outs), aver. 55·15. Also T. Hayward in 1906 equalled C. B. Fry's record of 13 centuries in one season. England *v.* Australia matches, 47 in Australia, 39 in England. England has won 35, Australia 34, drawn 17. Total 86. Throwing the Cricket Ball, 127 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., by W. H. Game, at Oxford, 1873.

London to Brighton Walk.—Record by H. L. Ross, 8 hrs. 11 mins. 14 secs., Sept. 8, 1909. London, Brighton and back record, T. E. Hammond, 28 hrs. 23 mins. 37 secs., 1907.

Record in a six days' professional contest, 623 m. 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, 8th December, 1888.

Trotting.—Fastest mile, in America, 1 m. 58½ *s.* by Lou Dillon, Oct. 24, 1903. Fastest pacing mile, 1 m. 55 *s.*, Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY UNION.

ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND.	g.	t.	c.	t.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1901 Scotland	0	2	1	0	Devonshire.
1902 England	0	2	0	1	Durham.
1903 Scotland	1*	2	0	2	Durham.
1904 Scotland	0	2	0	1	Kent.
1905 Scotland	1	1	0	0	Durham.
1906 England	0	3	0	1	Devon.
1907 Scotland	1	1	0	1	Devon and Durham
1908 Scotland	1†	3	1	2	Cornwall.
1909 Scotland	3	1	1	1	Durham.
1910 England	1	3	1	0	Gloucestershire

* Dropped goal.
† One penalty.

ASSOCIATION.

ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND.	g.	g.
Drawn	2	2
Drawn	2	2
Scotland	2	1
England	1	0
England	1	0
Scotland	2	1
Drawn	1	1
Drawn	1	1
England	2	0
Scotland	2	0

ASSOCIATION CUP.

1901 Tottenham Hotspur *b.* Sheffield United 3—1.
1902 Sheffield United *b.* Southampton 2—1.
1903 Bury *b.* Derby County 6—0.
1904 Manchester City *b.* Bolton Wanderers 1—0.
1905 Aston Villa *b.* Newcastle United 2—0.
1906 Everton *b.* Newcastle United 1—0.
1907 Sheffield Wednesday *b.* Everton 2—1.
1908 Wham pton Wanderers *b.* Newcastle U. 3—1.
1909 Manchester United *b.* Bristol City 1—0.
1910 Newcastle United *b.* Barnsley (after a draw, 1—1) 2—0.

Aston Villa are the League Champions.

The Bests on Record.

RUNNING (AMATEURS).

Yds.	Name.	Year	Time. H.	M.	S.
100	A. F. Duffy *a* ...	1902	0	0	9⅗
	D. J. Kelly *a* ...	1906			
120	See Note A ...	...	0	0	11⅘
150	C. G. Wood *e* ...	1887	0	0	14⅖
	C.J. Monypenny *e*	1892			
200	E. H. Pelling *e*...	1889			
	A. R. Downer *e*...	1895	0	0	19⅖
	G. Jordan *e* ...	1895			
220	B. J. Wefers *a*...	1896	0	0	21⅕
250	E. H. Pelling ...	1888	0	0	24⅖
300	B. J. Wefers *a*...	1896	0	0	30⅗
440	M. W. Long *a* ...	1900	0	0	47
500	T. E. Burke *a* ...	1897	0	0	57⅘
	T. E. Burke *a* ...	1896			
600	E. H. Montague *c*	1908	0	1	11
880	Emilo Lunghi *j*	1910	0	1	52⅘
1,000	L. E. Myers *a* ...	1881	0	2	13
1,320	†E. Owen *e*	1910	0	3	10⅗
Mls 1	†J. Binks *e*	1902	0	4	16⅗
2	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0	9	9⅗
3	A. Shrubb *e*	1903	0	14	17⅗
4	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0	19	23⅗
5	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0	24	33⅗
10	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0	50	40
20	G. Crossland *e*...	1894	1	51	54
30	J. A. Squires *e*...	1885	3	17	36⅕
40	G. A. Dunning *e*	1879	4	50	12
50	J. E. Dixon *e*...	1885	6	18	26⅕
100	J. Saunders *ai*...	1882	17	36	14

(PROFESSIONALS).

Name.	Year	Time. H.	M.	S.
E. Donovan ¶ *a*	1886	0	0	9⅗
H. Gent ¶	1887	0	0	11⅗
H. Hutchens ¶ *d*	1887	0	0	14⅕
G. Seward ¶ ...	1847	0	0	19⅖
H. Hutchens ¶...	1885	0	0	21⅗
H. Hutchens *d*...	1888	0	0	25⅖
H. Hutchens ...	1884	0	0	30
R. Buttery	1873	0	0	48¼
E. C. Bredin.....	1899	0	0	59
J. Nuttall.....	1864	1	0	13
E. C. Bredin.....	1897	1	0	13
F. Hewitt *c*	1871	1	0	53⅘
W. Cummings...	1881	2	0	17
W. Richards ...	1866	2	3	7
W. G. George ...	1886	2	4	22⅘
W. Lang	1863	2	9	11⅘
P. Cannon.....	1888	2	14	19⅘
P. Cannon.....	1888	2	19	25⅗
J. White	1863	2	24	40
H. Watkins	1899	2	51	5⅘
Len Hurst	1900	1	53	42⅘
G. Mason	1881	3	15	9
J. Bailey	1881	4	34	27
G. Cartwright ...	1887	5	55	4⅕
C. Rowell *a*	1882	13	26	30

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour, 11 m. 1,286 yds., by H. Watkins, Sept. 26, 1899, at Rochdale; 2 hours, Henry St.-Yves, 20 m. 94 yds., paced, at Colombes, Feb. 19, 1909. J. Bailey (1881) ran 35⅘ m. in 4 hours. C. Rowell 89 m. 1,540 yds. in 12 hrs., and 159 m. 395 yds. in 23 hours, Feb., 1882.

Amateur Records.—A. Shrubb ran 11 m. 1136 yds. in 1 hour, Nov. 5, 1904, at Ibrox Park; G. Crossland, September 22, 1894, ran 20 miles and a half in 2 hours, at Stamford Bridge.

WALKING (AMATEURS).

Mls.	Name.	Year	H.	M.	S.
1	Geo. H. Goulding *j*	1910	0	6	25⅘
2	G. E. Larner	1904	0	13	11⅖
3	G. E. Larner	1905	0	20	25⅕
4	G. E. Larner	1905	0	27	14
5	G. E. Larner	1905	0	36	0
7	G. E. Larner	1908	0	50	50⅘
8	G. E. Larner	1905	0	58	18⅕
10	G. E. Larner	1908	1	15	57⅕
20	J. Butler *h*	1897	2	49	26
50	J. Butler	1905	7	52	27
100	T. E. Hammond...	1908	18	4	10⅘

(PROFESSIONALS).

Name.	Year	H.	M.	S.
W. Perkins	1874	0	6	23
J. W. Raby	1883	0	13	14
J. W. Raby	1883	0	20	21⅘
J. W. Raby	1883	0	27	38
J. W. Raby	1883	0	35	10
J. W. Raby	1883	0	51	4
J. Hibberd	1883	0	58	44
J. W. Raby	1883	1	14	45
W. Perkins	1877	2	39	57
J. Hibberd	1888	7	54	16
W. Howes	1880	18	8	15

The greatest distance walked in 1 hour was 8 m. 438 yds. by G. E. Larner in 1905; in 2 hours W. Perkins (1877), 15 m. 824 yds.; in 3 hours H. Thatcher (1882), 22 m. 456 yds.; in 4 hours H. Thatcher (1882), 29 m. 1,276 yds.; in 5 hours J. Butler (1905), 36 m. 1,100 yds.; in 6 hours H. Swabey (1905), 42 m. 161 yds.; in 10 hours W. Brown (1909), 57 m. 565 yds.; in 12 hours W. Brown (1909), 68 m. 855 yds.; in 24 hours T. Payne (1909), 127 m. 542 yds.

JUMPING (AMATEURS).

Event	Name.	ft.	in.	Year.
Running Long Jump	P. J. O'Connor *e*	24	11⅗	1901
Standing Long Jump	Ray C. Ewry *a*.....	11	3	1900
Running High Jump	M. Sweeney *a*	6	5⅗	1895
Standing High Jump	Ray C. Ewry *a*.....	5	5⅕	1901

(PROFESSIONALS.) *f*

Name.	ft.	in.	Year.
T. F. Keane.....	22	6	1900
W. Barker.....	12	6½	1904
E. A. Johnson..... *i*	6	6⅘	1881
J. Darby *g*..... *i*	6	0	1892

A 120 yds. 11 4-5th secs., by W. Phillips *e* (1882); C. A. Bradley *b* (1893) and *c* (1894); C. A. Bradley *c* (1894); A. R. Downer *e* (1895); B. J. Wefers *a* * (1896); A. F. Duffy *a* (1902); A. F. Duffy *e* (1902); J. W. Morton *e* (1904). R. E. Walker is credited with 11 3-5th secs at Ibrox Park, Aug. 9, 1909, but the time is not now accepted.

* Wefers has run 120 yds. in 11 2-5th secs., but it is not passed by the A.A.A.

a Made in America. *b* On grass. *c* In New Zealand. *d* Made in Australia. *e* British amateur records. *f* Music Hall exhibitions, but all doubtful. *g* With ankles tied. *h* Tom Griffiths walked 20 miles in matches against time in 4 hrs. 47 mins. 52 secs., Dec. 3, 1870. have no 100 miles record on their books.

i The A. *j* Made in Canad...

† In 1882 W. G. George was credited with running 1,320 yds. in 3 mins. 0⅘ secs., but in 1910 the A.A.A. placed Owen's performance as the best authenticated one record. T. P. Connefi ran 1,320 yds. in 3 mins. 24 5th secs., and 1 mile in 4 mins. 25 3-5th secs., at Travers Island, 1895, both in trial races with pacemakers.

* These are the only records generally accepted. Geo. Seward's apocryphal ½ secs. is no longer accepted. M. W. Long, in 1900, ran a straight quarter in 47 secs. in America.

BILLIARDS. 415

BEST "spot-in" break (exhibition match) 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money 2,032, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,592 by J. Roberts, 1894, and 1,467‡ by T. Taylor, 1891. Greatest number of spot-hazards in succession 633, by W. J. Peall, 1883. Successive nursery cannon record of 280 is held by W. Cook, on Jan. 11, 1906. Largest number of successive screw-back red hazards 286, by J. G. Sala, 1888. Fastest 1,000 up game, all-in, W. J. Peall, 1884, 44 min. Fastest 1,033 spot-barred, J. Roberts, 1894, 59¾ min. Under Billiard Association Rules, H. A. O. Lonsdale is the amateur champion. The highest breaks are 1,143§ (and 879 off the red) by Geo. Gray, in Nov. and Oct., 1912, at London and Hull; 802 by H. W. Stevenson, Feb. 16, 1905, recognised by the B.A.; and 821 by John Roberts, Jan. 24, 1905, in Scotland. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746‡; and by the aid of the same stroke T. Reece, during June and July, totalled 499,135, but the latter was not passed by the Billiard Association, as it was not made entirely in public play.

‡ Balls jammed in mouth of pocket. § Both the break and the number scored off the red are records, though not under B.A. rules. Geo. Gray was 18½ years old.

SWIMMING.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875.

Longest time under water, Miss E. Wallenda, 4 min. 45⅘ secs., in a tank, Alhambra, London, Dec. 14, 1898.

English Channel attempts. In 1906 J. Wolffe, Horace Mew, T. Burgess, and Miss A. Kellerman, of Australia, and others all failed. In 1908 and 1909 J. Wolffe, M. Holbein, and others also failed, and there were other unsuccessful attempts in 1910.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

100 yds., 9 4-5th secs., by A. F. Duffy (U.S.A.), on grass, and W. A. Schick (Harvard), 1904. 120 yds., 11 4-5th secs., A. F. Duffy (1902), C. A. Bradley (1904), A. R. Downer (1905), and J. W. Morton (1904). 120 yds. (hurdles), 15 secs., by F. C. Smithson (Olympic Games, 1908). 150 yds., 14 4-5th secs., by C. G. Wood (1887) and C. J. Monypenny (1892). 220 yds., 21 4-5th secs., by C. G. Wood, 1887. 200 yds., 19 4-5 secs., E. H. Pelling (1889), A. R. Downer (1895), and G. Jordan (1896). 250 yds., 24 4-5th secs., by E. H. Pelling, 1888. 300 yds., 31 1-5th secs., by W. Halswelle, 1908. 300 yds. (hurdles), 36 3-5th secs., by O. Groenings, 1907. 440 yds., 48 2-5th secs., by W. Halswelle, 1908. 440 yds. (hurdles), 56 4-5th secs., by G. R. L. Anderson, 1920. 500 yds., 58 1-5th secs., by E. C. Bredin, 1895. 600 yds., 1 m. 11 secs., by E. H. Montague, 1908. 880 yds., 1 m. 54 secs., by M. W. Shepherd, 1908. 1,000 yds., 2 m. 14 4-5th secs., by W. E. Lutyens, 1898. 1,320 yds., 3 m. 10 3-5 secs., by E. Owen, 1910. 1 mile, 4 m. 16 4-5th secs., by J. Binks, 1902. Other British Amateur records from 1 mile to 100 will be found in table of "Bests on Record."

High Jump, 6 ft. 4¾ in., by P. J. Leahy, 1898. Throwing the Hammer, 170 ft. 4½ in., by J. Flanagan, 1908. Putting the Weight (16 lb., 7 ft. sq.), 48 ft. 2 in., by D. Horgan, 1897. Pole Jump, 12 ft. 2 in., E. T. Cooke and A. E. Gilbert, 1908.

Putting the Weight (16 lb., 7 ft. sq.), 49 ft. 7½ in., by Ralph Rose *a*, 1907. Throwing the Hammer, 16 lb., J. Flanagan, 179 ft. 2½ in., 1910, in Canada, from 7 ft. circle, A.A.U. rules, wire handle with loops. The British record is 170 ft. 4½ in., by Flanagan, 1908. Robt. Edgren holds the Discus Throwing record: 136 ft. 6½ in., Montreal, 1910. Free Style, 143 ft. 4 in., W. Jarvnien, Olympic Games, 1908.

The pole-jumping record is held by an American amateur, W. R. Dray, Connecticut, 12 ft. 9¾ in. (1908).

*CYCLING RECORDS—KILOMETERS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Year.	Time.
Kilo.				H. M. S.
1	Jacquelin	Paris	1902	0 1 1
†1	T. Hall	Auteuil	1903	0 0 39⅘
5	,,	,,	1903	0 3 58⅖
10	Paul Guignard	Munich	1908	0 6 14⅘
60	,,	,,	1909	0 35 25
70	,,	,,	1909	0 41 18
80	,,	,,	1909	0 47 13
90	,,	,,	1909	0 53 7
1,000	A. E. Walters	Paris	1900	23 20 50⅗
†1m.	T. Hall	,,	1903	0 1 5⅗

* All these records were made with motor pacing and wind Shields. † Flying starts.

At the Stadium, on July 3, 1909, J. H. Bishop established an amateur record, riding 513 miles 1430 yards in 24 hours.

On Sept. 17-18, 1881, M. Cordang, at The Hague, Holland, rode 640 miles 196 yards in 24 hours, but owing to his suspension at the time by the U.V.F. the record is not recognised. At Madison Square Gardens, New York, December, 1898, Charles Miller rode 2,007 miles 4 laps in 142 hours.

At Munich, on Sept. 25, 1903, Paul Guignard rode 101 kilos 623 meters (nearly 63 miles) in 1 hour. He was paced by Hoffman on a three-cylinder machine with a wind shield.

On Aug. 23, 1909, W. J. Bailey, Polytechnic Cy. C., beat his own quarter mile flying start record of 25 4-5th secs. by 3-5th sec., Bailey's new record being 25 1-5th secs. This beats the professional world's record of 25 2-5th secs. made by T. J. Gascoyne, at Catford, on May 5, 1900.

THE NATIONAL AMATEUR WRESTLING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS FOR 1910.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND STYLE.

Middle Weight, J. Baddeley, London A.W.S.

CATCH-AS-CATCH CAN STYLE.

Bantam Weight, B. Sansom, Olympic A.W.S.

Feather Weight, P. H. Cockings, Passmore Edwards Settlement Gymnasium.

Light Weight, R. A. Wheeler, Brighton Y.M.C.A.

Middle Weight, J. Fuhr, German Gymnastic Society.

Cycling—Road Records.

12 *Hours.*—Tandem (H. Bird and G. Nutt), 224 miles, 1910. 12 *Hours.*—Safety, 213 miles (Geoffrey Cummies, 1910).

24 *Hours.*—Safety (F. K. Goodwin, 1898), 428 miles paced; safety (E. Buckley, 1908), 347½ miles unpaced; ordinary bicycle (J. F. Walsh, 1891), 312 miles; tandem safety (M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett), 397½ miles, 1895.

50 *Miles.*—2h. 33m. 28s. (G. H. Briault, 1908).

100 *Miles.*—Safety 4h. 16m. 38s. (A. A. Chase, 1897, paced); ordinary bicycle 4h. 50m. 49⅘s. (F. H. Grubb, 1910); tandem safety 4h. 36m. 29s. (R. J. and A. F. Ilsley), 1902; Tricycle (unpaced), 5h. 52m. 49s. (H. G. Cook, 1910).

1,000 *Miles.*—3d. 15h. 57m. (H. Green, 1909). The Land's End to John o' Groats record (about 900 miles): safety (H. Green), 2d. 19h. 50m., 1908. London to Brighton and back: safety (H. Green), 5h. 12m. 14s., 1909; tandem safety (G. H. Briault and A. E. Ward), 4h. 53m. 28s., on Aug. 12, 1909. London to York (F. R. Goodwin), 10h. 16m. Edinburgh to London unpaced (R. Shirley), 23h. 43m., Oct. 14, 1905. 1,000 miles (T. A. Fisher), 3d. 19h. 1m., 1908. Bath to London and back (F. W. Barns), 11h. 48m. 42s., 1897. London to Portsmouth and back (R. Shirley), 7h. 29m. 48s., 1906. 12 hours' safety road record, 226½ miles, 1900, by H. Green, unpaced; also paced, F. R. Goodwin, 245 miles.

English 1 Hour Records (Path).

Safety, W. T. Hall, C. T., April, 1905 (45m. 210yds.); ordinary, B. W. Attlee, 1891 (21m. 180yds.); tandem safety (S. MacGregor and G. A. Nelson, 1897), 31m. 1,660yds.

SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year.
Yards.			H. M. S.	
200	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 0 9⅘	1893
200	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 0 17⅗	1893
220	F. Hiam	London	0 0 20⅗	1895
440	W. Lindahl	London	0 0 42⅘	1895
880	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 1 20⅘	1896
Mls. 1	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 2 41⅘	1897
2	O. af Rudd	Red Bank, N.J.	0 5 42⅘	1895
3	Harold Hagman	Hamar	0 8 46⅘	1892
4	J. Nilsson	Minneapolis	0 12 0⅘	1894
	A. Schiebe	Minneapolis	0 12 0⅘	1894
5	O. Rudd	Minneapolis	0 14 24	1896
10	J. S. Johnson	Montreal	0 31 11⅘	1894
20	A. D. Smith	Minneapolis	1 6 36⅘	1894
100	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, U.S	7 11 38⅘	1893
20 207	C. J. de Koning	Davos	1 0 0	1906

INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year
Metrs.			H. M. S.	
500	J. Wikander, S. Mathiesen	Davos	0 0 44⅘	1908
1,000	O. Mathiesen	Davos	0 1 31⅘	1909
1,500	O. Mathiesen	Davos	0 2 20⅘	1908
5,000	J. J. Eden	Hamar	0 8 37⅘	1894
10,000	P. Oestlund	Davos	0 17 50⅘	1900

Swedish Cup and Figure Skating Championship of Great Britain—

1904—Mrs. Syers, Figure Skating Club.
1905—Mr. H. Torromé, Figure Skating Club.
1906—Mr. H. Torromé, Figure Skating Club.
1907—Mr. J. Keiller Greig, Figure Skating Club.
1908—Mrs. Greenhough Smith, Figure Skating Club.
1909—Mr. J. Keiller Greig, Figure Skating Club.
1910—Mr. J. Keiller Greig, Figure Skating Club.

THE BOAT RACE.

Yr	Winner.	m. s.	Won by
1837	and 1838	not rowed.	
1839	Camb.	32	0, 1 min. 45 sec.
1840	Camb.	29	30 2 grds length.
1841	Camb.	32	30 1 min. 4 sec.
1842	Oxford	30	45 13 sec.
1843	and 1844	not rowed.	
1845	Camb.	23	30 36 sec.
1846	Camb.	21	5 Two lengths.*
1847	and 1848	not rowed.	
1849	Camb.	22	0 Many lengths.d
	Oxford		Foul Foul.d
1850	Oxford	21	36 37 sec.
1851	Oxford	25	29 11 strokes.
1856	Camb.	25	50 Half length.
1857	Oxford	24	50 35 sec.†
1858	Camb.	21	23 22 sec.
1859	Oxford	24	40 Camb. sank.
1860	Camb.	26	0 One length.
1861	Oxford	23	27 48 sec.
1862	Oxford	24	40 30 sec.
1863	Oxford	23	5 43 sec.
1864	Oxford	21	26 26 sec.
1865	Oxford	21	0 Four lengths.
1866	Oxford	25	48 25 sec.
1867	Oxford	22	39 Half length.
1868	Oxford	20	56 Six lengths.
1869	Oxford	20	4 Three lengths.a
1870	Camb.	22	6 ½ length.
1871	Camb.	23	5 One length.
1872	Camb.	21	14 Two lengths.b
1873	Camb.	19	35 ¾ lengths.‡
1874	Camb.	22	35 ¾ lengths.
1875	Oxford	22	2 Ten lengths.
1876	Camb.	20	20 Eight lengths.
1877	dead heat	24	8 §
1878	Oxford	22	13 Ten lengths.
1879	Camb.	21	20 2½ lengths.
1880	Oxford	21	23 3 lengths. ¶
1881	Oxford	21	54 Three lengths.
1882	Oxford	21	23 ¾ lengths.
1883	Oxford	21	8 Four lengths.‡
1884	Camb.	21	39 ¾ lengths. ¶
1885	Oxford	21	37 Three lengths.
1886	Camb.	22	29 2-3rds length.
1887	Camb.	20	52 ¾ lengths.
1888	Oxford	20	50 Five lengths.
1889	Camb.	20	14 Three lengths.
1890	Oxford	22	3 One length.a
1891	Oxford	21	48 Half length.
1892	Oxford	19	22 2½ lengths.
1893	Oxford	18	47 1 length 4 ft.a
1894	Oxford	21	13 4 lengths.
1895	Oxford	20	50 2½ lengths.
1896	Oxford	20	2 2 5ths length.
1897	Oxford	19	12 2½ lengths.
1898	Oxford	22	15 ¾ lengths.e
1899	Camb.	21	4 3½ lengths.
1900	Camb.	21	4 3½ lengths.
1901	Oxford	22	31 2 5ths length.f
1902	Camb.	19	9 5 lengths f
1903	Camb.	19	35 6 lengths.a
1904	Camb.	21	34 4½ lengths.
1905	Oxford	20	35 3 lengths.
1906	Camb.	20	46 3½ lengths.
1907	Camb.	20	26 4½ lengths.
1908	Camb.	19	19 2½ lengths.
1909	Oxford	19	50 3½ lengths.
1910	Oxford	20	14 3½ lengths.

* First race rowed in outriggers.
† First in present style boats with out keels. ‡ Sliding seats first used
§ The Oxford bow-man caught a crab and sprung his oar when leading
¶ Rowed on Thurs.; ¶ On Monday
a Rowed on a Wednesday; b Rowed in a snowstorm; c Rowed on a Friday; d Two races this year
e Rowed in a gale; f Oxford used short boat.

Oxford, 36; Camb, 30; dead heat 1877
1839-1842 Westminster to Putney
Since 1845 Putney to Mortlake (except 1846, 1857, and 1863 Mortlake to Putney). 1906, Putney to Mort. Camb. beat Harvard, 19m. 18 secs., 2 lengths.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—*Oxford* have won 16 matches, *Cambridge* 12, and 9 have been *drawn*. In 1909 the Oxford score of 4 goals and 5 tries to a goal and 3 tries.

ATHLETICS.

Yr.	Result.
1869	Cambridge, 5½–3½d.
1870	Oxford, 7½–1½d.
1871	Oxford, 5¼–3½b.
1872	Cambridge, 5½–3½c.
1873	Oxford, 6–3.
1874	Oxford, 5–4.
1875	Oxford, 6–3.
1876	Oxford, 6–3.
1877	Cambridge, 5–4.
1878	Cambridge, 5–4.
1879	Cambridge, 6–3.
1880	Cambridge, 6–3.
1881	Oxford, 5–4.
1882	Cambridge, 5–4.
1883	Cambridge, 6–3.
1884	Oxford, 6–3.
1885	Oxford, 5½–3½a.
1886	Oxford, 6–3.
1887	Cambridge, 6–3.
1888	Cambridge, 5–4.
1889	Cambridge, 5½–3½c.
1890	Cambridge, 6–3.
1891	Cambridge, 6–4½‡.
1892	Cambridge, 5–4.
1893	Oxford, 7–2.
1894	Oxford, 6–3.
1895	Cambridge, 5–4.
1896	Cambridge, 5–4.
1897	Oxford, 4–3.*
1898	Oxford, 7–2.
1899	A tie, 5–5‡
1900	Oxford, 6–4.
1901	Oxford, 6–4.
1902	Oxford, 5–4.
1903	Cambridge, 8–2.
1904	Cambridge, 8–2.
1905	Oxford, 6½–3½a.
1906	Oxford, 7–3.
1907	Oxford, 8½–1½.§
1908	Cambridge, 6–4.
1909	Oxford, 8–1.
1910	Cambridge, 7–3c.

Ties.—a High Jump, b Hurdles, c Three Miles. * 100 and High Jump. § 100.
† ½-Mile introduced.
‡ AAA. rules for Shot and Hammer began.

Cambridge 23, Oxford 22; 2 ties (1864, 1899).

The best records in the series of sports are :—

100—10 secs., by J. P. Tennent (O.) 1868, J. G. Wilson (O.) 1870, and G. H. Urmson (O.) 1873.

440—49⅘ secs., by W. Fitz-Herbert (Camb.) in 1896.

Half-Mile—1 min. 54⅘ secs., by K. Cornwallis (Oxford) 1904.

1 Mile—4 min. 17⅘ secs. by C. C. Henderson Hamilton (O.), 1905.

3 Miles—14 min. 44⅗ secs., by F. S. Horan (Camb.) in 1893.

Hurdles—15⅘ secs., by K. Powell (Camb.) in 1907

High Jump—M. J. Brooks (Oxford), 6 ft 2½ in. in 1898.

Long Jump—23 ft. 5 in., by C. E. Fry (Oxford, in 1892.

Putting the Weight 16 lb. (7 ft. square), 43 ft 11 in., by W. W. Cooper (Oxford) in 1902.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—*Oxford* have won 17 matches, *Cambridge* 18, and 2 have been *drawn*. In 1909-10 Cambridge scored 2 goals to 1.

GOLF.—*Oxford* have won 15 matches, *Cambridge* 16, and 1 has been *halved*. In 1910 *Cambridge* won by 5 games to 3.

CRICKET.

Yr	Result.
1839	C. won in 1 inn. by 1251.
1840	Camb. won by 62 runs
1841	Camb. won by 8 runs
1842	Camb. won by 162 r.
1843	Camb. won by 54 runs
1845	Camb. won by 6 wkts.
1846	Oxford won by 3 wkts.
1847	Camb. won by 158 r.
1848	Oxford won by 23 runs
1849	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1850	Oxford won by 82 r.
1851	C. won in 1 inn. by 4 r.
1852	O. won in 1 inn. by 77 r.
1853	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 91 r.
1854	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 81.
1855	Oxford won by 3 wkts.
1856	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1857	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1858	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 38r.
1859	Camb. won by 28 runs
1860	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1861	Camb. won by 133 runs
1862	Camb. won by 8 wkts.
1863	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1864	Oxford won by 4 wkts.
1865	Oxford won by 1 41 runs
1866	Oxford won by 13 runs
1867	Camb. won by 5 wkts.
1868	Camb. won by 168 runs
1869	Camb. won by 58 runs
1870	Camb. won by 2 runs
1871	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1872	C. won in 1 inn. by 166 r.
1873	Oxford won by 3 wkts.
1874	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 92r.
1875	Oxford won by 6 runs
1876	Camb. won by 9 wkts.
1877	Ox. won by 10 wkts.
1878	Camb. won by 238 r.
1879	Camb. won by 9 wkts.
1880	Camb. won by 135 r.
1881	Oxford won by 125 r.
1882	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1883	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1884	Oxford won by 7 wkts.
1885	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1886	Oxford won by 133 r.
1887	Oxford won by 7 wkts.
1888	Camb. won by 1 inn. & 105r.
1890	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1891	Camb. won by 2 wkts.
1892	Oxford won by 5 wkts.
1893	Camb. won by 256 r.
1894	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1895	Camb. won by 134 r.
1896	Oxford won by 4 wkts.
1897	Camb. won by 179 r.
1898	Oxford won by 9 wkts.
1902	Camb. won by 5 wkts.
1903	Oxford won by 268 r.
1905	Camb. won by 40 r.
1906	Camb. won by 94 r.
1907	Camb. won by 5 wkts.
1908	Oxford won by 2 wkts.
1909	Match drawn.
1910	O. won by 1 inn. & 126 r.

In 1827, 1844, 1888, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1904, and 1909 the matches were not finished.

Summary:—Cambridge 36; Oxford, 32; drawn, 8.

Throwing the Hammer, 16lb. (7 ft. circle), R. H. Lindsay Watson (C.) 148 ft. 10 in. The square and circle were first introduced in 1880.

AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Date	Place.
100 yards	55⅘ secs.	C.M. Daniels, N. York S.C.	Sept. 7, 1907	Manchester
100 yds. Ladies	1 min. 23⅘ secs.	C.M. Daniels, Leicester	Oct. 13, 1909	Manchester
150 yar ls	1 min. 23⅘ secs.	C.M. Daniels, Leicester	Oct. 18, 1908	Wigan S.M.
220 yards	2 min. 28⅘ secs.	F. C. V. Lane, E. Sydney	Aug. 9, 1902	Exeter
300 yards	3 min. 30 secs.	F.E. Beaurepaire, Aus.	Oct. 26, 1908	Seacombe
440 yards	5 min. 26⅘ secs.	T.S. Battersby, Stockport	Oct. 26, 1908	Seacombe
500 yards	6 min. 74 secs.	E. B. Kieran, Australia	Aug. 28, 1905	Leeds

Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Date	Place.
880 yards	11 min. 25⅘ secs.	D. Billington	July 22, 1906	Runcorn
1000 yards	13 min. 34⅘ secs.	D. Billington	July 21, 1905	Liverpool
1 mile	24 min. 11⅘ secs.	T.S. Battersby, Stockport	Aug. 17, 1905	Manchester
50 yds. Back	35⅘ secs.	F. A. Unwin, Sheffield	Oct. 22, 1910	Sheffield
*Swimming	1 hr. 41⅘ secs.	W. Robinson, Liverpool	Nov. 11, 1908	Seacombe
*Plunging	8 m. 11⅘ secs. (in 60 secs.)	W. Taylor, Bootle	Sept. 5, 1906	Bootle

NOTE.—The above are the only distances recognised by the A.S.A. Records must be made in A.S.A. costume and in still water. For all distances up to and inclusive of 500 yards in baths not less than 25 yards long, above 500 yards in open water—course not less than 110 yards in length.
* Made under Championship conditions (60 secs. limit). Record without time limit, 82 ft. in 73⅘ secs. made by W. Taylor, on September 6, 1899, at Bootle.

Staghounds:—England, 16 packs (427 couples); Ireland, 3 packs (110 couples).
Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 176 packs (over 6,700 couples); Scotland, 11 packs (358 couples); Ireland, 24 packs (1005 couples).

Pack.	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
Staghounds (20 couples or more).			
Amory's (Sir J.)	25	Mr. I. H. Amory	Heusleigh, Tiverton.
Antrim, East	24	Mr. J. Craig	Brookvale House, Doagh.
Berks and Bucks	20	Messrs. Headington	Highway, Maidenhead.
Burton's (Mr.)	20	Mr. W. P. Burton	Edgehill, Ipswich.
County Down	40	Mr. S. B. Combe	Rockmount, Ballinahinch, county Down.
Devon and Somerset	56	Capt. Adkins	Exford, Taunton, Somerset.
Enfield Chase	23	Mr. D. D. Bulger	Pursley, Shenley.
Gerard's (Mr.)	27	Hon. R. Gerard	Wrightington Hall, Appley Bridge, Lancs.
Mid Kent	24	Mr. G. B. Winch	Boughton, Maidstone.
New Forest	25	Mr. G. Thursby & Maj. Timson	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Norwich	24	Mr. J. Cooke	Brooke Lodge, Norwich.
Oxenholme	25	Mr. C. H. Wilson	Gate Beck, Kendal.
Ribblesdale	30	Lord Ribblesdale	Bolton-by-Bowland, Clitheroe.
Rothschild's (Lord)	40	Lord Rothschild	Ascott, Leighton Buzzard.
Surrey	26	Captain MacTaggart	Horleylands, Horley, Surrey.
Ward Union	42	Mr. Percy Maynard	Ashbourne, county Meath.
Warnham	22	Mr. H. C. Lee Steere	Oakwood Hill, Ockley, Dorking.
Foxhounds (50 couples or more).			
Albrighton	53	Major Mayall	Whiston Cross, Albrighton.
Atherstone	60	Earl of Huntingdon	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	55	Mr. G. B. Foster	Badsworth, Pontefract.
Bathurst's, Earl (V.W.H.)	53	Earl Bathurst	Cirencester.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	75	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos.
Belvoir	60	Sir G. Greenall, Bart.	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincoln.
Berkshire, Old	50	Mr. L. Paine	Kingston Bagpuize, Abingdon.
Bicester	53	Mr. Heywood Lonsdale	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	57	Mr. F. B Wingfield-Digby	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	56	Sir R. Filmer	Blankney, Lincoln.
Bramham Moor	54	Mr. G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P.	Bramham Park, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.
Burton	53	Mr. T. Wilson	Rischolme, Lincoln.
Cambridgeshire	50	Mr. D. Crossman	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	54	Rev. E. A. Milne	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	76	Duke of Westminster	Sandiway, Northwich.
Cotswold	54	Mr. H. O. Lord	Whaddon Lane, Cheltenham.
Cottesmore	57	Lord Lonsdale	Ashwell Road, Oakham, Rutland.
Crawley and Horsham	60	Col. C. B. Godman	West Grinstead, Horsham.
Croome	60	Lord C. Beauclerk	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Dartmoor	50	Mr. W. Coryton	Woodlands, Ivybridge.
Dobson's (Mr.)	60	Mr. W. W. Dobson	Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent.
Essex	50	Capt. S. Gosling	Harlow, Essex.
Essex Union	50	Capt. Heseltine	Billericay, Essex.
Fernie's (Mr.)	55	Mr. C. W. Fernie	Melbourne, Market Harborough.
Fitzhardinge's (Lord)	61	Lord Fitzhardinge	Berkeley, Gloucester.
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	58	Earl Fitzwilliam	Grove Kennels, Retford.
Fitzwilliam's (Mr.)	54	Mr. G. C. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Fuller's, Mr. (V.W.H.)	54	Mr. W. F. Fuller	Cricklade.
Garth	60	Mr. R. H. Gosling	Preestund, Bracknell.
Grafton	50	Mr. C. McNeill	Paulers Pury, Towcester.
H. H. (Hampshire)	50	Mr. G. Evans	Ropley, Alresford.
Hambledon	50	Capt. W. P. Standish	Droxford, Bishop's Waltham.
Harrington's (Earl)	80	Earl of Harrington	Gedling, Notts.
Hertfordshire	52	Major Wachsen	Kensesbourne Green, Luton.
Hexthrop	52	Mr. A. Brassey	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	70	Mr. H. Whitworth	Etton, near Hull.
Kent, East	50	Mr. H. W. Lowndes	Elham, Canterbury.
Leconfield's (Lord)	75	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park, Sussex.
Ledbury	60	Sir G. Bullough	Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Meynell	61	Mr. Gerald Hardy	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	52	Lord Middleton	Birdsall, Malton, York.
North Warwickshire	50	Hon. A. E. Parker	Kenilworth.
Oakley	58	Mr. E. F. Arkwright	Mi-ton Ernest, Beds.
Puckeridge	60	Mr. E. E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pytchley	51	Lord Annaly	Brixworth, Northampton.
Pytchley, Woodland	60	Mr. E. A. Stanley	Brigstock, Thrapston.
Quorn	52	Captain F. Forester	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Rufford	50	Earl Manvers	Wellow, Newark.
Southwold	50	E. P. Crabbe & Sir W. Cooke	Belchford, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
Tedworth	52	Capt. W. Faber, M.P.	Tedworth, Marlborough.
Tynedale	51	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corbridge.
Warwickshire	68	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton, Warwick.
Worcestershire	64	Mr. A. Jones	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
Wynnstay	50	Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart.	Wynnstay, Ruabon.
Yarborough's (Earl of)	54	Earl of Yarborough	Brocklesby Park, Lincs.
York and Ainsty	85	Mr. J. S. H. Fullerton	Acomb, York.
Zetland's (Marquess of)	53	Marquess of Zetland	Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.
		Scotland.	
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	57	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	50	Earl of Eglinton and Winton	Kilwinning Castle, Irvine, Ayr.
		Ireland.	
Galway County	55	Mr. N. W. Loder	Craughwell, county Galway.
Kildare	60	Capt. A. S. Wills	Jigginstown, Naas, county Kildare.
Kilkenny	53	Mr. I. Bell	Birchfield, Kilkenny.
Meath	70	Earl of Fingall	Nugentstown, Kells.
Muskerry	65	Messrs. Bullough and Bingham	Forest Coachford, county Cork.
Tipperary	60	Mr. T. Bouch	Grove, Fethard, county Tipperary.
Waterford	58	Marquis of Waterford	Curraghmore, county Waterford.

IMPERIAL COINAGE.

Year.	Gold. London Mint.	Gold. Australian and Ottawa Mints.	Gold. Total.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1900	£13,103,700	£10,024,100	£23,127,800	£2,013,381	£168,295	£25,309,476
1901	2,604,000	9,889,000	12,493,000	914,201	120,280	13,527,481
1902	7,119,000	11,411,300	18,530,300	937,202	148,499	19,616,001
1903	9,928,000	11,118,100	21,046,100	557,247	113,894	21,717,251
1904	11,042,000	11,266,700	22,308,700	605,801	77,805	22,992,306
1905	7,300,000	11,288,000	18,588,000	510,490	100,325	19,198,875
1906	12,565,000	11,475,000	24,040,000	1,705,070	184,520	25,929,590
1907	20,551,000	10,844,000	31,395,000	2,109,828	227,550	33,732,378
1908	13,800,000	10,457,000	24,257,000	815,751	155,580	25,228,331
1909	14,200,000	9,742,000	23,942,000	1,389,600	121,810	25,453,410

Mint Marks.—The designs adopted for gold coins are identically the same in the Mints of London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, with minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side—the letter S (Sydney), M (Melbourne), and P (Perth). The letter C is borne on Imperial gold coins struck at the branch Mint at Ottawa, Canada, which are otherwise of identical design.

The authorized Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, those marked* only being issued on special occasions; the issue of crowns and double florins has been discontinued for several years:

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound	616·37239	612·500	1·00000
*Two Pound	246·54895	245·000	0·40000
Sovereign	123·27447	122·500	0·20000
Half-Sovereign	61·63723	61·125	0·15000
SILVER:			
Crown	436·36363	—	2·000
Double Florin	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence	43·63636	—	0·346
*Groat or 4*d.*	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence	21·81818	—	0·212
*Twopence	14·54545	—	0·144
*Penny	7·27272	—	0·087
BRONZE:			
Penny	145·83333	—	2·91666
Halfpenny	87·50000	—	1·75000
Farthing	43·75000	—	0·87500

STANDARD GOLD contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, intrinsically worth £3 17*s.* 10½*d.*, and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4*s.* 11½*d.*

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

†BRONZE is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

BANK POST BILLS can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named therein, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office in London, or at any of the branches.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, is a legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

† It is interesting to note that the legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one fifth, and of the farthing one tenth of an ounce avoirdupois. Further, the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter.

PRICE OF SILVER, 1900–1909.—*The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:*—1900, 28¼*d.*; 1901, 27$\frac{15}{16}$*d.*; 1902, 24½*d.*; 1903 24¼*d.*; 1904, 26⅜*d.*; 1905, 27$\frac{13}{16}$*d.*; 1906, 30$\frac{7}{16}$*d.*; 1907, 30$\frac{3}{16}$*d.*; 1908, 24⅜*d.*; 1909, 23$\frac{15}{16}$*d.*

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·4562.

Currency of British Dominions and Colonies.

IMPERIAL sterling coins are the sole legal metallic currency in the following British Colonies:—

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI.
GIBRALTAR.
NEW ZEALAND.
ST. HELENA.

In the following Dominions special coins are current in addition to the Imperial series:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and halfpence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs.

BRITISH GUIANA AND CERTAIN W. INDIAN ISLANDS.—A special groat or fourpence.

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. — Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing.

NIGERIA, NORTH AND SOUTH.—One penny (nickel-bronze) and one-tenth penny (aluminium and nickel-bronze), all perforated.

COLONIES POSSESSING SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES.

COLONY.	IONETARY UNIT Standard Coin).	VALUE. In English Currency.	VALUE. Pieces to the Pound.	GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
		s. d.			
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar.....	4 1½	4·867	British and United States.	*Silver*—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents.
	Silver „	1 9*	11·43*		*Nickel*—5 cents.
					Bronze—cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	Mexican Dollar	1 9*	11·43*	...	*Nickel*—5, 2½, and 1 cent.
					Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
CANADA.....	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4·867	British and United States 10 and 5 dollars.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents.
					Bronze—cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	British gold.	*Silver*—50, 25, and 10 cents.
					Nickel—5 cents.
					Copper—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
CYPRUS	Piastre	0 1½	180	British gold.	*Silver*—18, 9, 4, and 3 piastres.
					Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
EAST AFRICA ...	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	*Silver*—50 and 25 cents.
					Nickel (perforated)—10, 5, 1, and ½ cent.
					Aluminium (perforated) —1 and ½ cent.
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar, Mexican or British	1 9*	11·43*	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents.
					Bronze—1 and $\frac{1}{10}$ cent.
INDIA.....	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice	1 4	15	British gold.	*Silver*—½, ¼, and ⅛ rupee.
					Nickel (serrated)—$\frac{1}{16}$ rupee (anna).
					Copper—2, 1, ½ and ⅓ pice or pie.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	*Silver*—20 and 10 cents.
					Bronze — 5, 2, and 1 cents.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 2	4·8	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents.
					Bronze—cents.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	British gold.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents.
					Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
UGANDA	Same	as East	Africa.		

* Variable with the price of silver—now about 25 pence per ounce.

Foreign Moneys and their English Equivalents.

No.	Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard Coin. Denomination.	Value. In English Currency.	Value. Pieces to the Pound.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nickel Coins.	Bronze or Copper Coins.	Foreign Coins Legal Tender.	Remarks.	No.
				s. d.								
1	Argentine Republic	Nominal, Gold Peso Actual, Paper ,,	Peso fuerte of 100 centavos	3 11½ 1 9 abt.	5·04 11·4 abt.	5 and 2½ pesos (Argentino = 19/11).	1 peso, 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavos	20, 10, 5 centavos	2, 1 centavos	..	..	1
2	Austria-Hungary	Krone of 100 heller or filler	Krone	0 10	24	100, 20, and 10 krone	5, 2, 1 krone	20, 10 heller	2, 1 heller	Old coins legal ducat, Maria (2/- about), and (= 2 krone)	tender: Ducat, 4 Theresa thaler (= gulden or florin	2
3	Belgium	Franc	Franc	0 9·513	25·22	20, 10 franc	5, 2, 1 franc, 50 centimes	25, 10, 5 centimes (perforated)	2, 1 centimes	..	Latin Union	3
4	Congo	Franc	Franc'.....	0 9·513	25·22	..	..	..	..	..	Same as Belgium, with brass rods, &c.	4
5	Bolivia	Nom., Gold Boliviano Actual, Silver ,,	Boliviano of 100 centavos	4 0 2 0 abt.	5 10	Gold boliviano, also 5 and 2½ bol.	Boliviano, 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavos	10 and 5 centavos	2, 1 centavos	..	..	5
6	Brazil	Nom., Gold Milreis..	..	2 3	8·9	20, 10, and 5 milreis	*2, 1 milreis, 500 reis	400, 200, 100 reis	40 and 20 reis	..	..	6
		Actual, ,, ,,	Paper melreis	1 3 abt.	15·8 abt.	20 milreis						
7	Bulgaria	Lev	Lev of 100 stotinki	0 9·513	25·22	100, 40, 20, 10 leva	5, 2, 1 leva, 50 stotinki	20, 10, 5, 2½ stotinki	2, 1 stotinki	..	Following Latin Union	7
8	Chile	Nom., Gold Peso (Piastre) of 100 centavos	..	1 6	13·33	20, 10, 5 (escudo) pesos	1 peso (condor), 20, 10, 5 centavos	..	2½, 2, 1, ½ centavos	Sovereign = 13½ pesos	..	8
		Actual, Paper Peso	Paper peso ..	0 7 to 1 0	34 to 20							
9	China	Silver Yuan or dollar (new law) of 100 cents	Yuan	2 0 abt.	10 abt.	..	1 yuan, 50, 25, and 10 cents	5 cents	2, 1, ½, and 1/10 cent	Silver tael (6 to 8 = £1) and its derivatives still circulate. Nominally 1 tael = 1,000 cash or sapèques		9
10	Colombia ..	Nom., Gold Peso fort of 100 centavos	Gold peso ...	4 11½	4·03	Livre (5 pesos) and ½ livre	Peso fort, ½ peso, peseta, ¼ peseta (real)	5, 2, 1 centavos	..	..	..	10
		Actual, Paper Peso	..	0 8½	480 to 16							
11	Costa Rica ..	Gold Colon of 100 centesimos	Gold colon ..	1 10·9	10·46	20, 10, 5, and 2 colons	·50, ·25, ·10, ·05 colon	..	·01 colon	U.S $ = 2·15 colones	..	11
12	Cuba	Nom., Silver Piastre of 100 centavos	..	No Cuban and no currency paper		Sp. Gold $ = 3/9½ U.S. $ = 4/1½	Peso = 84 cents	..	..	20 fr. = $3·80	..	12
13	Denmark....	Gold Krone of 100 öre	Krone	1 1½	18·15	20, 10 kroner	2, 1 krone, 25 and 10 öre	..	5, 2, 1 öre	Latin Union coins current	..	13
14	Ecuador	Silver Sucré (piastre fort) of 100 centavos	Sucré.....	2 0	10	2, 1 condor (10 sucrés), 0·4, 0·2, 0·1 condor	1 sucré, ½, ⅖, 1/10, and 1/20 sucré	5, 2, 1, ½ centavos	2, 1, ½ centavos	..	Condor = 10 sucrés = 100 reales or decimos	14
15	France	Franc of 100 centimes	Franc	0 9·513	25·22	100, 50, 40, 20, 10, 5 francs	5, 2, 1 franc, 50 and 20 centimes	25 centimes	10, 5, 2, 1 centimes	..	Latin Union	15
16	Algeria	..	Franc	0 9·513	25·22	..	..	..	..	..	Same as France	16
17	Annam	1 quan = 10 tien = 600	Sapèques. Also silver ingots (nén bac)			..	..	..	..	..	..	17
18	Comoro Is.	..	..	..	..	..	5 franc	..	10, 5 centimes	Rupee of British India	..	18
19	Indo-China	Dollar of 100 cents...	Dollar.....	1 9 abt.	11·4 abt.	..	Piastre and ½, ¼, 1/10 piastre	..	1/100, 1/375 piastre	..	Same as France	19
20	Madagascar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,, ,, ,,	20
21	Tunis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,, ,, ,,	21

Foreign Moneys and their English Equivalents—*continued.*

No.	Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard Coin. Denomination.	Value. In English Currency.	Value. Pieces to the Pound.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nickel Coins.	Bronze or Copper Coins.	Foreign Coins Legal Tender.	Remarks.	No.
				s. d.								
22	German Empire	Gold Reichsmark of 100 pfennige	Mark.....	0 11·7483	20·428	20, 10 marks	5, 3, 2, 1 marks, 50 pfennige	10, 5 pfennige	2, 1 pfennige	..	Old thaler still current as 3 marks	22
23	German East Africa	Brit. Indian Rupee = 100 heller	Rupee	1 4	15	...	2, 1, ½, and ¼ rupee	10 heller	1, ½ heller	..	..	23
24	Greece	Drachma of 100 lepta Actual, paper drach.	Drachma	0 9·513 0 9	25·22 26·6	100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 drachma	5, 2, 1 drachma, 50, 20 lepta	20, 10, 5 lepta	10, 5, 2 lepta, 1 lepton	..	..	24
25	Guatemala ..	Nom., Silver Peso of 100 centavos Actual, Paper Peso	Silver peso ..	4 0	5	10, 5 pesos	1 peso, 4, 2, 1, ½, ¼ reales	1, ½, ¼ real	..	..	..	25
26	Haiti.....	Nom., Gold Gourde of 100 centavos	Gourde	0 4 3 11½	120 to 10 5·05	10, 5, 2, 1 gourde	1 gourde, 50, 20, 10, 5 centavos	10, 5 centavos	2, 1 centavos	..	..	26
27	Holland (Netherlands)	Gold Florin or Gulden of 100 cents	Florin or gulden	0 5 1 7·824	24 to 8 12·106	10 florins; ducat (for Java)	2½, 1, ½ florin, 25, 10, 5 cents	5 cents	2½, 1, ½ cents	..	..	27
28	Curaçao		..	..	..	..	25, 10 cents	..	..	..	Holland coins only legal	28
29	Honduras ...	Silver Peso of 100 centavos	Silver peso ..	4 0	5	..	1 peso, 50, 25, 10, 5 centavos	..	2, 1 centavos	United States, Mexican Peru, Chili, and Latin Union	coins current	29
30	Italy	Lira of 100 centesimi	Lira	0 9·513	25·22	100, 50, 20, 10, 5 lire	5, 2 lira, 1 lire 50 centesimi	25 and 20 centesimi	10, 5, 2, 1 centesimi	..	Latin Union	30
31	Eritrea	Silver Tallero or dollar (5 lire)	Lira	0 9·513	25·22	..	Tallero, 0·4, 0·2, 0·1 tallero	..	0·02, 0·01 tallero	Maria Theresa thaler	..	31
32	Japan	Gold Yen (2 fun) of 100 sen	Gold yen	2 0½	9·76	20, 10, 5 yen	50, 20, 10 sen	5 sen	1 sen, 5 rin	Old gold 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 yen at double face value. Old silver yen withdrawn		32
33	Korea	Same as Japan, but	yen = won of	100 chon.	Also "cash" for small trade.							33
34	Liberia	U.S. Dollar	Gold dollar..	4 1·32	4·859	..	50, 25, 10 cents	..	2, 1 cent	British, French, gold, also silver	Dutch, and Spanish coins (very mixed)	34
35	Luxemburg .	Franc = 80 pfennige.	Franc	0 9·513	25·22	..	..	10, 5 centimes	10, 5, 2½ centimes	German, French, and Belgian coins		35
36	Mexico	Nom., Gold Dollar .. Actual, Silver	Silver of 100 centavos	2 0½	9·8	10, 5 pesos or dollars	1 peso, 50, 20, 10, 5 centavos	5 centavos	2, 1 centavos	Old gold 20 and circulation	silver 1 pesos in	36
37	Monaco	Franc of 100 centimes	Latin Union franc	0 9·513	25·22	100 and 20 franc	..	..	..	..	..	37
38	Montenegro .	Austrian Crown (paper)	Austrian crown	0 10	24	..	..	20, 10 paras	2 paras	Turkish, French, and British gold	..	38
39	Morocco	Silver Piastre (5 francs)	Piastre	3 0	8	..	1, ½, ¼, ⅛, 1/10, 1/20 piastre	..	10, 5, 2, 1 grammes	..	Valuation variable; 1 piastre = 10 dirhems	39
40	Nicaragua...	Nom., Silver Peso .. Actual, Paper ,, ..	Silver peso .. Paper ,, ..	1 8 abt. ?	11·5 abt. ?	..	50, 20, 10, 5 centavos	5, 1 centavo	..	Foreign gold	Peso = 10 reales = 100 centavos	40
41	Norway	Gold Krone of 100 orer	Gold krone..	1 1½	18·15	20, 10, 5 kroner	2, 1 krone, 50, 25, 10 örer	..	5, 2, 1 örer	In union (Scandinavian) with Sweden		41
42	Oman (Persian Gulf)	Muhamûdi of 20 gad	Muhamûdi .. Thaler	= abt. 1/1½ 1 9 abt.	thalers. 11·4	..	..	..	..	Maria Theresa rupees (on coast) circulate. Also many old moneys	thalers and Indian	42
43	Ottoman Empire	Turkish Gold £ of 100 piastres Pound (lira)	Gold piastre	0 2·165 18 0	111 1·1	500 piastres (bourse), 250 piastres (fulik), 100 piastres	20 piastres (vimiliki), 10, 5, 2, 1, ½ piastre (yolik or medjidieh), 25, 5 piastres	..	40, 20, 10, 5, 1 para	..	..	43

No.	Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard Coin. Denomination.	Value. In English Currency.	Value. Pieces to the Pound.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nickel Coins.	Bronze or Copper Coins.	Foreign Coins Legal Tender.	Remarks.	No.
				s. d.								
44	Crete	Nom., Silver Drachma	Silver drachma	0 9·513	25·22	20, 10 drachma	5, 2, 1 drachma, 50 lepta	20, 10, 5 lepta	2, 1 lepton	..	Similar to Greece	44
		Actual, Paper ,, ,,	Paper ,, ,,	0 8½ abt.	28·8 abt.							
45	Egypt	£E of 100 piastres	£E	20 3½	99	£E1, 50, 20, 10, 5 piastres	20 (talarib), 10, 5, 2, 1 piastre	1 piastre, 5, 2, 1 ochr-el-guerche	½, ¼ ochr-el-guerche	British and French gold	..	45
			Piastre	0 2½ abt.	98 abt.							
46	Panama	Gold Balbon of 2 pesos	Gold balboa	4 2	4·817	20, 10, 5, 2½, 1 balboa	1 peso, ½, ¼, 1/10, 1/20, peso	..	..	U.S. gold	..	46
47	Paraguay	Silver Peso of 100 centavos	Silver peso ..	2 0	10	..	1 peso, 20, 10, 5 centavos	20, 10, 5 centavos	..	Argentine currency	..	47
		Paper Peso	Paper ,, ..	?	?							
48	Persia	Silver Kran of 20 shahis or 1000 dinaro	Gold toman	7 1	3·82	1, ½ toman (20 kran), 2 kran	2, 1, ½, ¼ kran	2, 1 shahis	4, 2, 1, ½ shahi	..	..	48
			Silver kran ..	0 4·8	50	1, ½ fincal), ¼ libra	1, ½, ⅛ sol, 1, ½ dinero, 20, 10, 5 centavos	..	2, 1 centavos	British gold	..	49
49	Peru	Libra (pound) of 10 soles or 100 dineros (1000 centavos)	Libra	20 0	1							
50	Portugal	Nom., Gold Milreis..	Gold milreis	4 5½	4·5	1, ½, ¼, 1/10 coroa (crown)	1 milreis 1/10 coroa, 5, 2, 1, ½ teston	100, 50 reis	20, 10, 5 reis	British gold £1 = 4·5 milreis	..	50
		Actual, Paper ,, ..	Paper ,,	4 1½	5·2 to 4·5							
51	Portuguese India	Indian Rupee = 400 reis	Rupee	1 4	15	..	..	..	½, ¼, ⅛, 1/12 tanga	..	..	51
52	Rumania	Gold Leu or franc of 100 bani	Gold leu	0 9·513	25·22	100, 50, 25, 20, 12½, 10 lei	5, 2 lei, 1 leu, 50 bani	20, 10, 5 bani	10, 5, 2, 1 bani	..	Following Latin Union	52
53	Russia	Gold Rouble of 100 kopecks	Rouble	2 1½	9·458	15 roubles (Imperial), 10, 7½, 5 roubles	1 rouble, 50, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5 kopecks	..	5, 3, 2, 1, ½, ¼ kopeck	..	..	53
54	Finland	Gold Markka (franc) of 100 pennia	Gold markka	0 9·513	25·22	20, 10 markka	2, 1 markka. 50, 25 pennia	..	10, 5, 1 penni	Russian rouble = 2 markka 66⅔ pennia	..	54
55	Salvador	Gold Peso of 100 centavos	Gold peso ...	3 11½	5·04	20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 pesos	1 peso, 50, 20, 10, 5 centavos	5, 3, 2, 1 centavos	..	..	..	55
			Silver ,, ...	1 7 abt.	12·6 abt.							
56	Servia	Dinar of 100 paras	Dinar (gold basis)	0 9·513	25·22	20, 10 dinars	5, 2, 1 dinar, 50 paras	20, 10, 5 paras	10, 5, 2, 1 para	..	Following Latin Union	56
57	Siam	Tical of 100 satangs (centimes)	Tical	1 6½ abt.	13 about	Dos of 10 ticals	Tical, ½, ¼ tical (saling)	10, 5 satangs	1 satang	Dollar = about 2½ ticals	Catty = 80 ticals	57
58	Spain	Nom., Silver Peseta	Silver peseta	0 9·513	25·22	100, 50, 20, 10, 5 pesetas	5, 2, 1 peseta, 50, 20 centimos	..	10, 5, 2, 1 centimos	..	Following Latin Union	58
		Actual, Paper ,,	Paper ,,	0 9	26·6							
59	Sweden	Gold Krona of 100 öre	Gold krona..	1 1½	18·25	20, 10, 5 kronor, carolin = 7½ kr.	2, 1 krona, 50, 25, 10 öre	..	5, 2, 1 öre	In union (Scandinavian) with Norway and Denmark		59
60	Switzerland	Franc of 100 centimes or rappen	Franc (10 batzen)	0 9·513	25·22	20 franc	5, 2, 1 franc, 50 centimes	20, 10, 5 centimes	2, 1 centime	British, German, Austrian, and U.S. gold coins		60
61	Tripoli	Piastre of 40 paras	Piastre	0 2½ abt.	109 abt.	..	..	..	..	Turkish currency		61
62	United States	Gold Dollar of 10 dimes or 100 cents	Gold dollar..	4 1·32	4·867	20, 10 (eagle), 5, 2½, 1 dollar	1, ½, ¼ dollar, 1 dime	5 cents	1 cent	..	..	62
63	Philippines	Filipino = 50 cents U.S.	Filipino	2 0·66	9·734	..	Peso, 50, 20, 10 centavos	5 centavos	1, ½ centavo	..	..	63
64	Uruguay	Nom., Gold Peso	Peso of 100 centesimos	4 3	4·7	Peso nacional (none issued)	Peso, 50, 20, 10 centesimos	5, 2, 1 centesimos	4, 2, 1 centesimos	Foreign gold	..	64
		Actual, Silver Peso..		4 2 abt.	4·8 abt.							
65	Venezuela	Gold Bolivar of 100 centavos	Bolivar	0 9½ abt.	25 abt.	100, 50, 20, 10, 5 bolivars	5, 2, 1 bolivar, 50, 20 centavos	5, 2, 1 centavos	10, 5, 2, 1 centavos	..	Following Latin Union	65

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¼	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
55	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
56	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
63	1 3¾	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
81	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

Per £100 clear Annual Rental or Value, without any deduction whatever.

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9, 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45				IN PERPETUITY.		
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (p. 423), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·15	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometer	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst.....	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile.....	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure...	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile.....	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

THE following table is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only. The figures are based upon the mortality in the ten years, 1891–1900.

AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	44·13	47·77	53	498,987	553,208	17·01	18·58
1	828,136	859,342	52·22	54·53	54	487,621	543,384	16·40	17·91
2	784,090	816,810	54·12	56·34	55	475,849	533,105	15·79	17·24
3	767,754	800,357	54·26	56·49	56	463,629	522,319	15·19	16·59
4	757,631	789,683	53·98	56·25	57	450,898	510,950	14·61	15·95
5	750,281	782,·44	53·50	55·79	58	437,623	498,950	14·04	15·32
6	744,936	776,618	52·88	55·18	59	423,814	486,304	13·48	14·71
7	741,061	772,562	52·16	54·47	60	409,518	473,037	12·93	14·10
8	738,215	769,537	51·36	53·68	61	394,793	459,185	12·39	13·51
9	736,053	767,198	50·51	52·84	62	379,695	444,782	11·87	12·94
10	734,299	765,267	49·63	51·97	63	364,255	429,844	11·35	12·37
11	732,728	763,498	48·73	51·09	64	348,478	414,361	10·84	11·81
12	731,064	761,652	47·84	50·21	65	332,344	398,299	10·34	11·27
13	729,260	759,671	46·96	49·34	66	315,830	381,624	9·86	10·74
14	727,364	757,618	46·08	48·48	67	298,956	364,339	9·38	10·22
15	725,373	755,499	45·21	47·61	68	281,760	346,471	8·93	9·72
16	723,159	753,185	44·34	46·75	69	264,295	328,062	8·48	9·24
17	720,621	750,574	43·50	45·92	70	246,630	309,168	8·05	8·73
18	717,800	747,721	42·67	45·09	71	228,844	289,866	7·64	8·33
19	714,811	744,762	41·84	44·27	72	211,034	270,247	7·24	7·90
20	711,714	741,766	41·02	43·44	73	193,310	250,424	6·86	7·48
21	708,463	738,692	40·21	42·62	74	175,792	230,523	6·50	7·08
22	705,036	735,530	39·40	41·80	75	158,608	210,688	6·15	6·70
23	701,445	732,272	38·60	40·99	76	141,891	191,071	5·81	6·34
24	697,724	728,896	37·80	40·17	77	125·775	171,836	5·49	5·99
25	693,894	725,386	37·01	39·37	78	110,392	153,148	5·19	5·67
26	689,951	721,745	36·22	38·56	79	95,863	135,173	4·90	5·35
27	685,909	717,973	35·43	37·76	80	82,298	118,068	4·62	5·05
28	681,778	714,066	34·64	36·97	81	69,789	101,980	4·36	4·77
29	677,551	710,018	33·85	36·17	82	58,405	87,034	4·11	4·51
30	673,200	705,819	33·07	35·39	83	48,192	73,333	3·88	4·26
31	668,682	701,456	32·29	34·60	84	39,168	60,949	3·66	4·02
32	663,952	696,917	31·51	33·83	85	31,323	49,925	3·45	3·80
33	658,969	692,191	30·75	33·05	86	24,621	40,267	3·25	3·59
34	653,708	687,269	29·99	32·29	87	19,000	31,949	3·07	3·39
35	648,169	682,147	29·24	31·52	88	14,377	24,915	2·89	3·21
36	642,353	676,814	28·50	30·77	89	10,655	19,078	2·73	3·04
37	636,235	671,242	27·77	30·02	90	7,724	14,330	2·58	2·87
38	629,793	665,410	27·05	29·28	91	5,470	10,550	2·43	2·73
39	623,028	659,324	26·34	28·54	92	3,779	7,606	2·30	2·59
40	615,964	653,014	25·64	27·82	93	2,543	5,365	2·17	2·46
41	608,632	646,518	24·94	27·09	94	1,665	3,700	2·06	2·34
42	601,063	639,878	24·25	26·37	95	1,059	2,494	1·95	2·23
43	593,276	633,115	23·56	25·64	96	654	1,641	1·85	2·13
44	585,266	626,227	22·88	24·92	97	391	1,054	1·75	2·04
45	577,010	619,184	22·20	24·20	98	226	661	1·67	1·96
46	568,465	611,938	21·52	23·48	99	127	404	1·58	1·88
47	559,598	604,453	20·86	22·76	100	68	241	1·51	1·81
48	550,384	596,704	20·20	22·05	101	36	141	1·44	1·74
49	540,815	588,666	19·64	21·35	102	18	80	1·36	1·68
50	530,888	580,320	18·90	20·64	103	9	45	1·28	1·62
51	520,608	571,644	18·26	19·95	104	4	24	1·18	1·56
52	509,977	562,616	17·63	19·26	105	2	13	1·02	1·48

A Table showing the Profits upon Investments in the various Government Funds, Banks, Railways, &c., at the Undermentioned Prices.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr Ct.	2¾ Pr Ct.	3 Pr Ct.	3¼ Pr Ct.	3½ Pr Ct.	4 Pr Ct.	4½ Pr Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104⅜	114⅔	123⅞	133⅓	152⅔	171¾	190⅚	209½	228⅛	266⅔	285¾	304¾	342⅔	381
2 13 9	93	102⅛	111⅔	121	130⅓	149	167½	186	204⅔	223⅓	260⅔	279⅙	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅜	100	109	118	127⅞	145⅔	163½	182⅔	200	218	254⅓	272⅔	290⅔	327	363⅓
2 17 6	87	95⅘	104⅓	113	121⅔	139	156½	174	191⅓	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108⅓	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅓	97½	105¾	114⅓	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅝	94½	102¼	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103⅓	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¾	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅜	85½	92¾	99⅓	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89⅓	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119½	132½	145⅝	159	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70¼	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅞	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220½	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76½	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¼	59⅛	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118½	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63¼	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46½	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¼	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¼	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅞	50	54⅙	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40½	44⅞	49	53	57⅛	65⅓	73½	81¾	89¾	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39½	43½	47	50¾	54⅝	62⅔	70½	78¼	86⅛	94	109⅔	117½	125½	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38½	42⅛	46	49¾	53⅔	61⅓	69	76⅔	84⅓	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40½	44	47¼	51¼	58⅔	66	73½	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117½	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35½	39⅔	43	46½	50⅙	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅞	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38⅝	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅓	37⅝	41	44⅙	47⅔	54⅔	61½	68⅓	75¼	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¾	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101⅓	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30½	33⅞	37	40	43⅓	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅞	74	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29¼	32⅛	35	37¾	40¾	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅙	70	81⅔	87½	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28½	31½	34	36¾	39⅝	45⅓	51	56⅔	62⅓	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¾	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34⅔	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅞	28⅝	31	33½	36⅓	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅞	62	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	*1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10.802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17.677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161.588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1.4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4510	1·5395	1·6220	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5.0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·5673	5·5160
36	2.4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0110	5.0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3960	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

* When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1—£35·012.

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

LARGE sums of money are every year advanced to County or District Councils and other public bodies, for improvements, building of workhouses, schools, harbours, bridges, &c., to be repaid in a given number of years, including interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1858, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives the sums needed as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 years :—

Years	3 per Ct.			3½ per Ct.			4 per Ct.			4½ per Ct.			5 per Ct.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10	11	14	5½	12	0	5½	12	6	7	12	12	9	12	19	0
20	6	14	5½	7	0	8½	7	7	2	7	13	9	8	0	5½
30	5	2	0½	5	8	9	5	15	8	6	2	9½	6	10	1½
40	4	6	6½	4	13	7½	5	1	0½	5	9	8½	5	16	6½
50	3	17	8½	4	5	3½	4	13	1½	5	2	2½	5	9	6½

If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 10 ; if for £2,000, then by 20, and so on.

To ascertain the Weight of Paper.

Lbs. per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of 480 Sheets.	500 Shts.	516 Sheets.	Lbs. per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of 480 Sheets.	500 Shts.	516 Sheets.
10	145·8	140	135·7	47	685·4	658	637·6
11	160·4	154	149·2	48	700·0	672	651·2
12	175·0	168	162·8	49	714·6	686	664·7
13	189·6	182	176·4	50	729·2	700	678·3
14	204·2	196	189·9	51	743·7	714	691·9
15	218·7	210	203·5	52	758·3	728	705·4
16	233·3	224	217·1	53	772·9	742	719·0
17	247·9	238	230·6	54	787·5	756	732·6
18	252·5	252	244·2	55	802·1	770	746·1
19	277·1	266	257·8	56	816·7	784	759·7
20	291·7	280	271·3	57	831·2	798	773·3
21	306·2	294	284·9	58	845·8	812	786·8
22	320·8	308	298·4	59	860·4	826	800·4
23	335·4	322	312·0	60	875·0	840	814·0
24	350·0	336	325·6	61	889·6	854	827·5
25	364·6	350	339·1	62	904·2	868	841·1
26	379·2	364	352·7	63	918·7	882	854·7
27	393·7	378	366·3	64	933·3	896	868·2
28	408·3	392	379·8	65	947·9	910	881·8
29	422·9	406	393·4	66	962·5	924	895·3
30	437·5	420	407·0	67	977·1	938	908·9
31	452·1	434	420·5	68	991·7	952	922·4
32	466·7	448	434·1	69	1006·2	966	936·0
33	481·2	462	447·7	70	1020·8	980	949·6
34	495·8	476	461·2	71	1035·4	994	963·2
35	510·4	490	474·8	72	1050·0	1008	976·7
36	525·0	504	488·4	73	1064·6	1022	990·3
37	539·6	518	501·9	74	1079·2	1036	1003·9
38	554·2	532	515·5	75	1093·7	1059	1017·4
39	568·7	546	529·1	76	1108·3	1064	1031·0
40	583·3	560	542·6	77	1122·9	1078	1044·6
41	597·9	574	556·2	78	1137·5	1092	1058·1
42	612·5	588	569·8	79	1152·1	1106	1071·7
43	627·1	602	583·3	80	1166·6	1120	1085·3
44	641·7	616	596·9	90	1312·5	1260	1220·9
45	656·2	630	610·5	96	1400·0	1344	1302·3
46	670·8	644	624·0	100	1458·3	1400	1356·6

SIZES OF WRITING AND DRAWING PAPERS.

	Dimensions.
Emperor	72 × 48
Antiquarian	53 × 31
Double Elephant	40 × 26¾
Atlas	34 × 26
Colombier	34½ × 23½
Imperial	30 × 22
Elephant	28 × 23
Super Royal	27 × 19
Royal	24 × 19
Medium	22 × 17½
Large Post	20¾ × 16¼
Copy or Draft	20 × 16
Demy	20 × 15½
Post	19 × 15¼
Foolscap	17 × 13½
Brief	16½ × 13¼
Pott	15 × 12½

SIZES OF BROWN PAPERS.

	Dimensions.
Casing	46 × 36
Double Imperial	45 × 29
Elephant	34 × 24
Double Four Pound	31 × 21
Imperial Cap	29 × 22
Haven Cap	26 × 21
Bag Cap	24 × 19½
Kent Cap	21 × 18

A quire of paper contains 24 perfect sheets; an outside quire 20, some of which may be torn.

Sizes of Type. 429

ALL Founders cast their type nearly to one uniform height, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil*. The column contains 75 lines, and is, technically, 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column actually contains about 3,000 letters. The compositor in making out his bill reckons that the column contains so many (1,800) ems; he then, doubling that number, charges as so many (3,600) ens.

A very minute type, used only occasionally, is:—

Brilliant. A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl, 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby, 87 lines, 3,740 letters —

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil, 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion, 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier, 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois, 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer, 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica, 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English, 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer, 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica, 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS.

Post	19½ × 15½
Demy	22½ × 17½
Sheet and Half Post	23½ × 19½
Medium	24 × 19
Royal	25 × 20
Double Foolscap	27 × 17
Super Royal	27½ × 20½
Double Crown	30 × 20
Imperial	30 × 22
Double Post	31¼ × 19¾
Double Demy	35 × 22½
Double Royal	40 × 25

Weights and Measures.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE Weights and Measures Act of 1878, which superseded all previous laws upon the subject, enacts the measures which may legally be used in the United Kingdom. These are based upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, which are kept in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

Further Acts of Parliament were passed in 1889 and 1904 dealing with the question of verification of weights and measures, and regulations were issued by the Board of Trade in 1907 respecting the inspection and stamping of weights and measures.

The Yard and the Pound are the only two independent standards for weights and measures, as the Gallon, the standard of capacity, both for dry and liquid measure, is not independent, but is based upon the Pound. The Gallon is defined in the Act of 1878 as the volume of ten imperial standard pounds weight of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, with the water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, and the barometer at 30 inches.

The multiples and sub-divisions of the standard yard, pound, and gallon, as laid down in the Act of 1878, are as follows; the legal abbreviations are given in brackets:—

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

12 inches (*in.*) ...	=	1 foot (*ft.*).
3 feet	=	1 YARD (*yd.*).
5½ yards	=	1 rod, pole, or perch.
4 poles	=	1 chain or 100 links.
10 chains.....	=	1 furlong.
8 furlongs.....	=	1 mile.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

7,000 grains (*gr.*) ...	=	1 POUND (*lb.*).
Also,		
16 drams (*dr.*) ...	=	1 ounce (*oz.*).
16 ounces	=	1 POUND (*lb.*).
14 pounds	=	1 stone.
8 stone	=	1 hundredweight (*cwt.*).
20 hundredweights	=	1 ton.

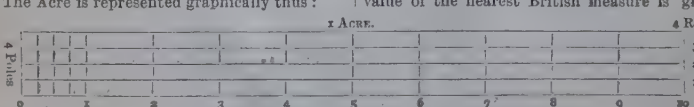
3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

4 gills	=	1 pint.
2 pints	=	1 quart.
4 quarts	=	1 GALLON.
2 gallons	=	1 peck.
4 pecks	=	1 bushel.
8 bushels	=	1 quarter.
36 bushels	=	1 chaldron.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

40 square perches...	=	1 rood.
4 roods	=	1 acre.

The Acre is represented graphically thus:



The above are the *only* British weights and measures which are legal for general use.

For certain special purposes, the following are also authorised by the Act of 1878 or by Order in Council under the Act:—

1.—For weighing gold and silver and precious stones.

The Troy ounce, equal in weight to 480 grains. In dealing with quantities less than an ounce, the ounce is divided decimally, *not* into grains. Larger quantities than an ounce are stated in ounces. There is *no* Troy pound.

2.—For the use of Apothecaries and for selling drugs retail.

a.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

20 grains	=	1 scruple (℈1).
3 scruples ...	=	1 drachm (ʒ1).
8 drachms ...	=	1 Apothecaries' ounce (*oz. Apoth.*).

b.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

60 minims (*min.*)	=	1 fluid drachm (*fl. dr.*).
8 fluid drachms	=	1 fluid ounce (*fl. oz.*).

Of the Apothecaries' measure of weight, the grain is the same as the Imperial grain; and the Apothecaries' ounce contains 480 grains, like the Troy ounce. But, of the measures of capacity, the Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Imperial *dram*, and the two words are spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Imperial ounce (437·5 grains), and the *fluid drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to two Imperial *drams*.

It is somewhat to be regretted that the Apothecaries' weights and measures were retained by the Act of 1878, but as they are authorised for use with medicines and drugs only, and are illegal for any other purpose, it is not of much consequence.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in the United Kingdom by an Act passed in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the Metre, the standard of weight is the Kilogram, and the standard of capacity is the Litre. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

The names of the sub-divisions and multiples of each of the standard measures of the Metric system are as follows.

For the sake of comparison, the equivalent value of the nearest British measure is given opposite each, and the recognised abbreviations are shown in brackets.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres (*mm.*) = 1 centimetre (*cm.*) = 0·3937 inch.
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre (*dm.*) = 0·328084 foot.
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (*m.*) = 1·093614 yard.
10 metres ... = 1 dekameter (*dam.*) = 1·9884 poles.
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre (*hm.*) = 0·4971 furlong.
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre (*km.*) = 0·6214 mile.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams (*mg.*) = 1 centigram (*cg.*) = 0·1543 grain.
10 centigrams = 1 decigram (*dg.*) = 1·5432 ,,
10 decigrams = 1 gramme (*grm.*) ... = 15·4323 ,,
10 grammes = 1 dekagram (*dag.*) = 5·6438 drams.
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram (*hg.*) = 3·5274 oz.
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*) = 2·204622 lb.
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram = 1·5747 stones.
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (*q.*) = 1·5684 cwt.
10 quintals... = 1 tonne (*t.*)... = 0·9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres (*ml.*) = 1 centilitre (*cl.*) = 0·0704 gill.
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre (*dl.*) = 0·1759 pint.
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (*lit.*) = 0·8799 quart.
10 litres ..... = 1 dekalitre (*dal.*)... = 2·1997 galls.
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre (*hl.*) = 2·7497 bushls.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres = 1 are (*a.*)..... = 0·0988 rood.
100 ares ..... = 1 hectare (*ha.*) = 2·4711 acres.

THE BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

The Imperial weights and measures are the legal standards in the British Dominions and in India. In some Colonies the Metric system may also be used. In certain Colonies and in India, the old local measures are still employed to a considerable extent. Among these are the following :—

Indian Weights (*Bengal*).

Tola, unit of postage = 180 grains.
Chittak = 5 Tolas ; Seer (16 Chittaks) = $2\frac{1}{16}$ lb.
Imperial or Indian Maund = $82\frac{2}{7}$ lb. = 40 seer.

Madras.

Viss = 3·09 lbs., Maund = 25 lb., Candy = 500 lb.

South African Land Measures.

Cape Morgen..... = 2·11654 English Acres.
Cape Feet ..... = 1·033 English Feet.
Cape Rood ..... = 12·356 English Feet.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

The Metric system of weights and measures has been adopted in the following countries :—

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Norway, Rumania, Servia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

In *Russia* the standard of length is the Sachine, which is equal to seven British feet ; the standard of weight is the Pound, equal to nine-tenths of the British pound. The other measures are :—

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

16 vershok = 1 archine.
3 archine = 1 sachine.
500 sachine = 1 verst.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

3 zolotnik = 1 loth.
32 loth = 1 pound.
40 pounds = 1 pood.
10 poods = 1 berkovatz.

In *Turkey* the weights and measures differ considerably in different parts of the Empire, but the following are those used at Constantinople and the neighbourhood :—

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

2 jeras = 1 rup.
8 1ups = 1 pek = 26·77 British inches.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

16 kirats = 1 dram.
400 drams = 1 oke = 2·828 British pounds.
44 okes = 1 kantar.

The usual measure of capacity in Turkey is the Kileh, which is slightly larger than the British bushel.

THE UNITED STATES.

The British Imperial measures of length and of weight are the legal measures in the United States of North America ; but the measures of capacity are different, as the old British measures of capacity, which are obsolete in the United Kingdom, have been retained. These are :—

For measuring liquids : The old Wine Gallon, equal to 0·8331 British gallon.

For measuring things dry, such as corn : The old Winchester Bushel, equal to 0·9694 British bushel.

The Metric system is permissive in the United States, but is little used.

Besides the measures of length, weight, and capacity, which have been described above, there are certain other important measures which are practically used by all nations. These are :—

ANGULAR MEASURES.

The unit of Angular measure is the angle of an equilateral triangle, which is divided into sixty parts, called Degrees. As there are six such angles in a complete circle, the latter contains 360 degrees, which are thus divided :—

60 seconds (1″) = 1 minute (1′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (1°).
360 degrees = 1 circle.

CIRCULAR MEASURES.

Diameter of Circle × 3·1416 = Circumference.
Diameter Squared × ·7854 = Area of Circle.
Diameter Squared × 3·1416 gives Surface of Sphere.
Diameter Cubed × ·5236 = Solidity of Sphere.
One Degree of Circumference × 57·3 gives Radius.
Diameter of Cylinder × 3·1416 ; product by length or height, gives the Surface.
Diameter Squared × ·7854 ; product by length or height, gives Solid Content.

GEOGRAPHICAL MEASURES.

The North and South Poles are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The Equator is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of Latitude are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of Longitude are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich.

A geographical mile is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet. The Nautical, or, as it is sometimes called, the Admiralty mile is 6,080 feet. It is divided into 10 cables. The length of one minute of Longitude is 6,087·2 feet at the Equator, and gradually diminishes to nothing at the North and South Poles.

The polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 British miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed; the expression "15 knots" indicates that the vessel in question is capable of steaming or sailing 15 geographical miles in one hour.

MEASURES OF TIME.

Measurements of time are based on the time taken by the earth to revolve round its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. As these motions are not exactly commensurable with one another, it has been necessary to adopt average or mean intervals of time for ordinary use.

Of these the first is the Day, which, in this country, commences at midnight. It is divided thus:—

60 seconds	=	1 minute.
60 minutes	=	1 hour.
24 hours	=	1 day.

The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight.

The astronomical day commences at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours at the following noon.

With the Jews and Mohammedans the day begins, not at midnight, but at sunset on the previous day. It is important to remember this when comparing dates in different calendars, as the hours between sunset and midnight belong to the *previous* day in the ordinary calendar, and to the *succeeding* day in the Jewish and Mohammedan calendars.

The Week is a period of seven days.

The Month in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the length of the different months varies as follows:—

January, March, May, July, August, October, and December have each 31 days.

April, June, September, and November have each 30 days.

February has 28 days, except in leap year, when it has 29 days.

The Jews and Mohammedans use the lunar month, based on the length of time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. The month commences, not at true new moon, but at sunset of the day when the new moon is first seen after sunset. The length of the lunar month varies, so the Jewish and Mohammedan months have sometimes 30 and sometimes 29 days.

The Year is the length of time that the earth takes to complete one revolution round the sun, which is 365·2422 mean days. The ordinary year is taken as 365 days, and every fourth year, called Leap Year, has 366 days. Every year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is leap year. But the last year of each century that is not divisible by 400 without remainder is not a leap year. For example, the year 1900 had only 365 days.

The Mohammedan year always consists of twelve lunar months, and is sometimes 354 and sometimes 355 days in length.

For Standard Time see page 71.

TIME AND WATCH ON BOARD SHIP.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus:—

BELL, ONE SECOND; B., TWO SECS.; B. S.; B. SS. B. S.; B. SS.; B.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the Starboard (right side, looking forward) and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon	*Watch*	... ...	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog	,,	... ...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog	,,	... ...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First	,,	... ...	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle	,,	... ...	12 a.m. to 4 a.m.
Morning	,,	... ...	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon	,,	... ...	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the *Watch* which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two *Watches*.

MEASURES OF TEMPERATURE.

Variations of temperature are measured by thermometers, which are graduated on three different systems, viz.:—

The British, or Fahrenheit thermometer.

The Centigrade, or Celsius thermometer.

The Réaumur thermometer.

In the Fahrenheit thermometer the distance from the freezing point of water to the boiling point is divided into 180 degrees. The freezing point is marked 32°, and the boiling point 212°.

In the Centigrade thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 100°.

In the Réaumur thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 80°.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$ and add 32°.

To convert Réaumur degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{4}$ and add 32°.

For example :—

20° Centigrade = 20 × $\frac{9}{5}$ + 32 = 68° Fahrenheit.
20° Réaumur = 20 × $\frac{9}{4}$ + 32 = 77° Fahrenheit.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Réaumur, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{4}{9}$.

For example :—

68° Fahrenheit = $\frac{5}{9}$(68 − 32) = 20° Centigrade.
77° Fahrenheit = $\frac{5}{9}$(77 − 32) = 20° Réaumur.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Réaumur degrees, multiply by $\frac{4}{5}$.

To convert Réaumur degrees to Centigrade degrees, multiply by $\frac{5}{4}$.

For example :—

20° Centigrade = 20 × $\frac{4}{5}$ = 16° Réaumur.
20° Réaumur = 20 × $\frac{5}{4}$ = 25° Centigrade.

ELECTRICAL MEASURES.

It is customary to express electrical measures in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second, and the value of the units has been fixed by International agreement. The principal units, as described in the Order in Council of January 10, 1910, are as follows :—

The OHM, the unit of resistance, is the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury, at the temperature of melting ice, 14·4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres.

The AMPÈRE, the unit of current, is the unvarying electric current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second.

The VOLT, the unit of pressure, is the pressure which, when steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampère.

Standards of the above units are kept at the Standardising Laboratory of the Board of Trade.

The WATT, the unit of power, is $\frac{1}{746}$ of one horse-power, the horse-power being 33,000 lb. raised one foot in one minute. The Board of Trade unit is 1,000 Watt-hours.

In carbon lamps of 16-candle power (nominal) about four watts are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes. One Board of Trade unit will keep a 16-candle carbon lamp alight for about 16 hours ; metallic filament lamps require considerably less.

MEASURES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks	8¾ inches	× 4½ × 2¾
Welsh fire-bricks	9	,, × 4½ × 2¾
Paving bricks	9	,, × 4½ × 1¾
Square tiles	9¾	,, × 9¾ × 1
,,	6	,, × 6 × 1
Dutch clinker bricks	9½	,, × 3 × 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each ; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. × 18 in. (French).

Timber and Wood.

40 cubic feet rough, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
120 Deals = 100.

Width of Battens, 7 inches ; Deals, 9 inches ; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 or 11 inches wide. A Cord of Wood is 2½ tons, or 128 cubic feet.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies	16×10
,, Small	26×14	,, Small	16× 8
Princesses	24×14	,, Large	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	,, ,,	14× 8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation	13×11
,, Small	22×11	Doubles	13×10
Countesses	20×10	,,	13× 7
,, Wide	20×12	Smalls	12× 8
Viscountesses	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
,, Small	18× 9	Ditto	11×5½

Corn.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned :—

Wheat, English, 60 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 50 lb. French, 52½ lb
Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 39 lb. Foreign, 38 and 40 lb
Rye and Maize, 56 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load, 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb. ; Old Hay, 18 cwt. ; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—
Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea, or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.
Reels of Cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards ; they must be marked correctly.
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards ; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps ; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks ; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Size of Barrels.

	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9
Anker (10 gallons)	10
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18
Barrel	36
Tierce (42 gallons)	42
Hogshead of Ale (1½ barrels)	54
Puncheon	72
Butt of Ale	108

Fish.

Herrings are sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons or *Half Cran* of 18¾ imperial gallons (or *Barrel*, for white herrings, of 26⅔ imperial gallons) on the East Coast of Scotland from Shetland to Berwick, also at Castle Bay and Stornoway ; but on the West Coast, Isle of Man,

and in Ireland, by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 123 each. On the East coast of England they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200.

Standard Wire Gauge.

Descriptive Number.	Equivalent in parts of an inch.	Descriptive Number.	Equivalent in parts of an inch.
7/0	0·500	23	0·024
6/0	464	24	22
5/0	432	25	20
4/0	400	26	18
3/0	372	27	0·0164
2/0	348	28	148
0	324	29	136
1	300	30	124
2	276	31	116
3	252	32	108
4	232	33	100
5	212	34	0·0092
6	192	35	84
7	176	36	76
8	160	37	68
9	144	38	60
10	128	39	52
11	116	40	48
12	104	41	44
13	0·092	42	40
14	80	43	36
15	72	44	32
16	64	45	28
17	56	46	24
18	48	47	20
19	40	48	16
20	36	49	12
21	32	50	0·0010
22	0·028		

Specific Gravities.

Alcohol	0·79	Marble	2·70
Aluminium	2·67	Marl	1·90
Basalt	2·86	Milk	1·03
Brandy	0·84	Oil, Olive	0·92
Brass	8·00	Petroleum	0·88
Chalk	1·80	Platinum	21·45
Clay	1·90	Portland Stone	2·00
Coal, Welsh	1·60	Sand, river	1·90
,, Newcastle	1·24	,, pit	1·80
Earth	1·60	Shingle	1·60
Gold	19·32	Silver	10·51
Gravel, coarse	1·85	Steel	7·75
Iridium	22·38	Thames Ballast	1·80
Iron, cast	7·20	Tin	7·29
,, wrought	7·79	WATER	1·00
Lead	11·35	Wine, Bordeaux.	0·99
Limestone	2·50	Zinc	7·19

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35·943 by the specific gravity.

OLD BRITISH MEASURES.

The Cubit was the length of the forearm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger. Its length, as a measure, varied in different countries. The British Cubit was 18 inches, and was divided into 6 palms or hand-breadths; the Hand, still used for measuring horses, was 4 inches. The Ell also varied. The British Ell was 45 inches; the Scottish Ell was 37·2 inches.

The Statute Mile and the Statute Acre (*see* p. 430) are based on the Statute Perch of 5½ yards. The Mile is 320 perches (1,760 yards), and the Acre 160 square perches (4,840 square yards). In former times other miles and acres, based on different perches, were also used, among which were the following:—

The Scottish Mile was 320 falls or Scottish perches, each of 6 Scottish ells (1,984 yards). The Scottish Mile was about 1¼ Statute Mile.

The Irish Mile was 320 Irish perches, each of 7 yards (2,240 yards). 11 Irish Miles were equal to 14 Statute Miles.

The Scottish Acre contained 160 falls, or square Scottish perches (6,150·4 square yards). It was equal to 1·27 Statute Acre.

The Cunningham Acre contained 160 square perches, the perch being 6¼ yards (6,250 square yards). It was equal to 1·29 Statute Acre.

The Irish Acre contained 160 square Irish perches (7,840 square yards). It was a little more than 1⅝ Statute Acre.

The Cheshire Acre contained 160 square perches, each perch being 8 yards (10,240 square yards). It was nearly equal to 2½ Statute Acres.

The Hide was an ancient measure of land, which varied in different parts, but the average was 120 acres. A yard of land—virgate, or farthing land—was a quarter of a hide. In some counties the hide was called a carucate, which was divided into eight bovates. In the time of Domesday Book a hide was worth, on the average, £1 per annum; a knight's fee was usually five hides.

OLD FOREIGN MEASURES.

The following are a few of the measures formerly used in different countries, but now obsolete:—

Aal, Norwegian	= 24·714	British Inches.	
Arpent, French	= 0·845	,,	Acre.
Aune, ,,	= 46·535	,,	Inches.
Boisseau, ,,	= 2·860	,,	Gallons.
Braccio, Italian	= 23·420	,,	Inches.
Brasse, French	= 5·328	,,	Feet.
Canna, Italian	= 6·535	,,	,,
Centner, Austrian	= 123·460	,,	Pounds.
,, German	= 110 231	,,	,,
Cubit, Assyrian	= 20·375	,,	Inches.
,, Egyptian	= 20·650	,,	,,
Denier, French	= 19·672	,,	Grains.
Ell, ,,	= 46·54	,,	Inches.
Elle, German	= 26·258	,,	,,
Foot, French	= 12·789	,,	,,
,, German	= 12·356	,,	,,
,, Olympic	= 12·160	,,	,,
,, Roman	= 11·650	,,	,,
Gros, French	= 59·013	,,	Grains.
Joch, Austrian	= 1·422	,,	Acre.
Klafter, ,,	= 6·221	,,	Feet.
,, Prussian	= 6·178	,,	,,
League, French	= 2·423	,,	Miles.
Line, ,,	= 0·089	,,	Inch.
Litron, ,,	= 2·111	,,	Pints.
Mile, ,,	= 1·211	,,	Miles.
,, German	= 4·680	,,	,,
,, Norwegian	= 7·021	,,	,,
,, Roman	= 0·920	,,	,,
Pound, French	= 1·077	,,	Pound.
,, German	= 1·102	,,	,,
,, Italian	= 0·748	,,	,,
Setier, French	= 34·317	,,	Gallons.
Toise, ,,	= 6·034	,,	Feet.
Vara, Spanish	= 33·384	,,	Inches.

Name of Testator.	Gross Amount of Estate.	Approx. Value of Bequest.
	£	£
Sir Alfred Lewis Jones, aged 63, of Liverpool, shipowner	674,259	500,000
John Cory, aged 82, of Cardiff, coal and iron-master	798,777	250,000
Dr. Ludwig Mond, aged 70, F.R.S., F.R.S., chemist	1,000,000	160,000
Ald. Benjamin Minors Woodlan, aged 52, of Tunbridge Wells	223,062	150,000
Arthur Lloyd, aged 49, of Salisbury Square, E.C., newspaper proprietor	194,314	125,000
Edward Stocks Massey, aged 66, of Barnsley, Lancs., brewer	123,863	100,000
Baron Sir John Henry Wm. Schroeder, aged 85	2,079,611	100,000
Mrs. Sarah Hancock, aged 78, of 39, Nottingham Place, W.	280,379	100,000
James Paterson, aged 75, of Liberton, Mid-Lothian	131,869	90,000
Richard Glynn Vivian, aged 75, of Swansea, smelter	284,104	90,000
Miss Laura Mary Maynard, of 52, Westbourne Terrace, W.	218,231	77,000
Capt. Henry Boyles Murray, aged 67, of Kensington	123,921	70,000
Alexander Fleming, aged 84, of Glasgow	874,952	61,500
Llewellyn William Evans, aged 68, of Birkdale, Lancs.	259,573	60,000
George Salting, aged 72	1,332,049	62,000
Edward Mayer, aged 72, of Pulham, market gardener	67,753	55,000
Miss Emily Knowles Sussex Place, N.W., and of Epsom	465,740	57,000
Mrs. Harriet Morrison, aged 86, of Ascot	470,408	55,000
Frederic North, aged 78, of Chester, solicitor	119,133	50,000
George Crocker, of New York, director (Estate U.K.)	40,643	50,000
Arthur Gore Phillips, aged 57, of Kensington	92,278	45,000
Felix Thornley Cobbold, aged 69, late M.P. for Ipswich	407,790	45,000
Mrs. Kate Minnie Russel, of Halstead, Kent	50,873	44,000
Fredk. Teadron, aged 76, of Tunbridge Wells	57,236	41,500
Patrick Murphy, of Newry, co. Down (Estate U.K.)	103,450	40,000
Sigismund Loewen Hehn, aged 80, of Manchester	49,421	40,000
James Jamieson, aged 90, of Arbroath, N.B., farmer	87,206	40,000
George Cording, of Regent Street, W., waterproofer	44,484	40,000
Miss Emma Brandreth, of Wimbledon, S.W.	71,780	38,000
Louis Broderick, of Hove	39,989	37,000
Thomas Horne, aged 88, of Solihull, Warwick	38,866	36,000
Edward Malam, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.	53,670	35,000
Dr. James Campbell Brown, of Liverpool	42,101	35,000
Edward Lonsdale Beckwith, aged 78, of Eastbourne	107,074	30,000
Sebastian Nolan, of Galway, Ireland (personal estate)	47,959	30,000
Miss Marion Elizabeth Willcox, of Portman Square, W.	35,239	30,000
Sir William Lloyd Wise, aged 65, of Bayswater	36,522	30,000
Henry Sell, of Fleet Street	36,012	50,000
George Henry Swonnell, aged 85, of Wandsworth Common, S.W.	34,760	28,000
Miss Lucy Adela Jenner, of Kensington, W.	14,274	27,500
Richard Peyton, aged 84, of Augustus Road, Birmingham	231,046	26,000
Mrs. Mary Jane Palmer, of Kensington Gore, W.	33,017	25,000
Thomas Windsor, of Cheshire	38,162	25,000
Charles Smith, of St. John's Wood, N.W.	132,470	24,500
Miss Elizabeth Chambers, of Hastings	36,731	23,500
Mrs. Julia Scaramanga, aged 84, of Hyde Park Gardens	313,799	22,400
John Thompson Paton, of Alloa, Clackmannan	843,952	21,500
John Gower Marychurch, aged 70, of Cardiff, shipowner	28,812	21,000
Mrs. Nicholson, of Yew Tree, Sharples, Bolton, Lancs.	23,904	20,000
Henry Jarvis, of Brighton	36,047	20,000
Miss Jane Curtis Marshall, of Brighton	34,606	20,000
Ald. James Smith, aged 68, of Bidstone, Cheshire	264,011	18,250
Mrs. Jane Rosa Haywood	32,345	18,100
Pierce Malone, of Dublin (Estate in U.K.)	21,593	18,000
Miss Lucy Eleanor Constance Thomas, of Kensington	28,771	17,000
Miss Mary Alice Richardson, of Barnard Castle, Durham	18,527	17,000
Henry Dixon, of Cranford Lodge, Middlesex	147,928	16,000
Peter Hubert Desvignes, aged 73, of Firsdene, Weybridge	34,231	16,000
Miss Ellen Marriott, of Bristol	20,480	15,500
Wm. Sagar Hodgson, of Kirkheatham, Lancs.	15,483	15,000
Mrs. Emily Miller, aged 71, of Russell Square, W.C.	17,620	15,000
The Rev. Canon Arthur Henry Webb, M.A., aged 75, of St. Paul's Vicarage, Crewe	38,427	14,500
Miss Harriet Sydney Hughes, of Bangor	40,774	13,000
Mrs. Judith Mellor, of Leeds	309,218	12,600
Mrs. Elizabeth Bannister, of South Kensington	18,436	12,500
Miss Mary Tickle, aged 79, of Bolton, Lancs.	42,643	12,080
Miss Ellen Morrison, aged 75	975,000	12,000
Donald Cameron, of Bridge of Allan, dry goods manufr.	15,070	12,000
Samuel Loeming Haldane, aged 73, of Hull, steam trawler owner	109,938	11,000
William Bell, aged 82, of Liverpool, grain-owner	165,636	11,000
Miss Lydia Jane Cumming Rashleigh, of Netley, Hants	11,105	11,000
Mrs. Maria Shaw, of Standon	52,408	10,600
Miss Katharine Septima Nolan, of Somerset	54,805	10,275
Mr. John McKie Elliott	12,143	10,000
Rev. Warneford S. T. Gompertz, of Ventnor	27,631	10,000
The Rev. Sir John R. Bunbury, aged 95, of Bath	65,636	10,000
Mrs. Caroline Amelia Savage, aged 69, of Tooting	11,506	10,000
Mrs. Jane Hannah Thompson	51,404	10,000
James Ashworth, J.P., of Ramsbottom, cotton manufacturer	19,360	10,000
Anna Maria Helena, Comtesse de Noailles, of Hyeres	13,020	10,000
Ald. Wm. Spencer, aged 83, of Beverley, York	33,237	10,000
The Hon. Sir Malcolm Donald McEachran, of Wigtown, of Whitby, and of Melbourne	40,905	10,000
Miss Julia Lucy Woodward, of The Knoll, Clayton	31,988	10,000
Miss Ellen Elizabeth Bond	12,776	10,000
Total £	15,705,254	3,652,405

Abdy, Sir William Neville, 2nd Baronet, aged 66.—*Aug.* 9. (£119,102 net.)

Acton, John Adams, many years a well-known sculptor, aged 78.—*Oct.* 28.

Agnew, Sir William, 1st Baronet, Chairman of *Punch* Co., late of art publishing firm, and formerly an M.P., aged 85.—*Oct.* 31.

Aitchison, George, R.A., Past President of Institute of British Architects, aged 84.—*May* 16.

Alexander, Lieut. Boyd, African explorer, aged 36.—*April* 2 (killed in Wadai).

Allen, Maj.-Gen. Ralph Edward, C.B. (Boer War), aged 64.—*Feb.* 23.

Amherst, William Archer, 3rd Earl, formerly an M.P., served in Crimea, aged 74.—*Aug.* 14.

Avonmore, Algernon William, 6th and last Viscount, aged 44.—*Sept.* 4.

Awdry, Rt. Rev. William, formerly Missionary Bishop of Tokio, aged 67.—*Jan.* 4.

Bailey, Sir James, late M.P. for Walworth, aged 70.—*Oct.* 12.

Baker, Sir John, M.P. for Portsmouth and twice Mayor, aged 81.—*Nov.* 9, 1909. (£114,736 net.)

Barry, Rt. Rev. Alfred, Canon of Windsor, formerly Primate of Australia, aged 84.—*April* 1.

Barter, Rev. John Beaufort Berkeley, F.S.A., formerly British Chaplain at Turin and Viareggio, Italy, aged 76.—*March* 14.

Bartley, Sir George Christopher Trout, K.C.B., late M.P. for North Islington, founder of National Penny Banks, aged 67.—*Sept.* 13.

Bathurst, Ven. Frederick, late Archdeacon of Bedford, aged 83.—*Sept.* 22.

Baxter, Rev. Michael Paget, Editor of *The Christian Herald*, aged 75.—*Jan.* 7. (£52,234 net.)

Bayley, Sir Lyttelton Holyoake, late a Judge of Bombay High Court, aged 83.—*Aug.* 4.

Beck, Adolf, victim of a remarkable miscarriage of justice, aged 68.—*Dec.* 7, 1909.

Belgium, H.M. Leopold II., King of, aged 74.—*Dec.* 17, 1909.

Björnson, Björnsterne, Norwegian poet and novelist, aged 77.—*April* 26.

Black, Sir Samuel, Town Clerk of Belfast, aged 79.—*April* 18.

Blackwell, Elizabeth, M.D., first woman to become a fully qualified medical practitioner, aged 89.—*May* 31.

Blunt, Rt. Rev. Richard Frederick Lefevre, Bishop Suffragan of Hull, aged 76.—*Jan.* 23.

Borthwick, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 17th Baron, aged 43.—*Oct.* 4.

Boughey, Rev. Sir George Boughey, 5th Baronet, aged 73.—*Aug.* 4.

Bourke, Ven. Cecil Frederick Joseph, Archdeacon of Buckingham, aged 68.—*April* 15.

Bousfield, Sir William, Chairman of Public Day Schools Trust, aged 67.—*April* 7.

Boutros, Ghaly Pasha, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Egyptian Premier.—*Feb.* 21 (assassinated).

Bower, Col. John, the oldest British officer, "Father of the Hambledon Hunt," aged 101.—*Oct.* 10.

Boyes, Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.B., (Crimea and Egypt), aged 68.—*March* 16.

Brabourne, Edward, 2nd Baron, formerly an M.P., aged 52.—*Dec.* 29, 1909.

Bright, William Leatham, late M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent, aged 59.—*Sept.* 23.

Brisco, Sir Musgrave Horton, 4th Baronet, aged 76. *Dec.* 19, 1909. (£63,455, gross.)

Brook, Maj.-Gen. Edmund Smith, C.B. (Zulu, Transvaal, Indian Frontier, and Boer Wars), aged 64. —*April* 17.

Brough, Lionel, well-known comedian, aged 63. —*Nov.* 8, 1909.

Browne, Thomas Arthur, caricaturist and artist, aged 47.—*March* 16.

Buckley, Sir Edmund Buckley, 1st Baronet, formerly M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, aged 75.—*March* 21.

Buller, Sir Morton Edward Manningham-, 2nd Baronet, aged 84.—*April* 27.

Bulwer, Col. William Earle Gascoyne Lytton, C.B. (Crimea), aged 81.—*July* 8.

Burke, Sir Henry George, 5th Baronet, of Marble Hill, aged 50.—*Jan.* 19. (£112,907.)

Butler, Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir William Francis, G.C.B. (Canada, Ashanti, Zulu, Egypt, and Soudan), was Commander-in-Chief S. Africa, aged 71.—*June* 7.

Calthorpe, Augustus Cholmondeley, 6th Baron, aged 80. —*July* 22. (£167,609 net.)

Carden, Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Walter, 2nd Baronet, aged 76.—*Dec.* 4, 1909. (£257,731 net.)

Carnwath, Robert Harris, 12th Earl, aged 62.—*March* 8.

Carter, Alfred Bonham-, C.B., Referee of Private Bills to House of Commons 1866–1903, aged 85.—*Oct.* 2.

Chamier, Lt.-Gen. Stephen Henry Edward, C.B. (Pegu and Mutiny), aged 75.—*June* 10.

Chatterton, Rt. Hon. Hedges Eyre, late Vice-Chancellor of Ireland, aged 91.—*Aug.* 30. (£39,940.)

Clark, Sir John Forbes, 2nd and last Baronet of Tillypronie, aged 89.—*April* 13.

Clark, John Willis, Registrary of Cambridge University, aged 77.—*Oct.* 10.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain"), American humorous poet and novelist, aged 84.—*April* 21.

Cobbold, Felix Thornley, M.P. for Ipswich, aged 68.—*Dec.* 6, 1909. (£322,456 net.)

Cohen, Sir Benjamin Louis, 1st Baronet, late M.P. for East Islington, aged 65.—*Nov.* 8, 1909. (£316,714 net.)

Colam, John, for forty-five years Secretary of the R.S.P.C.A., aged 83.—*May* 25.

Colquhoun, Sir Alan John, 6th Baronet, K.C.B., aged 72.—*Mar.* 14.

Conder, Col. Claude Regnier, R.E. (Egypt, 1882), carried out Ordnance Survey of Palestine, aged 61.—*Feb.* 16.

Corbett, Thomas Lorimer, M.P. for North Down, aged 55.—*April* 6.

Cox, Harry W., pioneer in and martyr from "Röntgen Rays," aged 46.—*July* 9.

Craven, Hawes, scenic artist, who was associated with many notable theatrical productions, aged 73.—*July* 26.

Curran, Pete, Labour M.P. for Jarrow, aged 44.—*Feb.* 14.

Cusack, Sir Ralph Smith, formerly Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper for Ireland, aged 87.—*March* 3.

D'Alençon, H.R.H. Prince Ferdinand Philippe Marie d'Orléans, Duc, grandson of Louis Philippe, aged 65.—*June* 29.

Darley, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Matthew, G.C.M.G., formerly Chief Justice and Lieut.-Governor of N. S. Wales, aged 79.—*Jan.* 4.

Dart, Rt. Rev. John, Bishop of New Westminster, Canada, aged 74.—*April* 21.

Dawes, Rt. Rev. Nathaniel, late first Bishop of Rockhampton, Queensland, aged 67.—*Sept.* 12.

Decies, William Marcus De la Poer, 4th Baron, aged 45.—*July* 30. (£82,499 net.)

De Crespigny, Capt. Claude Champion, D.S.O. (S. Africa and S. Nigeria), aged 37.—*May* 18.

Des Vœux, Sir George William, G.C.M.G., formerly Governor of Bahamas, Fiji, and Newfoundland, aged 75.—*Dec.* 15, 1909.

Dibdin, Charles, Secretary to National Lifeboat Institution, aged 60.—*June* 7.

Douglas, Lt.-Col. Campbell Mellis, V.C. (Andamans 1867), aged 69.—*Dec.* 31, 1909.

Downe, Viscountess, V.A., a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria, aged 72.—*May* 26.

Drew, Rev. Canon Harry, rector of Hawarden, son-in-law of Mr. Gladstone, aged 54.—*March* 31.

Drew, Sir Thomas, President of Royal Hibernian Academy, an architect, aged 71.—*March* 13.

Drummond, Hon. Sir George Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., aged 81.—*Feb.* 2.

Dunant, Henri, founder of the Red Cross Society, aged 82.—*Oct.* 30.

Dunbar, Capt. Sir Archibald Hamilton, 7th Baronet of Northfield, aged 82.—*June* 6.

Dundas, Sir Robert, 1st Baronet of Arniston, aged 86.—*Nov.* 11, 1909. (£442,165.)

Eames, Sir William, K.C.B., R.N. (Crimea), aged 90.—*Feb.* 28.

Edinburgh, Rt. Rev. John Dowden, Bishop of, aged 69,—*Jan.* 30.

Edwards, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., I.S.O., Paymaster of the Household, aged 68 —*Aug.* 14. (£20,775 net.)

Egmont, Augustus Arthur, 8th Earl of, aged 54.—*Aug.* 11.

Elliott, Sir William Francis Augustus, 8th Baronet of Stobs, F.R.S., aged 83.—*April* 6.

Elwin, Rt. Rev. Edmund Henry, Bishop of Sierra Leone, aged 38.—*Nov.* 10, 1909.

Evans, George Essex, the Australian poet, aged 46.—*Dec.* 1909.

Evans, Sebastian, LL.D., political writer and littérateur, aged 79.—*Dec.* 18, 1909.

Farren, Gen. Sir Richard Thomas, G.C.B. (Crimea), aged 92.—*Dec.* 30, 1909.

Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas, late M.P. for East Hull, aged 60.—Oct. 5.

Firth, Sir Charles Henry, had been a leader in Volunteer and Fire Brigade services, aged 73.—*Jan.* 17.

Firth, Sir Thomas Freeman, 1st Baronet, aged 84.—*Dec.* 29 1909 (£343,059 net.)

FitzGerald, Sir William Gerald Seymour Vesey, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., was 1874–1901 Political A.D.C. to Secretary for India, aged 69.—*May* 10.

Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey-, 4th Baronet, C.B., M.P. for Lewes Division (30 years an M.P.), aged 74.—*May* 19. (£61,937 net.)

Flood, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Solly-, K.C.B. (Indian Frontier and Mutiny), aged 80.—Nov. 25, 1909.

Frew, Rev. Dr., the oldest minister in Scotland, aged 97.—*Aug.* 29.

Frith, William Powell, C.V.O., R.A., well-known painter, aged 90.—*Nov.* 2, 1909.

Fuller, Sir Thomas Ekins, K.C.M.G., late Agent-General for Cape Colony, aged 79.—*Sept.* 5.

Furnivall, Dr. Frederick James, Shakespearian scholar, aged 86.—*July* 2.

Galle, Dr. Johann Gottfried, co-discoverer of Neptune, formerly Director of Breslau Observatory, aged 98.—*July* 10.

Galpin, Thomas, for many years partner in the publishing firm of Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, and afterwards chairman and managing director of Cassell & Co., Ltd., aged 81.—*April* 25.

Giffen, Sir Robert, K.C.B., F.R.S., late Controller-General Commercial and Statistical Departments, Board of Trade, aged 72.—*April* 12.

Giffard, Hon. Maurice Raymond, C.M.G. (Matabele and Boer Wars), aged 51.—*July* 1.

Goe, Rt. Rev. Field Flowers, late Bishop of Melbourne, aged 78.—*June* 25.

Greenwood, Frederick, founder and editor of *Pall Mall* and *St. James's Gazettes*, aged 79.—*Dec.* 14, 1909.

Greville, Algernon William Fulke, 2nd Baron, aged 68.—*Dec.* 2, 1909.

Guinness, Rev. H. Grattan, D.D., founder of East London Training Institute, aged 75.—*June* 21.

Gurdon, Rt. Hon. Sir William Brampton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lord Lieut. of Suffolk, aged 69.—*May* 31.

Haden, Sir Francis Seymour, F.R.C.S., President of Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, aged 91.—*June* 1. (£32,138.)

Hale, Surg.-Maj. Thomas Egerton, C.B., V.C., (Crimea and Mutiny), aged 77.—*Dec.* 29, 1909.

Halir, Professor Carl, violinist, a member of the Joachim Quartet, aged 50.—*Dec.* 21, 1909.

Hanson, Sir Francis Stanhope, late a Sheriff of the City, aged 41.—*Feb.* 17. (£159,055 net.)

Harrington, Timothy Charles, M.P. for Harbour Division of Dublin, aged 59.—*March* 12.

Hartland, Sir Frederick Dixon-, 1st and only Baronet, M.P. for Uxbridge Division, aged 77.—*Nov.* 16, 1909. (£105,186 net.)

Henley, Rev. the Hon. Robert, late vicar of Putney, aged 79.—*Aug.* 7.

Henry, Maj.-Gen. St. George Charles, C.B. (Dongola, Nile, Boer War), aged 49.—*Dec.* 7, 1909.

Hervey, Rev. Frederick Alfred John, C.V.O., Canon of Norwich, aged 64.—*Aug.* 8.

Hickman, Sir Alfred, 1st Baronet, late M.P. for West Wolverhampton, aged 79.—*March* 11.

Hill, Frank Harrison, formerly editor of the *Daily News*, aged 80.—*June* 28.

Holdich, Gen. Sir Edward Alan, G.C.B. (Sutlej, Burma, and Mutiny), aged 87.—*Dec.* 8, 1909.

Hollams, Sir John, formerly President of the Law Society, aged 89.—*May* 3.

Holman, Sir Constantine, M.D., Vice-President British Medical Association, aged 81.—*Aug.* 18.

Holmes, Sir Robert William Arbuthnott, K.C.B., late Treasury Remembrancer for Ireland, aged 66.—*Feb.* 20.

Hope, Col. William, V.C. (Crimea), aged 75.—*Dec.* 17, 1909.

Hornby, Rev. James John, C.V.O., Provost of Eton, aged 83.—*Nov.* 2, 1909.

Howe, Mrs. Julia Ward, American authoress, wrote "Battle Hymn of the Republic," aged 91.—*Oct.* 17.

Howell, George, formerly M.P. for North-East Bethnal Green, aged 77.—*Sept.* 16.

Huggins, Sir William, K.C.B., O.M., late President of Royal Society, astronomer, aged 84.—*May* 13.

Hughes, Arthur John, C.I.E., late in Public Works Department, India, aged 66.—*March* 9.

Huguenet, Prof. A. P., founder and editor of *La Chronique*, organ of the French colony in London, aged 75.—*Aug.* 12.

Hume, Maj. Martin Andrew Sharpe, historical writer, aged 62—*July* 1.

Hunt, Miss Violet Brooke-, organising secretary of the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association, aged 39.—*June* 10.

Hunt, Wm. Holman, R.A., Pre-Raphaelite and religious painter, aged 83.—*Sept.* 9. (£15,883 net.)

James, Prof. William, philosopher, brother of the novelist, aged 68.—*Aug.* 28.

Jenkins, Edward, the author of "Ginx's Baby," aged 71.—*June* 4.

Johnson, Sir Samuel George, late Town Clerk of Nottingham, aged 78.—*Dec.* 18, 1909.

Jones, Sir Alfred Lewis, K.C.M.G., of Elder and Dempster line, aged 64.—*Dec.* 13, 1909.—(£446,759 net.)

King, Rt. Rev. Edward, Bishop of Lincoln, aged 80.—*March* 8.

Kinloch, Sir John George Smyth, 2nd Baronet of Kinloch, late an M.P., aged 61.—May 20.

Kitchen, E. H., early Victorian actor, aged 80.—*July* 2.

Koch, Prof. Robert, the famous German bacteriologist, aged 66.—*May* 27.

Kynaston, Rev. Herbert, D.D., canon of Durham and professor of Greek at Durham University, aged 75.—*Aug.* 1.

Langham, Sir Herbert Hay, 9th Baronet, aged 69.—*Dec.* 13, 1909.

Langrishe, Sir James, 4th Baronet, aged 87.—*Aug.* 20.

La Primaudaye, Com. Clement, C.V.O., late Collecter of Customs at Malta, aged 66.—May 31.

Lathom, Edward George, 2nd Earl of, aged 45.—*March* 15. (£101,251 gross.)

Low, Alexander, Hon. Lord (of Session), aged 65.—*Oct.* 14.

Luard, Adm. Sir William Garnham, K.C.B. (China 1841, Burma 1852 and Japan), aged 90.—*May* 19.

McArthur, Charles, M.P. for Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, aged 66.—*July* 3.

McEacharn, Sir Malcolm Donald, Australian shipowner, aged 57.—*March* 10.

Macdonald, Adm. David Robertson-, lived in the reigns of six British Sovereigns, aged 93.—*May* 16.

Maclagan, Rt. Rev. William Dalrymple, late 88th Archbishop of York, aged 84.—*Sept.* 19.

Maclaren, Rev. Dr. Alexander, twice President of Baptist Union, aged 84.—*May* 5.

MacLaren, John, Hon. Lord (of Session), formerly Lord Advocate, aged 79.—*April* 6.

Macpherson, Sir William, late Judge of Bengal High Court, aged 73.—*Nov.* 24, 1909.

McTaggart, William, R.S.A., Scottish seascape painter, aged 74.—*April* 4.

Malet, Sir Edward St. Lo., 5th Baronet, aged 37.—*Dec.* 24, 1909.

Manchester, Consuelo Duchess of, widow of 8th Duke.—*Nov.* 20, 1909.

Mappin, Sir Frederick, 1st Baronet, of Sheffield, aged 88.—*March* 19. (£931,086.)

Marriott, Sir Charles Hayes, M.D., aged 74.—Feb. 14. (£33,545.)

Marshall, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Henry, K.C.B. (Boer War), aged 66.—*Dec.* 15, 1903.

Marshall, Capt. Robert, dramatist, aged 47.—*July* 2.

Marten, Sir Alfred George, late Judge of Berks and Bucks County Courts, aged 80.—*June* 21.

Martin, Sir Richard Byam, 5th and last Baronet of Lockynge, aged 68.—*Feb.* 21.

Martineau, Robert Francis, Chairman of National Education League, aged 78.—*Dec.* 15, 1909.

Maxwell, Capt. Sir John Robert Heron, 7th Baronet of Springkell, aged 73.—*May* 12.

Melville, Lady Susan Leslie-, a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Duchess of Kent, aged 82.—*June* 8.

Mills, D. Ogden, the well-known American financier, aged 84.—*Jan.* 4.

Mond, Ludwig, F.R.S., distinguished industrial chemist, aged 70.—*Dec.* 11, 1909.

Monkswell, Robert, 2nd Baron, had been Chairman London County Council, aged 64.—*Dec.* 22, 1909. (£43,332 net.)

Montt, Señor Pedro, President of Chile, aged 62.—*Aug.* 16.

Moore, Arthur W., C.V.O., Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man, aged 56.—*Nov.* 12, 1909.

Moray, Francis James, 16th Earl of, aged 67.—*Nov.* 20, 1909. (£242,675 gross.)

Neville, Henry Gartside, a popular actor, aged 73.—*June* 19.

Newnes, Sir George, 1st Baronet, late an M.P., founder of *Westminster Gazette*, *Tit-Bits*, and *Strand Magazine*, aged 58.—*June* 9.

Nickalls, Sir Patteson, aged 73.—*Oct.* 14. (£132,544 net.)

Nightingale, Miss Florence, O.M., R.R.C., of Crimean War nursing fame, aged 90.—*Aug.* 13. (£35,649 net.)

Nutt, Alfred Trübner, publisher and author of erudite works on Folk-lore, aged 54 (drowned while attempting to rescue his son in France).—*May* 31.

O'Brien, Kendal Edmund, M.P. for Mid-Tipperary, aged 60.—*Nov.* 27, 1909.

O'Callaghan, Sir Francis Langford, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E., aged 70.—*Nov.* 14, 1909.

O'Connor, James, M.P. for West Wicklow, aged 74.—*March* 12.

Ogilvy, Sir Reginald Howard Alexander, 10th Baronet, A.D.C., aged 72.—*March* 12.

Orchardson, Sir William Quiller, R.A., genre painter, aged 75.—*April* 13.

Palmer, Sir George Robson, 2nd Baronet, of Grinkle Park, aged 61.—*Aug.* 23.

Palmer, Lt.-Gen. Sir Roger William Henry, 5th and last Baronet, of Castle Lackin, aged 78.—*May* 30. (£740,055 gross.)

Palmer, Sir Walter, 1st and only Baronet, of Reading, aged 52.—*April* 16. (£353,975 gross.)

Parker, Rt. Hon. Charles Stuart, formerly M.P. for Perth, aged 81.—*June* 18. (£104,400.)

Pasteur, Mme., widow of the great French bacteriologist, aged 84.—*Sept.* 25.

Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles John, a Lord of Session and Lord Advocate, aged 66.—*Aug.* 15.

Peile, John, LITT.D., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, aged 72.—*Oct.* 9.

Pemberton, Sir Edward Leigh, K.C.B., formerly of Home Office, aged 86.—*Jan.* 31.

Percy, Earl, late M.P. for South Kensington, aged 38.—*Dec.* 30, 1909.

Pike, Edmund William, I.S.O., for twenty-five years postmaster of the House of Commons, aged 72.—*Aug.* 1.

Prout, Ebenezer, Professor of Music at Dublin University, aged 74.—*Dec.* 5, 1909.

Railton, Herbert, black and white artist, aged 52.—*March* 14.

Rassam, Hormuzd, eminent Assyrian archæologist, British Envoy to Abyssinia 1868 (prisoner there), aged 84.—*Sept.* 16.

Rattray, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Clerk-, K.C.B. (Crimea and Mutiny), aged 78.—*July* 30. (£107,886.)

Reinecke, Prof. Carl Heinrich Carsten, musical composer and pianist, aged 85.—*March* 12.

Robinson, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Harcourt, 5th Baronet, aged 82.—*Feb.* 26.

Roden, William Henry, 6th Earl of, aged 67.—*Jan.* 23.

Rodger, Sir John Pickersgill, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast, aged 59.—*Sept.* 12.

Rodney, George Bridges Harley Dennett, 6th Baron, served in Egypt and on Nile, aged 52.—*Dec.* 29, 1909.

Rolls, Hon. Charles Stewart, a distinguished aviator, aged 32.—*July* 12 (killed by aeroplane accident).

Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., Prime Minister of Baroda, aged 61.—*Nov.*, 1909.

Rose, Prof. William, joint author of *A Manual of Surgery*, aged 62.—*May.*

Ross, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander George, K.C.B. (Mutiny, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, &c.), aged 70.—*June* 22.

Russell, William James, Ph.D., F.R.S., one of the founders of the Institute of Chemistry, aged 79.—*Nov.* 12, 1909.

Sadler, Col. Sir James Hayes, K.C.M.G., late Consul-General, Valparaiso, aged 82.—*Jan.* 9.

St. John, Sir Spencer Buckingham, G.C.M.G., formerly Minister at Stockholm, aged 84.—*Jan.* 2.

Salting, George, well-known art collector, aged 73.—*Dec.* 12, 1909. (£1,287,906 net.)

Sambourne, Edward Linley, *Punch* cartoonist, aged 65.—*Aug.* 3.

Sankey, Mrs. Ira D., widow of the famous singing evangelist and hymn composer.—*Sept.* 25.

Saunders, Sir Frederick Richard, K.C.M.G., late Treasurer of Ceylon, aged 71.—*March* 30.

Schiaparelli, Jean Virginius, who discovered the "canals" on Mars in 1877, aged 75.—*July* 4.

Schröder, Sir John William, 1st and only Baronet, also Baron von Schröder, head of banking firm, aged 85.—*April* 21. (£1,970,927 net.).

Scott, Sir Walter, 1st Baronet of Beauclere, well-known publisher and contractor, aged 84.—*April* 8. (£1,424,120 gross.)

Selby, William Court, 1st Viscount, Speaker of the House of Commons 1895–1905, aged 74.—*Nov.* 6, 1909. (£41,824 net.)

Sharpe, Dr. Richard Bowdler, well-known ornithologist, of British Museum, aged 62.—*Dec.* 25, 1909.

Siam, H.M. Khoulalonkorn, King of, G.C.M.G., aged 57.—*Oct.* 23.

Slacke, Capt. Sir Owen Randal, C.B., aged 72.—*April* 7.

Slazenger, Ralph, Sheriff of the City of London, 1909–10, aged 65.—*Oct.* 24.

Smith, Prof. Goldwin, formerly Professor of History at Oxford, aged 86.—*June* 7.

Smith, Hugh Colin, formerly Governor of the Bank of England, aged 73.—*March* 8.

Smith, Col. Sir Charles Bean Euan-, K.C.B., C.S.I., (Abyssinia and Afghanistan), aged 68.—*Aug.* 30.

Snell, Lt.-Col. William Henry, M.V.O., "Father" of the Hon. Artillery Company, aged 87.—*April* 11.

Spencer, John Poyntz, 5th Earl, K.G., well-known statesman and Irish Viceroy, aged 74.—*Aug.* 13.

Stables, Gordon, M.D., C.M., R.N., well-known writer of boys' books, aged 69.—*May* 10.

Stamford, William, 9th Earl of, aged 60.—*May* 24. (£93,432 net.)

Stirling, Sir Charles Elphinstone Fleming, 8th Baronet of Glorat, aged 79.—*Sept.* 10.

Strickland, Sir Charles William, 8th Baronet, aged 90.—*Dec.* 31, 1909. (£332,313.)

Summerbell, Thomas, late Labour M.P. for Sunderland, aged 49.—*Feb.* 2.

Sumner, Rt. Rev. George Henry, late Bishop Suffragan of Guildford, aged 85.—*Dec.* 11, 1909.

Swan, John Macallan, R.A., painter and sculptor, aged 62.—*Feb.* 14.

Synnot, Maj.-Gen. Arthur FitzRoy Hart-, C.B., C.M.G. (Ashanti, Zulu and Boer Wars, Egypt), aged 65.—*April* 27.

Talbot, Rt. Hon. John Gilbert, P.C., late M.P. for Oxford University, aged 74.—*Feb.* 1.

Tancred, Sir Thomas Selby, 8th Baronet, C.E., was engaged on Forth Bridge, aged 69.—*April* 12.

Teck, H.S.H. Prince Francis of, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., brother of H.M. the Queen, aged 40.—*Oct.* 22.

Thomas, George Danford, M.D., thirty years Coroner for Central London, aged 63.—*Aug.* 5.

Thomas, Sir Robert Kyffin, proprietor of the Adelaide *Register*, and chairman of the Imperial Press Conference, 1909, aged 59.—*June* 13.

Thomas, W. Moy, author and dramatic critic, aged 82.—*July* 21.

Thomson, Sir William, C.B., an Hon. Surgeon to the King in Ireland, aged 66.—*Nov.* 13, 1909.

Tichborne, Sir Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty-, 12th Baronet, aged 44.—*July* 27.

Todd, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., late Government Astronomer, S. Australia, aged 83.—*Jan.* 31.

Todd, Capt. Sir William Henry Wilson-, 1st Baronet, aged 81.—*April* 10. (£56,170.)

Tomkinson, Rt. Hon. James, M.P. for Crewe Division of Cheshire, aged 69.—*April* 10.

Trendell, Sir Arthur James Richens, C.M.G., aged 73.—*Dec.* 16, 1909.

Turner, Rev. Charles Michael, honorary Canon of Chester, aged 100.—*Aug.* 14.

Turner, Rt. Rev. Arthur Beresford Turner, Missionary Bishop in Korea, aged 48.—*Oct.* 28.

Tupper, Sir Charles Lewis, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., aged 62.—*July* 20.

Verney, Capt. Sir Edmund Hope, 3rd Baronet, formerly R.N. (Crimea and Mutiny) and an M.P., aged 72.—*May* 8.

Vezin, Hermann, former well-known actor, aged 81.—*June* 12.

Walker, Gen. Sir Frederick William Edward F. Forestier-, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Kaffir, Zulu, and S. African Wars), late Governor of Gibraltar, aged 66.—*Aug.* 30.

Wallington, Col. Sir John Williams, K.C.B., aged 88.—*March* 23.

Walter, Arthur Fraser, formerly proprietor of *The Times*, fourth of the name, aged 63.—*Feb.* 22.

Walton, Hon. Sir Joseph, a Judge of King's Bench Division, aged 65.—*Aug.* 13. (£46,037.)

White, Maj.-Gen. John Hubbard, late R.E., aged 76.—*Oct.* 7.

White, Richard, proprietor of the *Montreal Gazette*.—*June* 20.

Whittall, Sir James William, late President of British Chamber of Commerce, Turkey, aged 71.—*April* 10.

Wickham, Very Rev. Edward Charles, Dean of Lincoln, aged 75.—*Aug.* 18.

Wicks, Frederick, inventor of the Wicks rotary type-casting machine, aged 70.—*April* 1.

Will, John Shiress-, Judge of Birkenhead County Court, aged 70.—*May* 24.

Williams, Sir Edward Leader, designer of Manchester Ship Canal, aged 81.—*Jan.* 1.

Williams, George Douglas, for many years chief editor of Reuter's Agency.—*Sept.* 18.

Wills, Sir Edward Payson, 1st Baronet of Hazelwood, K.C.B., aged 75.—*March* 13.

Windus, William Edward, of the publishing firm of Messrs. Chatto & Windus, aged 82.—*June* 7.

Wingfield, Sir Edward, K.C.B., late Permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies, aged 75.—*March* 7.

Wise, Sir William Lloyd, F.R.G.S., writer on patent law, aged 61.—*Jan.* 6.

Wright, Gen. Sir Purvis William, K.C.B., late D.A.G. for Royal Marines, aged 63.—*April* 30.

Wright, Gen. Sir Thomas, K.C.B. (Punjab, Mutiny, and Bhutan), aged 84.—*Jan.* 18.

King Edward VII.

His Most Excellent Majesty **Edward the Seventh,** by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; eldest son of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and of His late Royal Highness Albert, Prince Consort; *born at Buckingham Palace*, November 9, 1841; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; *died at Buckingham Palace*, May 6, 1910.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE REIGN.

(JANUARY 22, 1901—MAY 6, 1910.)

1901.

Accession of King Edward VII.	*Jan.* 22
State opening of Parliament	*Feb.* 14
Dominions included in King's title	*July* 30
King's birthday: Prince of Wales created	*Nov.* 9

1902.

Defensive treaty, U.K. and Japan	*Jan.* 16
Death of Cecil Rhodes	*March* 26
Peace of Vereeniging	*May* 31
King's illness: Coronation postponed	*June* 24
Order of Merit instituted	,, 26
Colonial Conference commenced	,, 30
Lord Salisbury resigned Premiership	*July* 11
Coronation of the King and Queen	*Aug.* 9
Review of Imperial troops	,, 12
"All Red" Pacific Cable completed	*Oct.* 31
German Emperor visited the King	*Nov.* 8
Marconi message, Canada to Cornwall	*Dec.* 20
Delhi Durbar commenced	,, 29

1903.

South African Government met	*Jan.* 9
Levée at Holyrood Palace	*May* 12
Mr. Chamberlain proposed Tariff Reform	,, 15
French President visited the King	*July* 6
King and Queen visited Dublin	,, 21
"Entente Cordiale" first mentioned	,, 22
Grand Trunk Pacific construction ordered	,, 27
Mr. Chamberlain resigned from Cabinet	*Sept.* 9
Death of Herbert Spencer	*Dec.* 8

1904.

War Office reconstruction report	*Feb.* 1
Russo-Japanese War commenced	,, 8
Anglo-French Agreement signed	*April* 8
Empire Day inaugurated	*May* 24
Anglo-German Arbitration Treaty	*July* 12
Dogger Bank incident	*Oct.* 22
Anglo-Portuguese Arbitration Treaty	*Nov.* 16
Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty	*Dec.* 12

1905.

Japanese occupied Port Arthur	*Jan.* 12
Anglo-Portuguese Treaty signed	*Aug.* 12
Treaty of Peace, Japan and Russia	*Sept.* 5
Death of Sir Henry Irving	*Oct.* 13
Centenary of Trafalgar	,, 21
Mr. Balfour resigned Premiership	*Dec.* 4

1906.

General Election: Liberal majority, 354	*Jan.-Feb.*
Marriage of the King of Spain	*May* 31
The first *Dreadnought* in commission	*Sept.* 1
Transvaal Constitution published	*Dec.* 12

1907.

Wreck of the s.s. *Berlin*	*Jan.* 21
Resignation of Lord Cromer	*April* 11
Imperial Conference discussed Tariff	*May* 1
Union Jack Club opened by the King	*July* 1
Anglo-Russian Asiatic Agreement	*Aug.* 31
New Zealand became a "Dominion"	*Sept.* 10

1908.

Public Trustee commenced operations	*Jan.* 1
Portuguese King and Crown Prince assassinated	*Feb.* 1
Territorial Force came into being	*April* 1
Sir H. C.-Bannerman resigned Premiership	,, 5
O.R.C. Parliament opened	*May* 13
Olympic Games opened by the King	*July* 13
Quebec Memorial celebrations	*July* 22-25
Old Age Pensions received Royal Assent	*Aug.* 1

1909.

Antarctic Expedition's success announced	*March* 23
Children's Act became operative	*April* 1
Welsh Disestablishment Bill introduced	,, 21
Mr. Lloyd George's first Budget	,, 29
Death of George Meredith	*May* 18
M. Blériot flew across the Channel	*July* 25
Union of South Africa received Royal Assent	*Sept.* 20
King of Portugal visited King Edward	*Nov.* 15

1910.

General Election: Liberal majority, 124	*Jan.-Feb.*
State opening of Parliament	*Feb.* 21
King's illness announced	*May* 5
Death of King Edward VII.	,, 6

PRINCIPAL EVENTS, 1 Nov., 1909—31 Oct., 1910.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—(1910) *May* 7. King George held his first Privy Council, at which he delivered a touching and earnest speech. 9. The new King was proclaimed throughout the country with picturesque and stately ceremony. 10. King George issued messages to the Navy, Army, and to India, and Queen Alexandra addressed an affecting letter to the Nation. 17. The body of King Edward, which had lain in state in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace for three days, was conveyed in solemn procession to Westminster Hall for the public ceremonial. King George and the many Royal personages assembled for the funeral walked behind the gun-carriage upon which the remains were carried through densely crowded thoroughfares. At Westminster Hall the Archbishop of Canterbury conducted a special service attended by Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra and members of both Houses of Parliament. Later in the day and on the two following days the general public were allowed to pass by the bier, many thousands availing themselves of the privilege. 20. Amid a nation's mourning, the funeral of King Edward took place. King George, with the German Emperor and many other sovereigns and royal personages, proceeded to Westminster Hall, where the Archbishop of Canterbury conducted a short service. The coffin was then carried through enormous crowds to Paddington Station, whence the remains were taken to Windsor. The last rites were performed in St. George's Chapel, where a notable gathering had assembled, the scene being one of unequalled splendour and impressiveness. 22. King George in messages to his people expressed his deep appreciation of the loyalty and sympathy which had been exhibited throughout the Empire since the death of King Edward. 24. Queen Alexandra received at Buckingham Palace Mr. Roosevelt, Lord Strathcona and Sir George Reid as a mark of her appreciation of the sympathy shown her by the United States, Canada, and Australia. 25. Queen Alexandra received Mrs. Roosevelt at Buckingham Palace. *June* 3. No official celebration of King George's 45th birthday took place, but the customary salutes were fired. 4. The King visited Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Prince's Gardens. 6. The King, at Marlborough House, presented medals to the seamen who drew the gun-carriage upon which the coffin of King Edward rested during the funeral procession; subsequently the King and Queen entertained Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon. 7. The King conferred decorations and medals upon the officers and men who performed special duties in connexion with King Edward's funeral. 22. The King, at St. James's Palace, held an Accession Court for the reception of loyal addresses; afterwards, at Marlborough House, His Majesty received the members of the Australian, Singapore and Malay Straits Guides rifle teams. 23. The Duke of Cornwall, on his 16th birthday, was created Prince of Wales. 24. The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra were present in the private chapel at Windsor Castle at the confirmation of the Prince of Wales. 25. Queen Alexandra received Capt. Scott of the British Antarctic Expedition at Buckingham Palace and presented him with a Union Jack.—The list of Birthday Honours included seven new peerages and eleven baronetcies. 28. The Queen accepted a gift of diamonds, cut from the chips of the Cullinan stone, from the people of South Africa. 29. The King inspected in the grounds of Buckingham Palace the whole of the regiment of Grenadier Guards. *July* 2. His Majesty at St. James's Palace inspected the Royal Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard on the 425th anniversary of its formation. He afterwards presented medals to policemen and firemen for special acts of bravery. 5. The King received Capt. Scott in audience. 8. His Majesty held another Accession Court for the reception of addresses. 11. Their Majesties paid a visit to Aldershot, and during the ensuing week examined the camp and inspected the troops and many garrison institutions. 19. King George signed the Coronation Proclamation. 26. Accompanied by the Queen, His Majesty arrived at Torbay for the inspection of the fleet assembled there. 30. The King and Queen, with Princess Mary, drove through London and visited the London Hospital, an enthusiastic welcome being everywhere accorded their Majesties. *Aug.* 3. The King and Queen of Spain arrived on a three weeks' visit to this country. 8. King George and Queen Mary left London for Balmoral Castle. 9. Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie of Russia left London for Sandringham. 15. As a memorial to King Edward, Sir Ernest Cassel proposed to devote £200,000 for the establishment of an Anglo-German Institute to assist English workers in Germany and German workers in England. 29. Mr. Asquith arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance on the King. *Sept.* 12. The King's approval was announced to the proposal that the investiture of the Prince of Wales should take place at Carnarvon Castle.—A detachment of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada was inspected by the King at Balmoral. His Majesty also received Lord Kitchener. 19. Queen Alexandra, on the conclusion of her visit to the Princess Royal at Mar Lodge, left for Copenhagen. 25. Lord Rosebery and Mr. Haldane accompanied the King and Queen on a visit to Mar Lodge. *Oct.* 11. The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia, embarked for South Africa to open the first Parliament of the new Union. 19. King Manuel and Queen Amelia arrived at Plymouth from Gibraltar on the *Victoria and Albert*, and proceeded to Wood Norton, the seat of the Duke of Orleans. 22. Prince Francis of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, died after a short illness, and was buried at Windsor on Oct. 26, the funeral being attended by the King and Royal Family. 27. The King received at Marlborough House a deputation of four officers from the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, of which he had been elected an honorary member. 28. The King and Queen visited Wood Norton and lunched with King Manuel and Queen Amelia. 30. The King arrived at Sandringham and was presented with an address by tenants and residents on the Royal Estate.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—(1909) *Nov.* 17. The King of Portugal visited the City of London and was entertained at luncheon at Guildhall. 20. The Imperial Chinese Naval Commission was entertained at luncheon by the King at Windsor

Castle. (1910) *Feb.* 23. The Anglo-German Friendship Committee presented an address of welcome to Prince Henry of Prussia in London. *March* 8. King Edward, who had arrived in Paris on the previous evening, called on M. Fallières, who subsequently returned the visit. 14. Mr. Roosevelt arrived at Khartum and was given a great official and popular welcome. *April* 24. A grand banquet in honour of Queen Alexandra was given by King George of Greece in the Palace at Corfu. *May* 2. Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna, who arrived at Lisbon on the Admiralty yacht, were entertained by King Manuel at the Royal Palace. 25. The German Emperor appointed King George honorary Commander of the 1st Prussian Dragoon Guards, and Queen Mary Colonel-in-Chief of the 5th Pomeranian Hussars. 31. Mr. Roosevelt was presented with the honorary freedom of the City of London. In his reply the ex-President dealt pointedly with British policy in Egypt. *June* 23. The officers and men of three battleships, forming a United States training squadron, were entertained at Plymouth by the Mayor and Naval authorities. *July* 23. After receiving a hearty welcome in Antwerp, the Lord Mayor of London and civic party arrived in Brussels, where the King gave a dinner in their honour. *Aug.* 9. At Portsmouth the officers of a Russian squadron visiting the port, together with British naval officers, were entertained on board the Japanese cruiser *Ikoma*. *Sept.* 4. Lord Roberts and the Special Mission announcing the King's accession arrived at Berlin and were received by the Emperor. 10. Lord Rosebery and the Special Mission were received with marked cordiality in Vienna by the Emperor Francis Joseph. 19. Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, the Brazilian President-elect, arrived on a visit to this country.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.—(1909) *Nov.* 4. The Finance Bill was read a third time in the Commons. 16. In the Lords, Lord Lansdowne gave notice of a motion which amounted to the rejection of the Finance Bill, and on the 30th this was carried by 350 to 75. *Dec.* 2. Mr. Asquith in the Commons moved a resolution declaring the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass the Finance Bill into law a breach of the Constitution, and this was carried by 349 to 134. After the King's Speech had been read, Parliament was prorogued. 3. Lord Lansdowne at Plymouth defended the action of the Lords, and Mr. Lloyd George in London declared he would not remain in a Liberal Cabinet unless, after the next election, it had full powers for passing into law progressive measures in the course of a single Parliament. 4. A large demonstration against the House of Lords was held in Trafalgar Square. 10. Addressing an immense gathering at the Albert Hall, Mr. Asquith set forth the policy of the Liberal Party. 14. A United Irish League meeting in Dublin expressed satisfaction with Mr. Asquith's statement that Home Rule would be included in the Liberal policy. (1910) *Jan.* 14. The General Election commenced, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain being returned unopposed for West Birmingham. 15. The first pollings took place, resulting in the return of 74 members. 17. Mr. Balfour was elected for the City of London with a majority of over 13,000. 26. Mr. Asquith was re-elected for East Fife by an increased majority. *Feb.* 9. The state of parties showed 275 Liberals, 82 Nationalists, and 40 Labour, and 273 Conservatives, giving the Government a majority of 124, as against 334 at the dissolution. 15. Parliament assembled by Commission.—Mr. Churchill succeeded Mr. Herbert Gladstone as Home Secretary, Mr. Sydney Buxton became President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Herbert Samuel Postmaster-General. 16. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain took the oath and his seat in the House of Commons. 21. In the debate on the Address, Mr. Asquith declared that he had neither asked for nor obtained any guarantees about the Veto of the House of Lords. 23. In the division on a fiscal amendment to the Address, there voted 254 for and 285 against, a Government majority of 31. 28. Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, announced the Government's intention to put forward resolutions on the Veto question. *March* 1. Mr. Wedgwood Benn (*L.*) was re-elected for St. George's-in-the-East on his appointment as a Junior Lord of the Treasury. 3. Mr. William O'Brien, speaking in Ireland, denounced Mr. Redmond for supporting the Government. 7. Col. Seely (*L.*) was returned for the Ilkeston division of Derbyshire. 8. Mr. Lloyd George stated that the loss to the revenue owing to the rejection of the Finance Bill was estimated at £28,500,000. 9. The Navy Estimates showed a large increase compared with the previous year. 14. Lord Rosebery, in the House of Lords, introduced resolutions for the reform and re-constitution of that Chamber. 18. Speaking at Oxford, Mr. Asquith stated that the Government considered that a Second Chamber, properly constituted, was necessary for the country, but the problem of immediate urgency was the limitation of the Veto. 20. Mr. Redmond, speaking at Liverpool, said the Nationalist Party regarded the Veto as the supreme issue, as its limitation meant Home Rule for Ireland. 21. A conference took place between Mr. Redmond and members of the Government. 22. Lord Rosebery's resolution affirming that the possession of a peerage should no longer of itself give the right to a seat in the House of Lords was carried by 175 to 17. 29. Mr. Asquith introduced the Government's Veto resolutions. *April* 1. Mr. F. W. Gibbins (*L.*) was elected for Mid-Glamorgan by a majority of 2,710 over the Labour candidate. 5. The House of Commons agreed to Mr. Asquith's "guillotine" motion for the discussion of the Veto resolutions. 7. The first of these resolutions, respecting Money Bills, was carried by 339 votes to 237. 9. Speaking at Cork, Mr. O'Brien asserted that negotiations made by him with Mr. Lloyd George for the relief of Ireland from the increased taxation broke down owing to the refusal of Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon to co-operate. 14. The Veto resolutions having been carried in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith introduced the Bill founded on them. 27. The third reading of the Finance Bill (1909–10) was carried in the House of Commons by 324 votes to 231. 28. The Finance Bill was passed by the House of Lords. 29. Mr. C. H. Lyell (*L.*) was returned for South Edinburgh. 30. Mr. W. S. B. McLaren (*L.*) was elected for the Crewe division. *May* 3. Sir Christopher Furness, Liberal member for Hartlepool, was unseated on petition. 7. According to precedent, both Houses met without summons owing to the death of King Edward. 11. Impressive sittings were held of both Houses, and the leaders of each party paid eloquent tributes to the memory of King Edward. 13. The petition against Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Unionist

member for Denbigh Boroughs, was withdrawn. **14.** Capt. Frederick Guest (*L.*) was unseated on petition for East Dorset, *June* **13.** In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced the Government's intention to amend the Sovereign's Accession Declaration. **15.** Lord Wolverhampton resigned the office of Lord President of the Council and was succeeded by Earl Beauchamp. —Mr. Asquith introduced a Bill providing for the appointment of Queen Mary as Regent in the event of the King's death before the heir-apparent came of age. **17.** As the result of preliminary discussions between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour caused by the inadvisability of proceeding with measures involving a Constitutional crisis at the commencement of a new reign, the first meeting of a conference on the question took place. The parties were Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Cawdor, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. A. Chamberlain.—The salary of Mr. Burns as President of the Local Government Board was raised from £2,000 to £5,000. **18.** An imposing demonstration in favour of Woman's Suffrage took place, 10,000 women marching to a mass meeting at the Albert Hall. **20.** Mr. S. Furness (*L.*) was returned by a majority of 166 for the Hartlepools. **30.** Mr. Lloyd George introduced the Budget of the year. *July* **1.** Major H. Guest (*L.*) was elected by a majority of 592 for East Dorset. **8.** Mr. Joseph Chamberlain celebrated his 74th birthday. **20.** Col. Kyffin-Taylor (*C.*) was returned for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool in succession to Mr. McArthur (*C.*). **29.** Mr. Asquith informed the House of Commons that twelve meetings of the Veto Conference had taken place, and that such progress had been made that a continuance of the discussions was both necessary and desirable. *Aug.* **3.** Both Houses of Parliament adjourned until *Nov.* **15.** *Sept.* **14.** The Chancellor of the Exchequer held a conference on the difficulties attached to Form IV. and other points in connexion with the Land Taxes. **30.** Replying to "Open Letters" from Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Asquith stated that the Government were fully alive to the paramount importance of maintaining naval supremacy, and would not hesitate to recommend any steps necessary. *Oct.* **1.** Notification was made that at the close of the year the poor-relief disqualification for old-age pensions would cease. **18.** The announcement that Lord Kitchener had joined the Committee of Imperial Defence created keen satisfaction. —The Charing Cross Bank suspended payments. **27.** The South Shields bye-election resulted in the return of Mr. Russell Rea (*L.*). **29.** Speaking in East Fife, Mr. Asquith said there would be no unnecessary delay in connexion with the Veto Conference. It was subsequently officially announced (*Nov.* **11**) that the deliberations, after 21 meetings, had been concluded without any agreement being arrived at. The prospect of a General Election was at once discussed throughout the country.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—(1909) *Nov.* **1.** Municipal elections took place in the London and country boroughs, resulting in the return of 977 Municipal Reformers, 251 Progressives, 41 Labour and Socialists, and 93 Independents in London, while in the country, parties remained practically unchanged. **9.** The Lord Mayor's Show took place, and in the evening the Prime Minister attended the Guildhall banquet. **15.** The Court of Common Council decided upon the construction of a new bridge across the Thames opposite St. Paul's Cathedral, and to reconstruct Southwark Bridge. *Dec.* **27.** A new town hall erected at a cost of over £50,000 was opened by Lord Ashton at Lancaster. (1910) *Jan.* **28.** The Lord Mayor of London opened a Fund for the relief of the distress caused by the floods in Paris. King Edward contributed a thousand guineas and Queen Alexandra £1,000. *Feb.* **16.** The Fund amounted to £62,000. *March* **5.** Elections for the London County Council resulted in the return of 60 Municipal Reformers and 58 Progressives. *May.* **24.** The Kensington Borough Council took forcible possession of a thoroughfare in Earl's Terrace which had been closed and which was claimed as a public right of way. *Sept.* **16.** The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada marched through London and were entertained at luncheon at the Guildhall. **29.** Alderman Sir Thomas Vesey Strong was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS (GENERAL).—(1909) *Dec.* **10.** The sudden flooding of a coal mine near Kilmarnock caused the loss of ten lives. **20.** A disastrous fire, involving the loss of eight lives and great damage, occurred on the premises of Messrs. Arding & Hobbs at Clapham Junction. (1910) *Jan.* **19.** Eight men lost their lives through a colliery accident at Bellshill. **29.** A Brighton express train was wrecked at Stoat's Nest, seven persons being killed and 30 seriously injured. *April* **9.** Mr. James Tomkinson, M.P., a veteran steeplechase rider, sustained fatal injuries in the House of Commons point-to-point race at Epping. *May* **11.** A terrible disaster occurred at the Wellington Pit, Whitehaven, by which 136 colliers lost their lives, rescue being rendered impossible by a wall of fire by which the entombed men were shut off. The fund raised for the sufferers amounted to over £33,000. *June* **25.** Five persons were drowned off Turnberry, Ayrshire, through the capsizing of a small boat, and from a similar cause on the following day at Bournemouth four lives were lost. *Aug.* **26.** The body of Lady Marjorie Erskine was found on the hillside at Aviemore, Inverness-shire, the lady having succumbed to exposure.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS AT SEA.—(1909) *Nov.* **14.** A collision occurred off Singapore between the British India liner *Onda* and the Messageries Maritime vessel *La Seyne*, the latter sinking immediately; 101 lives were reported lost, including several Europeans. *Dec.* **3.** The Manx mail steamer *Ellan Vannin* was wrecked off the mouth of the Mersey, and all on board, numbering 33, perished. (1910) *Feb.* **12.** The British steamer *Lima* ran ashore in the Magellan Straits and 51 lives were lost. *March* **31.** The steamer *Pericles* of the Aberdeen Line sank off the coast of West Australia. The passengers and crew were landed, but £600,000 loss was caused. *April* **7.** The steamer *Cairnrona*, with some 800 emigrants on board, put back to Dover owing to an outbreak of fire in her bunkers. An explosion injured several and a panic ensued. **18.** The steamship *Minnehaha*, of the Atlantic Transport Line, went ashore off the Scilly Isles. No lives were lost.

AERONAUTICS.—(1909) *Nov.* **3.** Mr. Henry Farman achieved a record flight at Mourmelon-le-Grand by covering 144 miles in 4 hrs. 17 mins. 53 secs. *Dec.* **6.** Antonio Fernandez, a Spanish

aviator, was killed at Nice by the fall of an aeroplane of his own invention. (1910) *Jan.* 4. M. Leon Delagrange, a distinguished French aviator, was killed at Bordeaux owing to the collapse of his monoplane. *March* 11. The second British Aeronautical Exhibition opened at Olympia, nearly all the famous types of flying machines being represented. *April* 2. M. le Blon, a well-known French aviator, lost his life through the collapse of his Bleriot monoplane, while flying across the bay of San Sebastian. 25. The airship *Zeppelin II.* was completely wrecked in a squall near Limburg. 27. After an exciting race for more than half the distance with Mr. Grahame-White, M. Paulhan won the £10,000 prize offered by the *Daily Mail* for a flight from London to Manchester. Starting from Hendon at 5.20 p.m., M. Paulhan descended at Lichfield at 8.10 p.m. Continuing the flight at 4 a.m. the following morning, Mr. Grahame-White then being about 15 miles behind, the Frenchman reached Manchester at 5.32 a.m. *May* 13. M. H. Michelin fractured his skull and was killed at the aviation meeting at Lyons. 15. M. N. Kinet carried a passenger in a Farman biplane at Mourmelon-le-Grand for 2 hrs. 51 mins. 21. M. Jacques de Lesseps crossed the Channel from Calais to Dover in a Bleriot monoplane. *June* 2. Mr. C. S. Rolls accomplished a great flight by crossing the Channel and back without landing on French soil. Leaving Dover at 6.30 p.m. he covered the whole distance in 90 mins. 4. The Army airship *Beta* made a successful flight from Farnborough to London and back. 23. Mr. Cody was seriously injured during a trial of a new aeroplane on Laffan's Plain. *July* 3. M. Charles Wachter fell 500 feet at an aviation meeting at Rheims and was killed, and a few days later the only woman competitor, Madame Laroche, was terribly injured by a fall. 12. During an alighting competition at the Bournemouth meeting, the Hon. C. S. Rolls was making a rapid descent to the mark, when his biplane collapsed and fell from a height of 50 feet, Mr. Rolls being killed instantaneously.—The Army dirigible *Beta* again made a successful journey from Farnborough to London and back. 15. During the Bournemouth meeting M. Morane made a perilous oversea flight to the Isle of Wight and back in 25 mins. 12⅘ secs. Mr. Drexel followed, and also accomplished the journey, but was much longer in the air. At the close of the meeting on the following day, the Hon. Alan Boyle was seriously injured while landing. *Aug.* 1. Madame Franck, at Boldon, fell about 30 feet in her biplane, killing a boy instantly and severely injuring herself. 3. M. N. Kinet fell 200 metres at Liege and was killed. 6. Mr. E. T. Willows, in his airship, flew from Cardiff to London in 10 hours. 10. Starting from Blackpool, Mr. Robert Lorraine flew to Rhos in Wales, and ascending again later alighted at Cemlyn, North Anglesey. 11. Mr. Drexel, at Lanark, established a world's record, reaching an altitude of 6,600 feet. 16. Mr. Moisant, an American, left Paris with his mechanic on an attempt to reach London. After successfully negotiating the Channel, a descent was made near Deal, where bad weather detained them. Eventually, after much delay, he reached the neighbourhood of the Crystal Palace. 28. A Dutch airman, M. van Maasdyk, was killed by a fall at Arnheim. *Sept.* 11. Mr. Lorraine attempted to fly across the Irish Channel, from Holyhead to Dublin, but fell into the sea, and was rescued just before reaching the coast. 14. *Zeppelin V.* was completely destroyed by fire while in its shed. 23. M. Chavez flew across the Alps, but on making his descent the aeroplane collapsed, and he received injuries from which he died four days later. 25. Two aviators were killed by falls on the Continent. *Oct.* 2. Mr. Thomas collided with Capt. Dickson while flying at Milan, both machines falling and Capt. Dickson being seriously injured. 16. The *Clement-Bayard II.* airship made a successful journey from France to London and was berthed at Wormwood Scrubs. It was subsequently purchased by the War Office. 17. Mr. Walter Wellman, with his engineer and a crew of five, commenced a perilous attempt to cross the Atlantic Ocean from the American side in his airship. The weather was unfavourable, and the vessel soon became unmanageable, and after drifting almost helplessly for nearly three days the aeronauts were rescued in mid-ocean by the liner *Trent*, the dirigible being abandoned. 26. The Lebaudy airship, acquired by the *Morning Post* for the nation, was successfully piloted from Paris to Aldershot, but while being docked the envelope was pierced by a girder and collapsed.

ART.—(1909) *Dec.* 12. The death took place of Mr. George Salting, the distinguished art collector, at the age of 73, whose collection, it was subsequently announced, had been bequeathed to the nation. (1910) *Jan.* 6. The National Gallery benefited to the extent of 56 pictures from the collection of Italian works of art of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond. *Feb.* 28. Sir John Tenniel, the eminent cartoonist, celebrated his 90th birthday. *April* 8. The authenticity of the Rokeby Velasquez at the National Gallery having been questioned, the masterpiece was subjected to rigid scrutiny by well-known art experts, who stated that there was no foundation for the suggestions. 30. The present King (then Prince of Wales) and Lord Morley were the principal speakers at the Royal Academy banquet. *Aug.* 3. Mr. Linley Sambourne, chief cartoonist of *Punch*, died, aged 65. *Oct.* 31. Sir William Agnew, the famous art dealer, died, in his 86th year.

CONFERENCES AND EXHIBITIONS.—(1909) *Dec.* 6. King Edward was a successful exhibitor at the 111th show of the Smithfield Cattle Club, to which he paid his customary visit. (1910) *May* 14. At the express wish of King George the Japan-British Exhibition was opened. 18. A conference to consider the question of Imperial and International Copyright was held at the Foreign Office under the presidency of Mr. Sydney Buxton, the President of the Board of Trade. 30. A conference, convened by the Royal Colonial Institute, was held to consider the need for co-operative action in directing British emigration to the Overseas Dominions and diverting it from going to countries outside the Empire. *June* 4. The fourth International Horse Show was opened at Olympia.—A congress of women representing various phases of women's public and social work was opened at the Japan-British Exhibition. 14. The World Missionary Conference opened at Edinburgh, Lord Balfour of Burleigh communicating a message of sympathy from the King. 20. The Army Pageant, in which the history of the Army was presented, was opened by Lord Roberts at Fulham Palace. 21. The fourth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce met in London.—The 71st annual show of the

Royal Agricultural Society commenced at Liverpool. *July* 6. The Bournemouth Centenary *fêtes* were opened. 21. The British Medical Association held their annual meeting at the Guildhall, London. *Aug.* 2. The conference of the International Law Association began at the Guildhall, London. 31. The 80th annual meeting of the British Association opened at Sheffield. *Sept.* 12. The Trade Union Congress was held at Sheffield.

CRIMES.—(1910) *Feb.* 7. Dr. Martin Ekenberg, a Swedish scientist, who had been committed for extradition from England for attempting the murder of four persons in Sweden by sending bombs through the post, died suddenly in Brixton prison. 23. The Charlesworths, mother and daughter, were sentenced to five years'—afterwards reduced to three—penal servitude for fraud. *March* 15. Frederick Horner, a former M.P., was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for forging press telegrams. 18. Mr. J. T. Nesbit, a book-keeper employed by a colliery company, was murdered in a train near Morpeth and £370 stolen. A man named Dickman was afterwards convicted of the murder and hanged. *July* 13. Mutilated remains supposed to be those of a former music-hall artiste, Belle Elmore, were discovered buried in the cellar of a house in Hilldrop Crescent, North London. A few days previously her husband, Hawley Harvey Crippen, an American doctor, disappeared in company with his typist, Ethel Le Neve. They were eventually located on an outward-bound Canadian liner, the woman in boy's clothing, and they were arrested on arrival on the Canadian side and brought back to London. After protracted inquiries before the magistrate and the coroner, Crippen was, on Oct. 22 at the Central Criminal Court, found guilty of the murder of his wife and was sentenced to death. An appeal against the conviction was unsuccessful. His companion in his flight, Miss Le Neve, was, on Oct. 25, found not guilty of a charge of being an accessory after the fact and was acquitted. *Aug.* 9. While Mr. William Frost, of Ruislip, was travelling in a train, he was suddenly attacked by a strange man with a revolver. A desperate struggle ensued and Mr. Frost was seriously injured. His assailant jumped on to the line, but was captured, and was subsequently sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude, later increased, when prisoner appealed, to fifteen years. *Oct.* 28. A man accused of the Gorse Hall murder in Nov. 1909—the second to be tried—was acquitted at the Chester Assizes.

DEATHS.—(1910) *March* 8. Dr. Edward King, for twenty-five years Bishop of Lincoln, aged 80. *April* 21. Mr. Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) in the United States, aged 75. 26. M. Björnsterne Björnson, the great Norwegian writer, in Paris, aged 77. *May* 27. Professor Koch, the famous German bacteriologist, in his 67th year. *Aug.* 13. Miss Florence Nightingale, O.M., aged 90.—Earl Spencer, K.G., aged 74. *Sept.* 7. Mr. William Holman Hunt, O.M., the eminent painter, aged 83. 19. Dr. William Dalrymple Maclagan, former Archbishop of York, aged 84.

DRAMA.—(1909) *Nov.* 2. The Joint Committee on the Dramatic Censorship agreed that the submission of plays for licence should be optional, and that the absolute veto of the Lord Chamberlain should be withdrawn. 8. The death took place of Mr. Lionel Brough, the well-known actor, at the age of 73. 26. The Italian Ambassador unveiled at Drury Lane Theatre a memorial to the late Sir Henry Irving, presented by leading members of the profession in Italy. (1910) *Feb.* 6. After numerous postponements, M. Edmond Rostand's *Chantecler* was produced in Paris and met with an enthusiastic reception. *March* 28. The Shakespeare Festival opened at His Majesty's Theatre with *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. *Sept.* 1. *King Henry VIII.* was produced at His Majesty's Theatre with Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Sir Herbert Tree as the King and Cardinal Wolsey respectively.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1909) *Nov.* 30. Four bishops were consecrated in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury. (1910) *Feb.* 1. Dr. Bertram Pollock, Headmaster of Wellington College, was appointed to succeed Dr. Sheepshanks in the Bishopric of Norwich. *March* 1. The two Convocations of Canterbury and York presented addresses to King Edward. 7. The annual return of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners contained an important scheme for bettering the position of the poorer clergy. 15. Canon J. A. Kempthorne, of Liverpool, was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Hull. *April* 13. The Rev. Edward Lee Hicks, Canon of Manchester, was appointed Bishop of Lincoln. 20. The Rev. the Hon. L. F. Tyrwhitt was appointed to succeed the late Bishop Barry as Canon of St. George's, Windsor. *May* 3. Canon G. H. Walpole, Rector of Lambeth, was elected Bishop of Edinburgh. 26. The installation of Dr. Pollock as Bishop of Norwich took place. *June* 28. Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral was consecrated with solemn and elaborate ceremonial. *Sept.* 27. The Jubilee Church Congress opened at Cambridge.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1909) *Nov.* 16. The International Committee, invited by the Government to consider the construction of a map of the world on a scale of 16 miles to the inch and on a uniform system, met at the Foreign Office. 24. Mr. Balfour delivered the Romanes lecture at Oxford, taking for his subject "Questionings on Criticism and Beauty." *Dec.* 15. The sum of £215,000 was placed at the disposal of the University of London by Mr. Otto Beit for medical research. (1910) *March* 16. A meeting was held at the Mansion House in support of the proposal for the establishing of a University for China. *April* 10. It was announced that an offer of £200,000 had been made for the purpose of supplying dental aid surgeries for the benefit of those with limited incomes. *June* 7. Mr. Roosevelt received the degree of D.C.L., and delivered the Romanes lecture at Oxford, his subject being "Biological Analogies in History." *July* 5. The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts was conferred upon Madame Curie for the discovery of radium. *Oct.* 1. Gifts to Cambridge University, amounting to £45,000, were announced for founding a Professorship of English Literature and building a new Physiological University.

EXPLORATION.—(1910) *Jan.* 7. It was announced that the Treasury proposed to vote a sum of £20,000 towards the cost of the British Antarctic Expedition. *June* 24. The Royal Geographical Society announced their decision to award a special gold medal to Commander Peary, and a

silver replica to Captain Bartlett. *July* 1. The *Terra Nova*, with the members of the British Antarctic Expedition on board, left the Thames on her voyage to the South Pole.

LABOUR.—(1910) *Feb.* 1. The new National Labour Exchanges were inaugurated and offices opened in eighty districts. *March* 30. The Miners' Federation advised Welsh miners to accept the terms offered by the owners in the South Wales coal dispute. *May* 27. A crisis in the cotton trade was averted through the Masters' Federation deferring further action as regards the reduction of operatives' wages for three months. *July* 15. Both sides in the cotton trade dispute agreed that the existing rates of wages should remain in force for five years. 18. Three thousand railwaymen at Gateshead suddenly struck work, but returned to their duties three days later. 23. The Bristol Dock strike was settled upon terms mutually agreed upon. *Aug.* 22. The General Federation of Trade Unions decided to commence an agitation throughout the country in connexion with the Osborne judgment prohibiting the use of union funds for Parliamentary purposes. *Sept.* 2. As a result of repeated sectional strikes, the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation locked out members of the Boilermakers' Society, 30,000 men on the Clyde and North-East Coast being affected. 9. Three other main industries became involved in labour disputes—cotton, railways, and mining—and the situation threatened the gravest developments known for many years. 15. A resolution on the Osborne judgment, demanding the right of Parliamentary representation to organised labour, was passed at the Trades Union Congress by an overwhelming majority. 19. Against the advice of their leaders, 9,000 miners of the Cambrian Colliery went out on strike, but returned to work the next day. 29. The executive committee of the Labour Party decided to eliminate the signing of the Constitution. *Oct.* 10. The cotton lock-out came to an end as a result of negotiations by the Board of Trade, and 100,000 men resumed work.

LEGAL.—(1909) *Dec.* 21. The House of Lords upheld the decision of the Court of Appeal that trade unions had no power to maintain members of Parliament out of their funds. (1910) *Feb.* 3. The Sackville peerage case was concluded by the withdrawal of the claimant. 10. Mr. T. W. H. Crosland was acquitted at the Central Criminal Court of the charge of libelling the Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton. 25. The Royal Commission on the Law of Divorce opened its proceedings, Lord Gorell presiding. *March* 8. Sir Samuel Evans was appointed President of the Divorce and Admiralty Division on the resignation of Sir John Bigham. Mr. Rufus Isaacs succeeded Sir S. T. Evans as Solicitor-General. *April* 7. Sir Henry Sutton resigned his position as a Judge of the King's Bench, and Mr. T. E. Scrutton, K.C., was appointed to succeed him. *May* 30. The Lord Chief Justice, giving evidence before the Divorce Commission, strongly opposed granting jurisdiction to an inferior Court, and condemned the publication of detailed reports. *July* 13. The Royal Commission on the appointment of Justices of the Peace recommended that political opinions should not be regarded as qualifications. 28. Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., and Mr. T. G. Horridge, K.C., were appointed Additional Judges of the King's Bench Division under the new Act. *Sept.* 3. The Earl of Halsbury completed his 85th birthday. 5. Lieut. Helm, a German military officer, was arrested at Portsmouth sketching one of the forts on Portsdown Hill. He was subsequently committed for trial charged with misdemeanour. 23. Mr. Justice Jelf resigned, and Mr. Charles Montagu Lush was appointed in his place. *Oct.* 10. Sir William Robson, Attorney-General, was appointed a Lord of Appeal in the place of Lord Collins, resigned, Sir Rufus Isaacs becoming Attorney-General and Sir John Simon Solicitor-General. 26. The Wyler case was finally disposed of in the House of Lords, having occupied 51 days at the cost of £80,000. 27. The announcement was made of the appointment of 20 new K.C.'s.

LITERATURE.—(1909) *Dec.* 20. The Committee appointed to examine the Berlin International Copyright Convention of 1908 issued their report. (1910) *Feb.* 2. Mr. Kyffin Thomas, of the *Adelaide Register*, chairman of the Imperial Press Conference of 1909, received the honour of Knighthood. *July* 11. Sir William Crookes and Mr. Thomas Hardy were appointed to the Order of Merit. *Aug.* 4. The statue of Samuel Johnson, at St. Clement Danes, Strand, was unveiled by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald. 19. The body of Mr. Frank Podmore, a writer on psychical research, was found in a pool in the Malvern Hills. *Oct.* 27. The first volume of Mr. Monypenny's "Life of Lord Beaconsfield" made its appearance.

MILITARY.—(1910) *Feb.* 20. General Sir John French returned from his tour of inspection of the military garrisons and fortifications in Ceylon, Singapore and Hong Kong. *March* 24. A special Army Order was issued, announcing the creation of the Territorial Force Reserve. *June* 10. Lord Kitchener relinquished the Mediterranean Command, a position to which he was appointed in 1909, but which he never occupied. 17. General Sir Ian Hamilton was appointed to the Mediterranean Command and Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces. 18. The Surrey Veteran Reserve, consisting of 1,300 ex-regulars and ex-volunteers, were inspected by Sir Ian Hamilton. *July* 2. The United Kingdom team of marksmen won the Empire Challenge Trophy. 4. The Bisley Rifle Meeting opened. 6. A muster of Indian Mutiny veterans took place at Chelsea Hospital, in the presence of the Governor, Sir George White, Lord Roberts, and Sir Evelyn Wood. 8. At Bisley the Elcho Shield was won by England, and for the Kolapore Cup, the Mother Country was successful by 2 points above Canada. 16. Corporal F. K. Radice, of Oxford University, won both the King's Prize and gold medal and the silver medal, a double feat never previously accomplished.—General Sir John French returned on the completion of his military tour of inspection in Canada. 20. The Duke of Connaught attended a military service at St. Paul's Cathedral to commemorate the officers and men of the Royal Artillery who fell in the South African War, and unveiled a memorial in the Mall. *Aug.* 27. The 2nd Batt. Queen's Own Rifles of Canada arrived at Aldershot, having been brought over by their Colonel, Sir Henry Pellatt, to take part in the manœuvres. *Sept.* 8. Lieut. A. J. Sutor, R.G.A., appeared before a court-martial for having written a pamphlet criticising Army discipline. He was sentenced to dismissal from the service, which was afterwards commuted to a severe reprimand. Subsequently he was re-arrested and relieved of his commission. 12. The Aldershot Command Manœuvres commenced. 24. The

Canadian Rifles left on their return, the King sending them a farewell message. 30. It was decided by the War Office to establish a new organisation to deal with military aeronautics.

NAVAL.—(1909) *Nov.* 30. The appointment was announced of Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson to be First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, in succession to Lord Fisher. *Dec.* 18. The Admiralty intimated its acceptance of tenders for the four "contingent" armoured ships included in the current estimates. (1910) *Feb.* 9. The first of the three torpedo-boat destroyers built on the Clyde for the new Australian Navy was launched. *March* 1. Admiral Sir A. D. Fanshawe was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet. *April* 9. The battleship *Colossus* and the Australian Commonwealth torpedo-boat destroyer *Yarra* were launched on the Clyde. *May* 10. The battleship *Hercules* was launched at Jarrow. *June* 29. The mobilisation was completed for the grand manœuvres of 400 warships, including 68 battleships and armoured cruisers. *July* 15. Two men were killed and two severely scalded by an explosion on the cruiser *Sutlej*. *Aug.* 6. An explosion occurred on Submarine A 1 at Portsmouth, involving injury to two officers and five men. The *Lion*, the largest battleship-cruiser in the world, was launched at Devonport. 20. The battleship *Orion* was launched at Portsmouth in the presence of the King and Queen of Spain. 21. The cruiser *Bedford*, of the China Squadron, was wrecked near the Straits of Korea, and 18 lives were lost. *Oct.* 26. The Admiralty announced the adoption of 13·5-in. guns for the latest Dreadnoughts.

SHIPPING.—(1909) *Oct.* 2. The Ellerman liner *City of London* arrived at Bombay, having made the voyage from Liverpool in the record time of a few hours less than 19 days. *Nov.* 23. The new King's Dock at Swansea, constructed at a total cost of £2,110,000, was opened by Sir Griffith Thomas. (1910) *March* 3. It was announced that the Canadian Northern Railway Company had decided to start a new line of steamers between Bristol and Canada. *Aug.* 8. The Canadian Northern steamer *Royal Edward* made a record voyage from Bristol to Kimouski in 5 days 20 hours. 20. The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the *British Standard* off Brazil on May 25 resulted in the suspension of the master's and chief engineer's certificates for 18 and 12 months respectively, and a payment of 1,000 guineas and 50 guineas respectively towards the cost of the inquiry. *Sept.* 20. Important conclusions resulted from the sittings of the International Maritime Committee at Brussels. Draft treaties on the questions of collision and salvage were agreed upon. 22. A wireless message was transmitted between a vessel at Clifden, Ireland, and Glace Bay, Canada, a distance of 3,500 miles. *Oct.* 20. The *Olympia*, the largest liner in the world, having a displacement of 60,000 tons, was launched at Belfast.

SPORT.—(1909) *Dec.* 6. The M.C.C. team opened their tour in South Africa with a match against the Western Province of Cape Colony, the visitors winning by an innings and 133 runs. (1910) *Jan.* 1. Wales beat France under Rugby rules at Swansea by 50 points to 26. 5. The first test match between the M.C.C. team and South Africa, played at Johannesburg, ended in a victory for the Colonials by 19 runs. 15. England won the Rugby match against Wales by 11 points to 6. 22. Scotland beat France under Rugby rules at Edinburgh by 27 points to nil. 26. South Africa won the second test match against the M.C.C. team at Durban by 95 runs. *Feb.* 5. Scotland were beaten by Wales under Rugby rules at Cardiff by 1 goal 3 tries to nil. 12 England drew with Ireland under both Rugby and Association rules, no scoring taking place in the former at Twickenham, and one goal each being registered in the latter at Belfast. 19. Cambridge beat Oxford in the Association match at Queen's Club by 2 goals to 1. 26. Scotland beat Ireland in the Rugby match at Belfast by 1 goal and three tries to nothing. The M.C.C. won the third test match against South Africa at Johannesburg by three wickets. *March* 5. The Royal Navy beat the Army in the Rugby match at Queen's Club by 2 goals 3 tries to 2 goals. 9. In the fourth test match at Cape Town, South Africa beat the M.C.C. team by 4 wickets, thus winning the rubber. 14. The M.C.C. team won the last test match against South Africa at Cape Town by 9 wickets, mainly through a fine innings of 187 by Hobbs.—England beat Wales in the Association match at Cardiff by 1 goal to nil. 19. England won the Rugby match against Scotland by 14 points to 5, while Ireland beat Scotland at Association by 1 goal to 0. 23. Oxford beat Cambridge in the University Boat Race by 3½ lengths. *April* 2. Scotland won the Association match against England at Glasgow by 2 goals to nil. 20. Mr. J. Lowry's Bachelor's Double won the City and Suburban Handicap. 23. The Cup Tie final was played at the Crystal Palace between Newcastle United and Barnsley, and resulted in a draw of 1 goal each. At the replay at Liverpool five days later, Newcastle won by two goals to none. *May* 24. Keen satisfaction was expressed in sporting circles at the announcement of King George's intention to carry on the racing stud of the late King. 28. England beat Scotland in the international golf competition by five matches to four. *June* 1. The Derby was won by "Mr. Fairie's" Lemberg. 3. Sir W. Bass's Rosedrop won the Oaks. 11. The Coaching Marathon from Bushey Park to Olympia was won by Mr. Vanderbilt's team of greys. 18. England beat Ireland in the polo match at Hurlingham by 11 goals to 7. 24. For the fifth time, James Braid won the open golf championship at St. Andrews. *July* 5. The University cricket match resulted in a victory for Oxford by an innings and 126 runs. 7. The Winnipeg four won the Stewards' Cup at the Henley Regatta. 9. Eton beat Harrow at Lord's by 9 runs. 15. "Mr. Fairie's" Lemberg and Lord Rosebery's Neil Gow dead-heated for the Eclipse Stakes. *Aug.* 18. The race for the world's sculling championship took place on the Zambesi, Richard Arnst, of New Zealand, beating Ernest Barry, the English sculler. *Sept.* 6. The County Cricket Championship was won by Kent. 7. Lord Derby's Swynford won the St. Leger. *Oct.* 12. The Cesarewitch was won by Mr. L. Neumann's Verney. 22. Stevenson defeated Inman in the Billiard Championship match. 26. The Cambridgeshire was won by Mr. E. A. Wigan's Christmas Daisy.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1909) *Nov.* 8. A strike was declared by the coal-miners in New South Wales, 12,000 coming out on strike. 16. It was announced that the Cape to Cairo railroad had reached the Congo

frontier. *Dec.* 1. The ratification of the supplementary trade convention between France and Canada was passed in the Dominion House of Commons. 5. In the Persian Gulf three British cruisers captured 2,850 rifles and 460,000 rounds of ammunition. 10. The new Federal Council of the Federated Malay States was formally inaugurated. 13. It was announced in Sydney that Sir George Reid had been definitely selected as High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London.—The second reading of the Bill for compulsory military training was passed by the New Zealand House of Representatives. 14. After a seven weeks' tour, the Viceroy of India left Madras for Calcutta.—The New Zealand Parliament passed the Naval Defence Bill. 21. The appointment was announced of Mr. Herbert Gladstone to be Governor-General of South Africa.—Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, of the Indian Civil Service, Collector of Nasik, was shot and killed by a young Hindu at the entrance of the native theatre of that city. 26. Important arrests and seizures of arms were announced in India in connexion with the Deccan murder conspiracy. 30. The Governor of Malta publicly read the Letters Patent amending the constitution of the island. (1910) *Jan.* 2. Lord Kitchener arrived at Brisbane. 4. The first meetings of the enlarged Legislative Councils of Bombay and Bengal took place. 8. Speaking at Sydney, Lord Kitchener said he had been struck with the keenness of the citizen forces of the Commonwealth. 12. Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced the Government Navy Bill in the Canadian Parliament. 16. Serious floods occurred in New South Wales, miles of country being devastated. 17. Speaking against a motion for the abolition of the Canadian Senate, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Single Chamber Government was contrary to the British Constitution, while experience had shown that a Second Chamber was absolutely necessary. 21. The worst accident in the history of Canadian railways occurred at a bridge crossing the Spanish River, near Sudbury, Ontario, seventy persons being stated to have been killed. 24. A native police-inspector was shot dead by a Bengali youth in the building of the High Court, Calcutta. 25. The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held at Calcutta. 31. The Royal Commission on Trade relations between Canada and the West Indies opened at Kingston, Jamaica. *Feb.* 1. It was announced in the Canadian Parliament that the commercial treaty with France had been ratified. 2. The incorporation of Queensland University was announced. 8. The Indian Press Bill was passed. 10. A memorial to Mr. Richard Seddon, late Prime Minister of New Zealand, was unveiled in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral by the Duke of Argyll. 11. Great floods were reported from Southern Malaya, and 90 miles of the Johore State Railway destroyed. 16. A commercial agreement was arrived at between Canada and Germany. 18. Lord Kitchener issued his report on Australian defence, recommending the establishment of an army with a peace strength of 80,000 men. 28. The last batch of Chinese coolies left the Rand for home. *March* 9. The Dominion House of Commons adopted the Government policy for a Canadian Navy by a large majority, an Opposition amendment to provide two Dreadnoughts being rejected. 11. The New South Wales coal strike, which lasted eighteen weeks, was stated to have entailed a loss in wages of over £1,000,000. 16. Speaking in Khartum, Mr. Roosevelt strongly urged the necessity of upholding the Government which had given the merchants prosperity. 22. Addressing the annual congress of Het Volk, at Pretoria, General Botha urged the importance of burying the racial question and strengthening the bonds between South Africa and the British Empire.—The dignity of a Viscounty was bestowed upon Mr. Herbert Gladstone on his appointment as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. 29. Three Brahmans were sentenced to death and three to transportation for life for the murder of Mr. Jackson, the Nasik collector.—The United States Government extended the minimum customs tariff rates to Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and British South Africa. 30. The ratification of the Canadian Waterways Treaty was announced.—The United States Government agreed to extend the minimum Payne tariff to Canadian goods, while Canada reduced the duties upon a number of American commodities. *April* 6. The evacuation of the interior of Somaliland was reported as being complete. 7. Sir John Dickson-Poynder was appointed Governor of New Zealand. 11. The General election in Australia resulted in the Labour Party obtaining a substantial majority in the new Parliament. 20. The Canadian Navy Bill was carried on a straight party vote by 111 to 70. 24. Lord Grey unveiled a memorial at Toronto to the memory of Canadians who fell in the South African War. 25. Mr. Fisher, leader of the Labour Party in Australia, undertook the formation of a Cabinet. 30. Viscount Gladstone left England to take up his duties as the first Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. *May* 7. Throughout the Overseas Dominions the most heartfelt grief was manifested at the death of King Edward, the regret being shared by all races and creeds. 19. Lord Gladstone was sworn in at Cape Town, and General Botha was invited to form a Ministry. 20. General Sir John French arrived at Quebec to inspect the Dominion forces. 30. The composition of General Botha's Cabinet for the Government of the South African Union was announced. 31. The proclamation of the Union was celebrated throughout South Africa. A message of congratulation was received from King George. *June* 1. Lord Plunkett, the retiring Governor-General of New Zealand, was given a public farewell at Wellington. 2. The South Australian Cabinet resigned, and Mr. Verran formed a Labour Ministry. 10. It was announced that the King had designated the Duke of Connaught to open the first Parliament of the South African Union.—The appointment was announced of Sir Charles Hardinge to be Viceroy of India. 13. The *Montreal Herald* building was destroyed by fire, 29 persons being killed and over 70 injured. 14. General Botha made a declaration of the Government policy at Pretoria, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. 18. At a national gathering of 3,000 Basutos, the chiefs expressed sympathy with Great Britain at the death of King Edward, to whom they attributed the prosperity of Basutoland. 22. Lord Islington, the new Governor-General of New Zealand, arrived at Wellington. 27. News was published of operations in Southern Nigeria, and the surrender of the chief Nzekwe and 200 followers. 28. Lord de Villiers unveiled a statue of Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town. *July* 1. Dominion Day was celebrated throughout Canada.—The Commonwealth Parliament was

opened by the Governor-General, Lord Dudley. 11. Campbellton, New Brunswick, a town of 5,000 people, was destroyed by fire. 15. Earl Grey left England for Canada to resume office for a further extended term as Governor-General. 18. A railway accident occurred at Richmond, Victoria, in which 9 persons were killed and 188 injured.—A strike was declared on the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway, over 8,000 men striking or being rendered idle. *Aug.* 2. The strike on the Grand Trunk Railway ended in a compromise.—It was announced that, in view of the disturbed condition of Tibet, the Indian Government had adopted precautionary measures on the frontier. 5. Twenty-seven arrests were made in connexion with the Bengal conspiracy case.—Speaking at Moose Jaw, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that an Anglo-American offensive and defensive alliance would result in universal peace. 6. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was severely shaken in a railway accident near Regina. 13. The Queen's Own Rifles, 600 strong, left Toronto for England. 15. Grain growers in the Western Provinces of Canada urged Sir Wilfrid Laurier to support a lower tariff. 19. The police raided a number of houses in Calcutta, and seized papers and correspondence, including letters from English Members of Parliament. 23. In commemoration of the bi-centenary of the establishment of the Church in Canada, the King presented a handsomely bound Prayer Book to the church at Annapolis, Nova Scotia. 29. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that the outstanding principle of the Canadian tariff was the British preference, which would continue so long as his party remained in office. 31. Speaking at Pretoria, General Botha expressed the hope that neither side in South Africa would make capital out of unfortunate differences which occurred before the war. *Sept.* 1. Two hundred delegates arrived at Montreal to take part in the Eucharistic Congress. 2. A native inspector of police was shot and wounded outside the court house at Dacca during the Bengal conspiracy trial. 7. The Atlantic Fisheries dispute—the cause of friction between Great Britain and the United States for 130 years—was settled by the Hague Arbitration Court, whose award was regarded as a victory for Canada and Newfoundland. 8. The Commonwealth Parliament endorsed the selection of the Yass-Canberra site for the Federal capital. 13. It was stated that Lord Methuen would remain in South Africa until 1912 to assist the Union Government in their defence scheme. 18. The final position of parties in the General Election in South Africa was: Nationalists, 67; Unionists, 37; Labour, 4; and Independents, 13. General Botha was defeated at Pretoria, being subsequently elected for another constituency. *Oct.* 29. Brisbane Cathedral was consecrated, the Archbishop receiving a cablegram of sympathy from King George.—The great pageant at Cape Town in celebration of the Union of South Africa opened. 31. The Duke of Connaught arrived at Cape Town to open the first Parliament of the Union.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(1909) *Nov.* 9. Lord Kitchener attended a review of Japanese troops at Utsonomiya, subsequently lunching with the Emperor. 10. President Taft returned to Washington after a 13,000 miles tour in the west and south. 18. The American authorities decided to make Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, the chief naval base of the United States in the Pacific.—It was stated that the total cost of the Panama Canal would amount to £75,000,000, including the purchase price. 25. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived at Belgrade on a visit to King Peter of Servia. 30. The German Reichstag was opened by the Emperor. *Dec.* 7. The United States Congress was opened.—The Anglo-German provisional commercial agreement was renewed for two years by the Reichstag. 9. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg made his first appearance in the Reichstag as Imperial Chancellor. 17. King Leopold II. of Belgium died at Brussels. 21. After having been generally discredited, Dr. Cook's claim of the discovery of the North Pole was finally disposed of by an investigation of the documents by the Council of Copenhagen University. 22. A bomb explosion at St. Petersburg killed the chief of the secret police. 28. The Russian Duma agreed to a payment of £150,000 to British shipowners under judgments of the prize courts. 29. At a secret sitting of the Russian Duma, £11,000,000 sterling were unanimously voted for the reorganisation of the Army.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted the Bill revising the French Customs Tariff. (1910) *Jan.* 2. The demands of the Military League having been conceded by the Government, the Greek crisis came to an end. 3. The Tsar attended the funeral of the Grand Duke Michael at St. Petersburg. 6. A disastrous fire broke out at the Royal Palace at Athens, the damage exceeding £100,000.—The Porte despatched a strong note of remonstration to the four protecting Powers against the action of the Cretan Government in deciding that their officials should swear allegiance to the King of Greece. 18. It was announced at Washington that imports to the United States from Great Britain would be admitted under the terms of the minimum tariff. 20. The Turkish Parliament House at Constantinople was almost totally destroyed by fire. 27. Enormous damage was done in France by floods caused by heavy rain. In Paris, the Seine overflowed, inundating a portion of the city and causing damage estimated at £2,000,000.—The German Emperor celebrated his fifty-first birthday. 31. King George accepted the proposal for the convocation of the Greek National Assembly. *Feb.* 7. The terms of the new French Navy Bill, authorising an expenditure estimated at nearly £60,000,000, were announced. 10. The Dutch Foreign Minister denied that Queen Wilhelmina had ever received a communication from the German Emperor threatening an occupation of territory.—The French steamer *General Chanzy* was wrecked off Minorca, and 154 persons, including several English, were drowned. 12. The Cretan Government was warned by the Powers against the continuance of a provocative attitude towards Turkey. 18. The introduction of the Prussian Franchise Bill led to serious rioting in Frankfurt and other centres. 20. Boutros Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, was shot by a student, and died next day. 22. The Dalai Lama fled into India from Tibet. *March* 9. One of the principal liquidators of the property of the religious orders in France was arrested. 10. Dr. Karl Lueger, Burgomaster of Vienna, died. 19. A Franco-American trade agreement was announced, the United States according the minimum tariff rates to France. 20. The Canadian Finance Minister conferred with President Taft on the Payne Tariff adjustment. 26. Sir Ernest Shackleton was presented

to President Taft at Washington, and lectured before the National Geographical Society. **28.** A gun explosion occurred on the United States cruiser *Charleston*, eight men being killed and others injured. **30.** In a railway accident at Mulheim, Germany, **21** soldiers were killed and **130** injured. *April* **3.** Mr. Roosevelt was received at Rome by the King of Italy. **4.** The Trans-Andine Railway was officially opened on the Chilian side. **5.** A Russian Defence Bill, authorising the expenditure of £**130,000,000**, spread over ten years, was announced. **10.** Berlin Socialists, numbering over **100,000**, demonstrated in an orderly manner against the Franchise Bill. **12.** News reached New York that the Fairbanks Expedition had reached the summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska, but discovered no trace of Dr. Cook's alleged ascent. **23.** The Brussels Exhibition was opened by King Albert. *May* **4.** Serious rioting resulted at Dunkirk from the spread of a labour agitation, **25,000** men going on strike. **6.** The tidings of the death of King Edward created a profound sensation throughout the civilised world, and everywhere deep sympathy was expressed, testifying in a remarkable manner to the high esteem in which the dead monarch was universally held. **21.** The Queen of Spain gave birth to a still-born son. **24.** A sensation was caused in Paris by the arrest of an ex-nun, "Sœur Candide," who had controlled various charitable institutions towards which large sums had been contributed. **25.** The centenary of the Argentine Republic was celebrated with great rejoicings at Buenos Aires and elsewhere. **26.** While manœuvring off Calais, the French submarine *Pluviose* collided with a mail steamer and sank, the crew of **26** being drowned. **27.** The Bill for the amendment of the Prussian Franchise was withdrawn. **28.** It was announced in Berlin that the German Emperor was suffering from a swollen wrist, and that the Crown Prince had been authorised to sign State documents. **30.** The Emperor Francis Joseph visited Bosnia, and was heartily welcomed by his new subjects. *June* **6.** It was announced in Vienna that the first Austro-Hungarian "Dreadnought" had been laid down.—Herr Dernberg, the German Colonial Secretary, resigned. **7.** A serious earthquake was experienced at Avellino, east of Naples, **20** people being reported killed. **9.** The Chilian Government authorised a naval loan of £**4,000,000**. **11.** The French submarine *Pluviose* was towed into Calais Harbour and the bodies of the crew extricated. **14.** The sudden flooding of the river Ahr in Germany resulted in heavy loss of life and much damage to property. An Encyclical issued by the Vatican, in which the work of St. Charles Borromeo was contrasted with that of the Protestant reformers, caused great resentment in Prussia. **15.** An attempt was made to murder the Governor of Bosnia-Herzegovina. **16.** It was announced that the German Emperor was suffering from an effusion of the knee. **18.** Sixteen persons were killed in a railway accident near Versailles. **22.** The construction of a new Southern Siberian railway, to cost £**17,000,000**, was announced. **26.** About **100** Anarchists were arrested in Buenos Aires as a result of a bomb explosion in the Colon Theatre. **28.** The passenger airship *Deutschland* was wrecked in the midst of a forest near Osnabruck, Prussia.—Wardani, the assassin of Boutros Pasha, was hanged at Cairo. **30.** The eighth German "Dreadnought" was launched at Danzig. *July* **1.** Port Arthur was opened to the shipping of all nations. **4.** It was stated that the new Russo-Japanese agreement, maintaining the *status quo* in Manchuria, had been signed. Twenty-five persons were killed and **75** injured in a railway disaster near Dayton, Ohio. Johnson beat Jeffries for the heavy-weight championship of the world at Reno, Nevada, in **15** rounds. **5.** The Japanese assumed control of the police administration in Korea. **3.** The four protecting Powers delivered an ultimatum to the Cretan Government. **13.** Herr Erbsloch and his four assistants were killed by an airship disaster in Rhenish Westphalia. **22.** Senor Maura, the Spanish ex-Premier, was shot and slightly wounded at Barcelona. **31.** The Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican was recalled. *Aug.* **1.** Two German battleships were bought by Turkey for £**1,000,000**. **7.** Over **65,000** cases of cholera were recorded in Russia. **8.** A man attempted to assassinate Mr. Gaynor, Mayor of New York, on the deck of a steamship at Hoboken. **14.** A disastrous fire occurred at the Brussels Exhibition, the British section being destroyed and many valuable exhibits lost.—An excursion train from Bordeaux collided with a goods train, **43** persons being killed. **18.** The eightieth birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated throughout Austria-Hungary. **24.** It was announced that the convention for the annexation of Korea by Japan had been signed. **25.** The German Emperor made a remarkable speech at Konigsberg, in which he emphasised the "Divine Right" by which the Kings of Prussia rule. **28.** Montenegro became a kingdom, Prince Nicholas taking the title of King. **30.** Losses sustained by farmers and others in Japan during the floods were officially estimated at £**6,000,000**. *Sept.* **14.** Two English officers arrested at Borkum on a charge of espionage were conveyed to Leipzig to take their trial before the Supreme Court. **16.** A conspiracy was discovered in Japan against the life of the Emperor, and several arrests were made. **17.** The centenaries of the independence of Mexico and Chile were celebrated. **20.** The German Emperor arrived at Schönbrunn on a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph. **27.** The United Irish League at Buffalo pledged themselves to raise £**20,000** in two years for the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. **28.** Serious conflicts with the police, arising out of a labour dispute, occurred in the Moabit quarter of Berlin, some **300** persons being seriously injured, and a party of British journalists being severely handled by the police. *Oct.* **3.** A revolution broke out at Lisbon, resulting in the fall of the Monarchy and the proclamation of a Republic. King Manuel, with his mother left the country, and after a stay at Gibraltar proceeded to England, being entertained at Wood Norton by the Duke of Orleans. Senhor Theophile Braga was proclaimed President of the new Republic. **8.** The Provisional Government at Lisbon issued a decree of expulsion against the religious orders, and all monks and nuns were directed to leave the country within **24** hours. **11.** A railway strike broke out in France accompanied by riotous actions, but M. Briand, the French Premier, adopted the most stringent measures, which were completely successful. **20.** Unrest in Persia, causing interference to trade routes, resulted in the British Government presenting a firmly worded note to the authorities at Teheran. **27.** The death was announced of King Chulalongkorn of Siam.

The British Empire.

* THE total area of the British Empire is nearly 11,400,000 square miles, with a total population of about 410,000,000. The known surface of the globe is estimated at 55,000,000 square miles, and its total population is believed to be about 1,800,000,000; so that the British Empire occupies approximately 21 per cent., or more than one-fifth, of the earth's surface, and its population is in the proportion of 22 per cent., or over one-fifth, of the inhabitants of the globe. The total revenue exceeds £400,000,000, the debt totals over £1,500,000,000, and the trade exceeds £1,600,000,000. Railways to the extent of 90,000 miles have been opened, and 12,160,000 net tons of shipping sail under the British flag, while nearly 265,000,000 tons enter and clear annually at British ports.

Constituent Parts of the British Empire.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
UNITED KINGDOM of Great Britain and Ireland	121,000	45,500,000
EMPIRE OF INDIA and its Dependencies.....	1,900,000	300,000,000
Ceylon and Maldives.....	26,000	4,000,000
Eastern Asia	2,000	1,000,000
DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, &c.	3,750,000	8,000,000
West India Islands, South America, Falkland Islands	130,000	1,000,000
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, &c.	3,100,000	4,100,000
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.....	105,000	900,000
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, &c.	1,240,000	7,000,000
West Africa	600,000	33,000,000
East and Central Africa.....	750,000	8,000,000
Mauritius, Seychelles, &c.....	900	400,000
Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus	3,721	500,000
Antarctic: South Georgia	1,500	.....

THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Constitution.—The Constitution, which is unwritten, recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice; the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people; and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons. The component parts of the British Government may be thus briefly described:

1. *The King.*—The King has a right to veto bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong," is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress.

2. *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King. English bishops, Irish peers elected for life, and Scottish peers elected for duration of Parliament, may also sit in the House of Lords. This House may alter or reject a Bill passed by the House of Commons. In practice it generally submits to the will of the people.

3. *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 670 elected members representing county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-sixth of the population are electors.

4. *The Ministry.*—The Ministry includes members of the Cabinet and a number of other persons who have no seat in the Cabinet. Ministers are drawn from the ranks of the party in power.

5. *The Executive.*—This consists of the King in Council. It is the Crown which "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." Ministers hold their office during pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

The Judicial System.—(a) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. The High Court comprises the King's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from these divisions, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. All civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the Royal Courts of Justice, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench. The Chancery Division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, *e.g.*,

* An enlarged edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, containing the whole of the Popular Edition, together with a supplement devoted to the Imperial Dominions, Foreign Countries, Annual Summaries, Sport, Shipping and Railways, Holiday and Health Resorts, County and Municipal Directory, &c., is also published, nearly half-bound, 792 pages, price 2*s.* 6*d. net.* (See Table of Contents, p. 503.)

the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court, while in the provinces the County Courts have jurisdiction in bankruptcy.

With regard to criminal law in England it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction are (1) the judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases in the provinces, and in London at the Central Criminal for the trial of cases arising in and around London; (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions in respect of cases arising within their districts. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. These courts hear and decide minor offences, and have power to commit offenders to take their trial in more serious cases. (4) *Court of Criminal Appeal:* This court, which was established by an Act passed in 1907, has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences. It will not, however, re-try a case, nor will it upset the verdict of a jury unless it is manifestly unreasonable.

(b) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law, which is entirely different to that of England, is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which merit only an arbitrary punishment. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

(c) *Ireland.*—The civil courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts. In the main the criminal procedure is also similar.

Local Government. — Local government is carried out under the central control of the Local Government Board. The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. Scotland and Ireland each have an elaborate system of local government. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested.

Defence.—The defence of the Empire is entrusted to the navy and army. The numbers of the navy are maintained by voluntary enlistment, although the right of impressment still exists. The army is maintained by voluntary enlistment.

GOVERNMENT OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

Colony Defined.—A Colony means any part of the King's dominions except the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and British India.

Control of Parliament.—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament; but no Act of Parliament affects a colony unless that colony is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a colony enacts a law which is repugnant to an imperial law affecting the colony, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void.

Colonial legislatures may be controlled (1) by the refusal of the governor's assent to any measure passed; (2) by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of Crown's assent; (3) by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent.

Subject to what has been stated above, the parliament of a self-governing dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a Sovereign assembly.

The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:

1. *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the governor alone.*—In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. The South African colonies of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

2. *Where there is government by a governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a governor representing the Crown.*—Colonies so governed include British New Guinea, Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad.

3. *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the governor representing the Crown.*—In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta.

4. *Those having responsible government.*—The principal government departments are administered by political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed include Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

British India.—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India. Where the advice of a council comes in, it is the Council of India, whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. In certain matters the actions of the Secretary of State and Council are not valid unless sanctioned by Parliament. The Governor-General of India in Council acts for executive purposes very much on the lines of the governing body of a Crown colony.

Protectorates.—The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King. The protectorates of the British Empire include British Central Africa, British East Africa, Uganda, and Nigeria.

Spheres of Influence.—A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other foreign Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation.

Country.	Government Representative.	Representative in London.
Empire of India (505–37)	Lord Hardinge, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *Viceroy & Gov.-Gen.*	*India Office*—The Earl of Crewe, K.G., *Sec. of State.*
Madras	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., *Governor*	
Bombay	*Col.* Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., *Governor*	
Bengal	Sir Edward N. Baker, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Eastern Bengal & Assam	Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
United Provinces	Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Punjab	Sir Louis W. Dane, K.C.I.E., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Burma	Sir H. Adamson, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Europe (538–540)		
Cyprus	Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Malta	*Lt.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*	" " " "
Gibraltar	*General* Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., *Governor & Commander-in-Chief*	" " " "
Mediterranean Command	*Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces, Gen.* Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, C.G.B., D.S.O.	" " " "
Asia (542–545)		
Ceylon	*Col.* Sir H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Straits Settlements	Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Hong Kong	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Borneo	E. F. Gueritz, *Governor*	" " " "
Sarawak	H.H. Raja Brooke, G.C.M.G.	" " " "
Africa (546–563)		
Union of South Africa	Viscount Gladstone, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General* / Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, *Premier*	Hon. Sir R. Solomon, K.C.B., *High Commissioner.*
Basutoland	Herbert Cecil Sloley, C.M.G., *Commissioner*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Bechuanaland Protectorate	*Lt.-Col.* F. W. Panzera, *Res. Commr.*	" " " "
Rhodesia	Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., *Administrator*	" " " "
British West Africa—		
Gambia	Sir George Chardin Denton, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Gold Coast Colony	James Jameson Thorburn, C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Sierra Leone	(Vacant) , *Governor*	" " " "
Southern Nigeria	Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G., *Gov. & Comm.-in-Chief*	" " " "
Nigeria, Northern	Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., *Gov. & Com.-in-Chief*	" " " "
East and Central Africa—		
Somaliland Protectorate	*Col.* Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., *Comr. & Cons.-Gen*	*Colonial Office.*
East Africa Protect.	*Col.* Sir E. P. Girouard, K.C.M.G., *Gov. & C.-in-Chief*	" "
Uganda Protectorate	*Capt.* H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., *Gov. & Com.-in-Chief*	" "
Zanzibar Protectorate	Ali bin Hamud, *Sultan* / E. A. W. Clarke, *Agent & Cons.-Gen.*	" "
Nyasaland Protectorate	*Gov. & Comr.-Gen.*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Mauritius	Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Seychelles	Walter E. Davidson, C.M.G., *Gov. & C.-in Ch.*	" " " "
Ascension	*Captain* G. Carpenter, R.M.L.I., *Officer in Charge*	*H.M. Admiralty.*
Falkland Islands	William Lamond Allardyce, C.M.G., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
St. Helena	*Lt.-Col.* Sir H. L. Gallwey, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Gov.*	" " " "
North and South America (564–576)		
Dominion of Canada	Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General* / Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G. *Premier*	Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., *High Com.*
Newfoundland	Sir R. C. Williams, K.C.M.G., *Governor* / Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
British West Indies—		
Jamaica	Sir S. H. Olivier, K.C.M.G., *Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief*	" " " "
Bahamas	Sir William Grey Wilson, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Leeward Isles	Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Windward Isles	Sir J. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Barbados	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Trinidad and Tobago	Sir George Le Lacnte, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
British Guiana	Sir F. Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
British Honduras	*Col.* Sir Eric John Eagles Swayne, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Bermuda	*Lt.-Gen.* F. W. Kitchener, C.B., *Governor*	" " " "
Australasia (577–595)		
Commonwealth of Australia	Earl of Dudley, G.C.M.G., *Gov.-Gen. & C.-in-Ch.* / Hon. Andrew Fisher, *Premier*	Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner.*
New South Wales	Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G., *Governor* / Hon. J. S. T. McGowen, *Premier*	Hon. T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., *Agent-General.*
Victoria	Sir T. D. Gibson Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G., *Gov.* / Hon. J. Murray, *Premier*	Hon. Sir J. W. Taverner, *Agent-General.*
South Australia	*Admiral* Sir D. H. Bosanquet, K.C.V.O., *Governor* / Hon. J. Verran, *Premier*	Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, *Agent-General.*
Queensland	Sir W. McGregor, G.C.M.G., *Governor* / Hon. W. Kidston, *Premier*	Sir T. B. Robinson, *Agent-General.*
Tasmania	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., *Governor* / Hon. Sir E. Lewis, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	Hon. J. McCall, M.D., *Agent-General.*
Western Australia	Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., *Governor* / Hon. F. Wilson, *Premier*	Hon. Sir N. J. Moore, K.C.M.G., *Agent-General.*
Dominion of New Zealand	Lord Islington, K.C.M.G., *Governor & Com.-in-Chief* / Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	Hon. Sir W. Hall-Jones, K.C.M.G., *High Commissnr.*
Fiji	Sir Everard F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Papua	J. H. P. Murray, *Administrator*	" " " "
Pacific Islands	Sir Everard F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.*	" " " "

. The figures in parentheses refer to the Appendix, where a descriptive account of each country will be found

Trade and Products of the British Empire.

THE TOTAL TRADE OF THE EMPIRE in 1908 amounted to £1,498,028,000, of which £1,120,815,000 (74·8 per cent.) was Foreign, and £377,213,000 (25·2 per cent.) Inter-Imperial.

PRODUCTS OF THE EMPIRE:—The following table shows the approximate amount of certain staple articles produced in the British Empire during the sixteen years 1893–1908:—

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rubber.	Cotton.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Lb.	Lb.	Cwt.	Lb.	Lb.
1893	408,100,000	83,800,000	257,800,000	217,230,000	54,497,000	...	6,159,000	1,015,846,000
1898	452,900,000	99,400,000	312,500,000	278,334,000	47,427,000	54,300,000	13,423,000	1,209,429,000
1903	572,200,000	108,100,000	363,500,000	362,064,000	48,257,000	49,900,000	5,288,000	1,265,644,000
1905	565,000,000	112,000,000	375,300,000	398,409,000	47,034,000	47,300,000	9,818,000	1,372,985,000
1906	577,000,000	119,900,000	401,900,000	413,549,000	30,250,000	59,500,000	10,907,000	1,982,347,000
1907	430,400,000	117,600,000	424,300,000	430,913,000	47,980,000	55,800,000	11,940,000	1,241,921,000
1908	541,600,000	117,400,000	469,400,000	430,309,000	46,100,000	50,800,000	9,623,000	1,479,041,000

Immigration and Emigration.

THE following tables give the number of persons who left the British Isles between the years 1840-1909, and of those who arrived from 1870-1909. The Nationality of the Immigrants is given, and the Destinations of the Emigrants (*British and Irish only*).

	NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.				DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.					
Year.	British and Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Year.	To British North America.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To South Africa.	Total.
1870	Not ascertained until 1876			49,157	1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	—	90,743
1875	Do.	do.	do.	94,228	1845	31,803	58,538	830	—	93,501
1880	47,007	21,309	—	68,316	1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	—	280,849
1885	85,468	27,006	1,075	113,549	1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	—	176,807
1890	109,470	44,663	1,777	155,910	1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	—	128,469
1895	109,418	64,803	1,453	175,674	1865	14,424	118,463	36,683	—	174,891
1896	101,742	56,509	1,662	159,913	1870	27,168	153,466	16,526	—	202,511
1897	95,221	57,994	1,899	155,114	1875	12,306	81,193	34,750	—	140,675
1898	91,248	46,362	1,736	139,346	1880	20,902	166,570	24,184	9,059	227,542
1899	100,246	59,576	2,289	162,111	1885	19,838	137,687	39,395	3,268	207,644
1900	97,637	74,681	3,429	175,747	1890	22,520	152,413	21,179	10,321	218,116
1901	99,699	60,736	4,583	165,018	1895	16,622	126,502	10,567	20,234	185,181
1902	104,115	62,159	4,600	170,874	1900	18,443	103,797	14,922	20,815	168,825
1903	112,914	82,390	4,381	199,685	1903	59,652	123,663	12,375	50,206	259,950
1904	144,581	92,172	5,143	241,896	1904	69,681	146,445	13,910	26,818	271,435
1905	122,712	77,908	4,573	205,193	1905	82,437	122,370	15,139	26,307	262,077
1907	160,588	129,183	3,862	293,633	1907	151,216	170,264	24,767	20,925	395,680
1908	172,043	170,879	—	342,922	1908	81,321	96,869	33,569	19,568	263,199
1909	149,068	112,257	—	261,325	1909	85,887	109,700	37,620	22,017	288,761

THE EMPIRE'S GRAIN HARVEST.

THE following table shows the production of WHEAT (in bushels) in the principal parts of the Empire. The U.K. also produced 61,568,896 and Canada 47,648,129 bushels of BARLEY; the U.K. 176,008,072 and Canada 255,853,274 bushels of OATS in 1908.

—	1897.	1907.	1908.
U.K.	56,295,774	56,531,198	53,929,440
India	269,113,003	212,941,867	283,360,000
Canada	47,421,509	92,581,571	128,097,776
Australia	28,241,409	44,655,673	62,590,996
New Zealand	5,670,017	5,567,139	8,772,790
S.A. Union	2,115,012	—	2,225,877
Cyprus	1,328,346	2,555,504	2,477,755

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE EMPIRE.

THE following table shows the approximate amount of Coal, Iron Ore and Pig Iron produced in the British Empire during the sixteen years stated.

Year.	Coal.	Iron Ore.	Pig Iron.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
1893	174,813,000	11,390,000	7,019,000
1898	217,311,000	14,418,000	8,675,000
1903	256,414,000	14,774,000	9,222,000
1904	259,778,000	14,760,000	8,965,000
1905	265,220,000	15,799,000	10,077,000
1906	284,227,000	16,825,000	10,718,000
1907	304,724,000	17,105,000	10,715,000
1908	301,244,000	16,399,000	9,650,000

THE BRITISH ISLES.

The British Isles, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, lie between the 48th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 77,683,084 acres, or 121,377 sq. miles, with a population in 1910 of 45,469,564. In 1909 there were 1,146,118 births (25·5 per 1000). 667,765 deaths (14·8 per 1000), and 313,120 marriages (13·9 per 1000) in the United Kingdom. The average strength of the Regular Army of the United Kingdom was 253,400 officers and men in 1909, the Army Reserve numbered 133,990, the Special Reserve 69,954, the Territorial Force 273,141, and the Police numbered 65,400. The number of Immigrants was 261,325, and of Emigrants 474,378, in 1909. The number of Paupers and Dependents in Jan. 1910 was 1,139,780, and 14,987 Criminals were convicted in 1909. There were in 1909 46,474 registered Joint Stock Companies trading in the United Kingdom, the paid-up capital amounting to £2,163,132,789, and 1,808 incorporated Building Societies, with liabilities of £58,821,696 (exclusive of 56 unincorporated societies, with liabilities of £15,149,873). There were also 2,243 Industrial and Provident Societies, with 2,535,615 members, having a share capital of £33,914,059 and a sales total of £110,619,570. In 1909 there were 30,603 applications for Patents, of which 15,065 were sealed, and 6,112 Trade Marks were registered. With regard to Insolvency, 4,517 persons were adjudicated bankrupts in 1909, with total liabilities £10,446,336 and assets £5,136,477. In 1909 shipping to the extent of 66,309,519 tons entered and 66,958,163 tons cleared at various ports of the United Kingdom, while in 1908 sailing and steam vessels numbering 364 were totally lost, their tonnage being 147,139, and 691 lives were lost, of whom 98 were passengers and 593 crew. Of the total area, 46,888,403 acres were under cultivation in 1909, 8,299,798 acres being under corn crops, 4,109,487 under green crops, 34,018,644 other crops, grass, permanent pasture, etc. The live stock included 2,091,743 horses, 11,761,830 cattle, 31,839,799 sheep, and 3,543,331 pigs; 63,196,696 bushels of wheat, 68,944,753 bushels of barley and bere, and 178,736,970 bushels of oats were grown in the United Kingdom, while 97,854,425 cwt. (about 195,000,000 bushels) of wheat and 11,052,540 cwt. of wheatmeal and flour were imported in 1909.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, 1840–1909.

The numbers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths for the United Kingdom and the rate per 1,000 of the population are shown below:—

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1895	1,154,898	29·4	279,746	14·3	735,244	18·7
1900	1,159,922	28·2	311,254	15·1	757,732	18·4
1905	1,163,506	26·9	315,090	14·6	669,638	15·5
1906	1,170,622	26·8	325,842	14·9	681,343	15·6
1907	1,148,624	26·0	332,228	15·1	678,851	15·4
1908	1,173,759	26·3	319,257	14·3	675,186	15·2
1909	1,146,118	25·5	313,120	13·9	667,765	14·8

THE THREE KINGDOMS.

Year.	England and Wales.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1840	502,303	122,665	359,687	Not recorded prior to 1855			First recorded in 1864.		
1845	543,521	143,743	349,366						
1850	593,422	152,744	368,995						
1855	635,123	151,774	426,342	93,349	19,680	62,004			
1860	684,048	170,156	422,721	105,629	21,225	68,170			
1865	748,069	185,474	490,909	113,126	23,577	70,831	145,227	30,684	93,738
1870	792,787	181,655	515,329	115,423	23,788	74,064	150,151	28,835	90,695
1875	850,607	201,212	546,453	123,693	25,921	81,785	138,320	24,037	98,114
1880	881,643	191,965	528,624	124,652	24,489	75,495	128,086	20,363	102,906
1885	894,270	197,745	532,750	126,100	25,304	74,607	115,961	21,177	90,712
1890	869,937	223,028	562,248	121,526	27,469	79,004	105,254	20,990	85,850
1895	922,291	228,204	568,997	126,494	28,422	81,852	106,113	23,120	84,395
1900	927,062	257,480	587,830	131,401	32,444	82,296	101,459	21,330	87,606
1905	929,293	260,742	520,031	131,381	31,243	74,256	102,832	23,078	75,071
1908	940,383	254,940	520,486	131,337	31,583	77,839	102,039	22,734	76,891
1909	914,621	260,259	518,075	128,582	30,092	74,594	102,915	22,769	75,096

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general Census was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Eng. & W.	9,334,549	10,456,988	12,000,236	13,896,797	15,914,148	17,927,609	20,066,224	22,712,266	25,974,439	29,002,525	32,527,843
Scotland.	1,608,420	1,805,864	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,025,647	4,472,103
Ireland .	*5,319,867	6,084,996	6,801,827	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,552,385	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,704,750	4,458,775
Islands .	*82,810	103,710	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,260	147,842	150,370		
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.			202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080	215,374	224,211	367,736		
U.K. &c.	16,345,646	18,450,558	21,220,578	24,392,485	27,036,450	27,724,056	29,321,288	31,845,379	35,241,482	38,104,975	41,976,827

* Certain 1801 figures are by estimate.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1901, IRELAND, 1821-1901, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1851-1901.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.‡	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4·69	1,575,923	5·64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·00	2,142,147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18·06	2,493,423	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	14,156,988	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·48	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·89	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,039	5·47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90	4,491,524	4·47	3,739,505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21	5,049,016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36	5,633,192	4·61	4,831,519	5·38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65	6,131,001	4·73	5,451,497	5·32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12·17	7,036,868	4·62	6,260,852	5·20
SCOTLAND									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4·41	294,553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304,093	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600,098	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7·77	876,089	4·59	817,568	4·92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11·09	967,200	4·62	926,914	4·82
IRELAND.									
1821.	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,827	—	—	1,312,032	5·18	1,142,602	5·95
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14·19	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1,328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	↓1,622,739	↓19·85	1,204,319	5·44	1,046,223	6·28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	↓753,418	↓11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995,156	5·83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	↓386,590	↓6·67	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	↓237,541	↓4·39	995,074	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	↓470,086	↓9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5·40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	↓245,975	↓5·23	910,256	4·90	858,158	5·20
ISLANDS.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	—	—	—	—	21,845	6·55
1861.	66,140	77,307	143,447	321	0·22	31,530	4·55	23,012	6·23
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0·83	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	↓3,378	↓2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4·66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1·71	—	—	27,770	5·41

† Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.
‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease.

From the above figures it appears that the population of the United Kingdom including Islands in the British Seas in 1901 shows an increase of upwards of 3,725,000 when compared with the population in 1891, and the number of inhabited houses an increase of 908,000.

URBAN POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS (U.K.), 1909.

In the following table the Population and Birth and Death Rates for the year 1909 are shown for some large towns in the United Kingdom and in different parts of the globe. The population of each town in the United Kingdom (with the exception of certain Irish towns) is estimated to the middle of 1909.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Populatn.	Ratio per 1,000.		Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Populatn.	Ratio per 1,000.	
		Births.	Deaths.			Births.	Deaths.
London (the Metropolis)	4,833,938	24·2	14·0	West Bromwich	70,457	30·4	15·3
Aston Manor	85,257	23·7	13·0	West Ham	321,767	27·2	14·0
Barrow-in Furness	62,996	26·1	12·2	West Hartlepool	79,686	24·0	11·8
Birkenhead	121,123	30·9	15·9	Wigan	90,678	31·5	19·1
Birmingham	563,629	26·6	15·4	Willesden	160,424	25·2	10·4
Blackburn	136,959	22·9	16·3	Wolverhampton	104,633	23·8	16·0
Bolton	187,824	24·7	15·1	York	87,004	23·8	11·4
Bootle	69,393	30·6	16·9	Belfast	386,576	28·3	18·2
Bournemouth	72,368	16·7	12·8	Cork	76,122	26·3	22·1
Bradford (Yorks)	293,983	18·8	14·5	Dublin (with suburbs)	398,356	28·6	20·9
Brighton	130,926	20·5	15·3	Limerick	38,151	26·5	16·7
Bristol	377,642	22·6	12·7	Londonderry	39,892	24·7	17·2
Burnley	106,267	25·1	16·1	Waterford	26,769	25·7	19·1
Cardiff	195,303	25·8	13·1	Aberdeen	181,918	24·7	14·6
Coventry	80,163	32·5	16·0	Dundee	169,409	27·3	18·2
Croydon	161,078	24·4	11·7	Edinburgh	355,366	20·9	15·3
Derby	129,411	24·9	13·4	Glasgow	872,021	26·5	17·5
Devonport	83,103	26·1	11·6	Greenock	72,300	27·1	15·2
East Ham	149,575	23·6	9·9	Leith	85,721	26·9	13·5
Gateshead	131,024	28·7	12·7	Paisley	91,930	24·8	16·4
Grimsby	72,036	30·1	13·3	Perth	36,906	21·9	16·2
Halifax	111,911	16·5	13·9	Alexandria	391,121	38·8	33·1
Handsworth (Staffs)	70,186	20·5	9·8	Amsterdam	566,860	23·9	13·1
Hanley	68,831	31·2	18·1	Antwerp	314,135	19·3	13·0
Hastings	68,165	15·1	12·5	Baltimore	581,000	*	17·9
Hornsey	95,628	15·3	8·3	Berlin	2,106,513	21·6	15·1
Huddersfield	94,739	24·5	16·3	Bombay	977,822	20·3	35·7
Hull	275,552	29·4	14·9	Boston	622,970	*	17·7
Ipswich	74,889	24·0	13·2	Breslau	503,341	28·7	20·3
King's Norton	81,632	22·9	9·8	Brisbane	140,374	25·0	10·8
Leeds	484,012	22·8	14·1	Brussels	704,975	16·8	13·9
Leicester	244,255	21·9	12·9	Bucharest	297,843	30·5	26·4
Leyton	120,614	24·1	10·3	Buda-Pesth	823,215	28·2	19·2
Liverpool	760,357	31·1	19·0	Buenos Ayres	1,204,007	35·5	15·7
Manchester	655,435	27·8	17·9	Cairo	704,836	41·0	41·7
Merthyr Tydfil	78,365	35·7	17·7	Calcutta	1,009,008	19·2	28·6
Middlesbrough	105,255	31·9	19·1	Chicago	2,224,490	*	14·1
Newcastle-on-Tyne	281,584	27·3	14·8	Christiania	235,674	25·5	12·7
Newport (Mon.)	78,336	31·7	15·3	Copenhagen	450,000	27·3	14·5
Northampton	97,752	20·1	13·3	Dresden	546,400	23·2	14·0
Norwich	124,136	24·3	13·9	Hamburg	887,750	24·4	14·6
Nottingham	263,443	25·7	16·3	Madras	562,191	33·8	34·4
Oldham	143,301	27·4	19·1	Melbourne	555,750	24·1	12·5
Plymouth	124,180	22·4	14·5	Milan	597,325	23·2	20·3
Portsmouth	214,726	27·2	14·2	Moscow	1,452,100	31·8	29·6
Preston	118,519	25·7	15·8	Munich	571,000	25·1	17·6
Reading	82,995	20·9	11·5	New Orleans	362,000	*	18·7
Rhondda	135,894	41·2	16·3	New York	4,564,792	26·9	16·2
Rochdale	89,653	22·7	16·2	Paris	2,760,033	17·7	17·4
Rotherham	65,070	31·6	13·2	Philadelphia	1,565,569	*	15·8
Salford	241,950	27·9	18·0	Prague	491,481	22·1	19·1
Sheffield	470,958	28·2	15·1	Rio de Janeiro	842,822	26·0	19·5
Smethwick	70,377	28·3	12·8	Rome	574,666	22·7	19·3
Southampton	124,667	23·6	13·4	Rotterdam	414,491	30·8	12·6
South Shields	117,627	29·0	15·1	St. Petersburg	1,596,000	27·8	24·6
St. Helens	95,161	32·1	18·6	Stockholm	340,300	23·8	14·3
Stockport	103,706	26·4	16·5	Sydney	599,000	25·8	10·3
Sunderland	159,378	29·3	16·9	The Hague	262,621	26·6	12·7
Swansea	98,308	33·0	19·4	Toronto	233,131	33·6	22·3
Tottenham	129,464	29·4	11·5	Trieste	216,200	32·7	24·6
Wallasey	71,004	25·8	12·8	Turin	391,968	19·2	15·4
Walsall	99,399	28·0	14·5	Venice	179,286	23·2	22·1
Walthamstow	136,602	24·2	9·6	Vienna	2,064,037	22·1	16·8
Warrington	72,276	31·3	17·1				

* Rate not stated.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

By the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, every man or woman who has attained the age of 70 years, who has been a British subject and has had his residence in the United Kingdom for 20 years, and whose means do not exceed £31 10s., is entitled to receive a pension of an amount which varies according to his or her means of from 1s. to 5s. a week. The scale is as follows: Where the yearly means of the Pensioner as calculated under the Act do not exceed £21, the rate of pension per week is 5s.; exceed £21, but do not exceed £23 12s. 6d., the rate is 4s.; exceed £23 12s. 6d., but do not exceed £26 5s., the rate is 3s.; exceed £26 5s., but do not exceed £28 17s. 6d., the rate is 2s.; exceed £28 17s. 6d., but do not exceed £31 10s., the rate is 1s.; exceed £31 10s., no pension is payable. The following table shows the number of Claims received, Pensions granted, &c., during the year 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910:—

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
(1) Number of Claims received	108,826	7,838	18,830	37,876	173,370
(2) ,, ,, rejected*	23,019	1,932	4,266	38,495	67,712*
(i.) *By Pension Committees or on appeal by the Local Government Board on account of*—					
(*a*) *Age*	4,438	331	1,890	26,676	33,325
(*b*) *Receipt of Poor Relief*	6,974	421	813	2,202	10,410
(*c*) *Means*	7,200	756	911	5,476	14,343
(*d*) *Other causes*	1,703	132	303	1,145	3,283
(ii.) *As being obviously invalid*	2,704	302	349	3,096	6,451
(3) Pensions in force on 31st March, 1910	414,108	27,381	76,889	180,974	699,352
At 5s.	370,117	24,826	72,675	170,529	638,147
,, *4s.*	36,675	965	1,504	3,630	22,870
,, *3s.*	15,728	921	1,604	3,986	22,239
,, *2s.*	7,510	421	637	1,968	10,536
,, *1s.*	4,078	248	379	855	5,560
(4) Number of Pensioners whose deaths were reported during the year ended 31st March, 1910	37,822	2,686	7,733	15,611	63,852

* These figures include claims received prior to 1st April, 1909, and also rejections on questions raised in respect of pensions already in existence.

AGED PAUPERS OVER 70 YEARS.

The disqualification for an old age pension attaching to the receipt of poor relief since 1st January, 1908, ceased to operate after 31st December, 1909. The total number thus hitherto disqualified cannot be stated, but the following statistics relate to a census taken on particular days:—

England and Wales.—The number of paupers over 70 years of age (exclusive of lunatics in asylums, &c.) relieved on 1st January, 1910, was:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Indoor	33,473	24,248	57,721
Outdoor	40,999	97,224	138,223
Total	74,472	121,472	195,944

The number of *indoor* paupers includes 39,203 who, in the opinion of the various medical officers, were unable satisfactorily to take care of themselves owing to mental or physical infirmity, representing 67·8 per cent. of the total.

Scotland.—The number of paupers over 70 years were:—

	Paupers.	Dependants.
15th Jan., 1909	15,978	944
15th Sept., 1909	15,019	867

Ireland.—The number of persons over 70 years on 1st January, 1910, was approximately 25,000.

PAUPERS AND POOR RELIEF, U.K., 1850–1910.

The number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief for a series of years, with the amount expended out of the Poor Rates (including Receipts-in-Aid) in Actual Relief of the Poor, except that the expenses of management for Scotland and Ireland (but not for England and Wales) are included:—

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Paupers.	Dependants.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total Number.	Amount of Relief.
								£
1850	118,359	801,984	79,031	...	203,320	104,650	1,307,344	7,823,787
1860	119,026	731,994	77,306	36,903	43,218	1,711	1,010,158	6,648,867
1870	165,324	914,067	79,290	46,897	53,687	19,729	1,279,499	9,363,798
1880	189,394	648,636	63,009	35,599	57,455	42,735	1,037,404	10,087,985
1890	195,048	592,497	61,577	33,463	44,653	62,213	990,359	10,338,442
1900	226,871	508,517	65,929	34,003	43,820	58,334	1,000,644	13,802,378
1905	273,386	575,613	73,363	37,297	43,911	57,909	1,127,635	16,507,690
1910	306,315	544,450	75,484	40,934	41,866	55,496	1,065,645	

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840–1909.

TOTAL NET TONNAGE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS (SAILING AND STEAM) ENTERED AND CLEARED WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST AT PORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM AND TO THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1840	3,197,501	1,460,294	4,657,795	3,292,984	1,488,888	4,781,872
1845	4,310,639	1,735,079	6,045,718	4,235,451	1,796,136	6,031,587
1850	4,700,199	2,400,277	7,100,476	4,742,345	2,662,243	7,404,588
1855	5,270,792	3,680,447	8,951,239	5,648,940	3,889,291	9,538,231
1860	6,889,009	5,283,776	12,172,785	7,025,914	5,490,593	12,516,507
1865	9,623,432	4,694,454	14,317,886	9,735,523	4,843,683	14,579,206
1870	12,380,390	5,732,974	18,113,364	12,691,790	5,835,028	18,526,818
1875	15,190,991	7,502,172	22,693,163	15,753,753	7,829,922	23,583,675
1880	20,490,512	8,583,043	29,073,555	20,858,472	8,804,036	29,662,508
1885	22,980,464	8,881,956	31,862,420	23,408,591	9,010,631	32,419,222
1890	26,777,955	10,057,757	36,835,712	27,195,157	10,253,000	37,448,157
1895	29,175,282	10,826,409	40,001,691	29,516,644	11,020,839	40,537,483
1900	31,445,328	17,777,478	49,222,806	31,265,508	18,035,379	49,300,887
1901	31,170,534	17,210,729	48,381,263	31,099,487	17,199,144	48,298,631
1903	34,164,230	18,080,279	52,244,509	34,418,363	18,110,286	52,528,649
1904	34,411,766	19,175,269	53,587,035	34,738,855	19,325,563	54,064,418
1905	35,200,869	20,423,105	55,623,974	35,762,218	20,654,542	56,416,760
1907	40,415,618	25,825,295	66,240,913	40,892,824	26,137,983	67,030,807
1908	38,889,588	26,579,469	65,469,057	39,980,184	25,996,955	65,977,139
1909	39,661,660	26,647,859	66,309,519	40,102,311	26,855,852	66,958,163

TABLE SHOWING THE TONNAGE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Port.	Entered.	Cleared.	Port.	Entered.	Cleared.
(1909).	Tons.	Tons.	(1908).	Tons.	Tons.
ENGLAND & WALES—			INDIA—		
Blyth	1,292,353	1,836,503	Calcutta	1,367,980	1,528,149
Bristol	858,933	615,266	Bombay	1,764,618	1,396,532
Cardiff	5,771,476	8,888,756	CANADA—		
Dover	1,636,530	1,631,751	Montreal	1,357,948	1,361,689
Goole	815,177	817,226	Halifax	1,172,702	1,126,020
Grimsby	1,289,476	1,334,566	Victoria	1,353,819	1,415,754
Hartlepool	934,836	730,141	AUSTRALIA—		
Harwich	792,980	776,595	Sydney	842,919	750,129
Hull	3,517,953	3,164,156	Melbourne	530,200	169,419
Liverpool	7,747,994	6,593,094	Adelaide	375,363	382,643
London	11,605,698	8,622,316	Albany	102,044	206,545
Manchester	1,275,937	1,067,835	Fremantle	569,116	433,548
Middlesbrough	1,728,385	1,586,148	Hobart	428,245	437,320
Newcastle & Shields	5,700,405	6,899,023	Brisbane	168,497	108,385
Newport	1,548,258	2,105,509	NEW ZEALAND—		
Plymouth	1,455,605	1,292,244	Auckland	597,707	363,436
Southampton	4,279,052	4,108,063	Wellington	439,867	469,226
Sunderland	1,357,201	1,676,777	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—		
Swansea	1,020,480	1,719,654	Capetown	1,709,062	1,600,824
Port Talbot	484,680	767,346	Durban	1,690,605	1,527,596
SCOTLAND—			East London	63,445	115,546
Burntisland	609,722	815,507	Gibraltar	4,586,142	4,570,859
Glasgow	1,927,144	3,160,916	Malta	4,036,752	4,027,000
Grangemouth	588,007	1,064,217	Aden	2,958,965	2,947,082
Leith	1,344,898	1,314,361	Colombo	6,527,287	6,543,625
Methil	824,375	1,105,048	Singapore	6,761,019	6,723,152
IRELAND—			Penang	2,557,483	2,951,234
Belfast	490,513	165,670	Hong Kong	11,164,386	11,142,731
Dublin	219,081	80,868			

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1845-1909.

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares).	No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders).	Total of Traffic Receipts. Total.	Per Mile	Working Expenses.	Per cent. of Gross Receipts.	Net Traffic Receipts.
	Miles.	£	Total.	£	£	£		£
1845	2,441	88,481,376	33,791,253	6,209,714	—	Cannot be given previous to 1860.		
1850	6,621	240,270,745	72,854,422	13,204,668	1,994			
1855	8,280	297,584,709	118,595,135	21,507,599	2,597			
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	47	14,579,254
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,862,715	35,890,113	2,701	17,149,073	48	18,741,040
1870	15,537	529,908,673	336,545,397	43,417,070	2,794	21,715,525	48	23,362,618
1875	16,658	630,223,494	506,975,234	58,982,753	3,541	33,220,728	54	28,016,272
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	62,961,767	3,511	33,601,124	51	31,890,501
1885	19,169	815,858,055	697,213,031	66,644,967	3,477	36,787,957	53	32,767,817
1886	19,332	828,344,254	725,584,390	66,615,377	3,446	36,518,247	52	33,073,706
1887	19,578	845,971,654	733,678,531	67,914,586	3,469	37,063,266	52	33,880,110
1888	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	69,739,870	3,520	37,762,107	52	35,132,558
1889	19,943	876,595,166	775,183,073	73,717,057	3,696	40,094,116	52	36,930,901
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	76,548,347	3,813	43,188,556	54	36,760,146
1891	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	78,361,633	3,881	45,144,778	55	36,731,624
1892	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	78,529,314	3,864	45,717,965	56	36,374,075
1893	20,646	971,323,353	873,177,052	76,844,086	3,722	45,695,119	57	34,936,773
1894	20,908	985,387,355	911,412,926	79,874,566	3,820	47,208,313	56	37,102,518
1895	21,174	1,001,110,221	929,770,909	81,396,047	3,844	47,876,637	56	38,046,065
1896	21,277	1,029,475,335	980,339,433	85,296,200	4,009	50,192,424	56	39,926,698
1897	21,433	1,089,765,095	1,030,420,201	88,375,236	4,123	53,083,804	57	40,653,250
1898	21,659	1,134,468,462	1,062,911,116	91,066,038	4,205	55,960,543	58	40,291,958
1899	21,700	1,152,317,501	1,106,691,991	95,851,393	4,417	60,090,687	59	41,576,378
1900	21,855	1,176,001,890	1,142,276,686	98,854,552	4,523	64,743,520	62	40,058,338
1901	22,078	1,195,564,478	1,172,395,900	99,595,434	4,511	67,489,739	63	39,069,076
1902	22,152	1,216,861,421	1,188,219,269	102,061,164	4,607	67,841,218	62	41,628,502
1903	22,435	1,235,528,917	1,195,265,195	103,079,191	4,595	68,561,855	62	42,326,859
1904	22,634	1,258,294,681	1,198,773,720	103,787,669	4,586	69,172,531	62	42,660,741
1905	22,847	1,272,600,935	1,199,022,102	105,131,709	4,601	70,064,663	62	43,466,356
1906	23,063	1,286,883,341	1,240,347,132	108,276,993	4,695	72,781,854	62	44,446,077
1907	23,108	1,294,065,662	1,259,481,315	112,178,174	4,854	76,609,194	63	44,939,729
1908	23,205	1,310,533,212	1,278,115,488	110,552,833	4,764	76,407,801	64	43,486,526
1909	23,280	1,314,406,642	1,265,080,761	110,682,265	4,754	75,037,588	62	45,136,464

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The following table shows the *average wages per head* of workpeople employed in the coaching, goods, locomotive, and engineers' departments of the 27 principal Railway Companies of the United Kingdom during the first or second week in December in each of the years 1899-1908. The Companies included in the table employ over 90 per cent. of the total number of Railway servants.

Year.	England and Wales. (15 Companies.)		Scotland. (5 Companies.)		Ireland. (7 Companies.)		United Kingdom. (27 Companies.)	
	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.
	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.
1899	371,490	25 9¼	42,660	22 10¾	17,708	19 4½	431,858	25 3
1900	379,750	25 7	42,461	21 11	18,136	19 5¾	440,347	25 0¾
1901	378,121	25 6¼	43,710	23 1½	18,726	19 5	440,557	25 0½
1902	383,883	25 5¼	45,240	23 1¾	19,306	19 3½	448,429	24 11½
1903	384,465	25 4½	44,922	22 11½	18,934	19 5	448,321	24 10½
1904	380,610	25 7	45,216	23 1¾	19,751	19 1½	445,577	25 0½
1905	384,321	25 10¾	45,399	23 3¼	19,531	19 2¾	449,251	25 3½
1906	391,661	25 11½	46,407	23 4¼	19,874	19 9½	457,942	25 5½
1907	412,804	26 4¾	46,416	23 5½	19,470	19 8¼	478,690	25 10
1908	395,271	25 6¼	44,854	22 8¼	19,040	19 8¼	459,165	25 0

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND SURPLUS (OR DEFICIT), 1600-1911.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.
	£	£	£
1600	1,000,000	* The amounts are *exclusive* of the cost of collection from 1840-60, and *inclusive* from 1860 onwards.	
1700	6,000,000		
1800	38,000,000	§ 1910-1911 estimated.	
1840-1*	47,433,399	49,285,396 — 1,851,997	
1845-6	52,009,324	49,628,724 + 2,380,600	
1850-1	53,057,053	49,882,322 + 3,174,731	
1855-6	65,704,491	88,428,345 —22,723,854	
1860-1*	70,283,674	72,792,059 — 2,508,385	
1865-6	67,812,292	65,914,357 + 1,897,935	
1870-1	69,945,220	69,548,539 + 396,681	
1875-6	77,131,693	76,621,773 + 509,920	
1880-1	84,041,288	83,107,924 + 933,364	
1883-4	87,205,184	86,999,564 + 205,620	
1884-5	87,988,110	89,037,883 — 1,049,773	
1885-6	89,581,301	92,223,844 — 2,642,543	
1886-7	90,772,758	89,996,752 + 776,006	
1887-8	89,802,254	87,423,645 + 2,378,609	
1888-9	88,472,812	87,683,830 + 788,982	
1889-90	89,304,316	86,083,314 + 3,221,002	
1890-1	89,489,112	87,732,855 + 1,756,257	
1891-2	90,994,786	89,927,773 + 1,067,013	
1892-3	90,395,377	90,375,365 + 20,012	
1893-4	91,133,410	91,302,846 — 169,436	
1894-5	94,683,762	93,918,421 + 765,341	
1895-6	101,973,829	97,764,357 + 4,209,472	
1896-7	103,949,885	101,476,669 + 2,473,216	
1897-8	105,614,004	102,935,994 + 3,678,010	
1898-9	108,336,193	108,150,236 + 185,957	
1899-1900	119,839,905	133,722,407 —13,882,502	
1900-1	130,384,684	183,592,264 —53,207,580	
1901-2	142,997,999	195,522,215 —52,524,216	
1902-3	151,551,698	184,483,708 —32,932,010	
1903-4	141,545,579	146,961,136 — 5,415,557	
1904-5	143,370,404	141,956,497 + 1,413,907	
1905-6	143,977,575	140,511,955 + 3,465,620	
1906-7	144,814,073	139,415,251 + 5,398,822	
1907-8	156,537,689	151,812,094 + 4,725,595	
1908-9	151,578,295	152,292,395 — 714,100	
1909-10	131,697,000	157,945,000 —26,248,000	
1910-1§	199,791,000	199,482,000 + 309,000	

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1820-1910.

Year.	GREAT BRITAIN. Revenue.	Locally Expended.	Balance for Imperial Purposes.	IRELAND. Revenue.	Locally Expended.	Balance for Imperial Purposes.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1819-1820	51,445,764	4,439,333	47,006,431	5,256,564	1,564,880	3,691,684
1829-1830	49,637,892	4,326,437	45 311,455	5,502,125	1,345,549	4,156,576
1839-1840	46,262,412	4,474,583	41,787,829	5,415,889	1,789,567	3,626,322
1849-1850	51,870,866	5,855,389	46,015,477	4 861,465	2,247,687	2,613,778
1859-1860	61,386,845	8,540,204	52,846,641	7,700,332	2,304,334	5,396,000
1869-1870	65,600,612	10,229,668	55,370,944	7,426,332	2,938,122	4,488,210
1879-1880	69,760,870	17,182,952	52 577,918	7,280,856	4,054,549	3,226,307
1889-1890	84,980,792	24,284,124	60,696,668	7,734,678	5,057,708	2,676,970
1899-1900	117,388,500	39,188,000	78,200,500	8,664,500	6,980,000	1,684,500
1906-1907	141,529,000	48,913,500	92,615,500	9,490,000	7,678,500	1,811,500
1907-1908	143,348,000	50,326,000	93,022,000	9,621,000	7,810,000	1,811,000
1908-1909	139,280,500	51,313,000	87,967,500	9,250,500	8,667,500	583,000
1909-1910	120,112,500	56,586,500	63,526,000	8,355,000	10,712,500	— 2,357,500

EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS AND ISSUES, 1909-1910.

RECEIPTS.	£
Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 1 April, 1909	6,350,427
Total Revenue (as detailed below)	131,696,456
Repayment of Advances	1,440,863
Raised by the Renewal of Bills, &c. — For Supply Purposes	33,803,276
Raised by the creation of additional Debt (Terminable Annuities)	1,280,000
Amount temporarily borrowed :— On deficiency of the Consolidated Fund	6,800,000
On credit of Ways and Means	55,300,000
Funnard Loan Repayment	130,000
Suez Canal Shares drawn	9,431
China Indemnity paid	314,387
Total Receipts	£237,124,840

ISSUES.	£
Consolidated Fund Services	32,956,611
Supply Services	125,088,000
To meet Capital Expenditure	1,280,000
Advances :— For Purchase of Bullion	1,040,000
Interest on Exchequer Bonds	1,210,863
Bills and Bonds paid off	33,803,300
Temporary Advances Repaid	39,600,000
For Redemption of Debt	Nil.
Do. (China Indemnity)	314,387
Do. (Suez Canal shares realised)	9,431
Do. (Cunard Loan Repayment)	130,000
Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 31 March, 1910	2,831,248
Total Issues	£237,124,840

THE BUDGET, 1910–1911.

The Budget of 1910–1911 was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on June 30, 1910. The Estimated Expenditure was £171,857,000—an increase of £9,755,000 over that estimated for the previous year (the principal increases being £5,500,000 for the Navy, £2,300,000 for Civil Services, £600,000 Customs and Inland Revenue, and £850,000 for the Post Office). Provision had also to be made for the 1909–1910 deficit of £26,248,000, and for £908,000 granted in 1909–1910 and payable during the present financial year. The enormous total of £199,482,000 had therefore to be provided, towards which arrears of taxation would provide £30,046,000, tax revenue £142,455,000, non-tax revenue £27,290,000—a grand total of £199,791,000, leaving a balance for contingencies of £309,000. The Parliamentary Debates on the Budgets of 1909–1910 and 1910–1911 are epitomised and printed in the "Parliamentary Summary" on pp. 154–9.

THE NATIONAL INCOME, 1908–1910.

	1908–1909.	1909–1910.
Customs	£29,200,000	£30,348,000
Excise	33,650,000	31,032,000
Property & Income Tax	33,930,000	13,295,000
Estate Duty	18,370,000	21,766,000
Post Office	17,770,000	18,220,000
Telegraph Service	3,020,000	3,090,000
Telephone Service	1,510,000	1,720,000
Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	7,770,000	8,079,000
Land Tax	730,000	150,000
House Duty	1,900,000	560,000
Crown Lands (net)	530,000	480,000
Suez Canal Dividends	1,171,466	1,056,207
Miscellaneous	2,026,829	1,900,249
Total National Income	£151,578,295	£131,696,456

Of the sources of National Income mentioned in the above table of details:—

(I.) CUSTOMS: The contributory articles are Beer (£21,951), Chicory (£47,160), Cocoa (£303,103), Coffee (£180,193), Currants (£119,249), Dried Plums (£49,423), Figs (£6,736), Prunes (£9,820), Raisins (£266,041), Spirits (£3,293,100), Motor Spirit (£312,881), Sugar, &c. (£2,960,200), Tea (£5,677,790), Tobacco and Snuff (£15,680,906), Wine (£1,123,152).

(II.) EXCISE is derived mainly from Intoxicants (*Spirits* £14,565,272, and *Beer* £12,531,620), Saccharin £6,553, Glucose £57,738, Home-grown Tobacco £7,228, Motor Spirit £7,821, Patent Medicine Labels £313,114, Playing Cards £29,928, the remainder accruing from Licences (£2,689,357) and Railway Duty (£325,817).

(III.) PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (This tax was only partially collected during the financial year under review, the balance being thrown into the ensuing financial year's accounts): To this PROPERTY contributed £1,610,887, which is made up of £1,560,000 from Lands and Tenements, and £50,000 from the Occupation of Land; the share from INCOME TAX was £11,142,000, being £2,085,000 from Annuities and Dividends, £7,907,000 from Trades and Professions, and £1,150,000 from Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, &c.

(IV.) ESTATE DUTY: The total amount of Estate Duty is £17,520,917, while £3,527,006 represents Legacy, £650,002 Succession, and £48,130 Corporation Duties.

(V.) THE POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE contributions are made up of £19,216,489 from the Sale of Postage Stamps, £469,347 collected in cash for Postage of Letters, &c., and £634,965 Poundage on Money and Postal Orders. £3,783,576 was received for transmission of Telegrams, of which £660,191 was refunded to Cable Companies. The gross Telephone receipts were £1,433,206, reduced by refundments, &c., to £1,420,075, and Royalties on Licences amounted to £320,590.

(VI.) STAMPS: Under this heading are included Deeds £3,726,686, Bills of Exchange £820,487, Companies' Capital Duty £566,445, Bonds to Bearer £620,163, Contract Notes above 1*d.* £261,830, Marine Insurances £147,592, Licences and Certificates £176,486, Life Insurances £102,999, Composition for Duties on Bills and Notes of Banks £116,990, Receipts, Drafts, and other 1*d.* stamps £1,776,832, Share Warrants £118,025, Loan Capital Duty £43,728, and Foreign Certificates £45,349.

One of the remaining items, the SUEZ CANAL SHARES (£1,018,327 interest and dividend on 169,073 ordinary shares, and £37,880 on 7,525 Actions de Jouissance), is worthy of mention. The estimated market value of these shares (for which £4,080,000 was paid) was £35,295,000 on 31 March, 1910.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, 1908–1910.

I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES:

	1908–1909.	1909–1910.
The National Debt	£28,000,000	£21,757,66
Civil List	470,000	470,00
Annuities and Pensions	271,790	265,27
Salaries and Allowances	77,736	72,33
Courts of Justice	518,293	518,56
Miscellaneous Services	331,288	327,38
To Local Taxation Accounts	9,824,286	9,445,39
	£39,493,394	£32,956,61

II.—SUPPLY SERVICES:

Navy	£32,188,000	£35,807,00
Army (including Ordnance Factories)	26,840,000	27,236,00
Civil Services	30,228,000	31,260,00
Old Age Pensions	2,110,000	8,750,00
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments	3,320,000	3,242,00
Post Office Services	18,113,000	18,693,00
	£112,799,000	£125,088,00
Total Expenditure	£152,292,394	£157,944,61

Particulars of the National Expenditure will be found under their respective heads on pp. 463–5 and 467–8.

Civil List and other Pensions.—The amount paid in 1909–10 were:—For Naval and Military Services, £18,720; for Political and Civil Services, £17,706 (Viscount Cross £2,000, Lord C. Hamilton £2,000, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin £1,000, Rt. Hon. Balfour of Burleigh, Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour each £1,200; Countess of Mayo £1,000, Viscount Peel £4,000, Sir C. L. Ryan £1,333); for Judicial Services, £43,588. Civil List Pensions (the grant being limited to £1,200 in any one year) amounted to £25,321 in 1909–1910.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES, 1800, AND 1840–1841 TO 1910–1911.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Net Estimate.	Expended.	Increase over last Year.	No. of Officers and Men.	First Lord.
	£		£			
1800	12,422,837	War with France.			135,000	Earl Spencer.
1840–1841*	5,597,511	Peace.			37,456	Earl of Minto.
1845–1846	6,809,872	Peace.		+ 751,653	38,523	Earl of Haddington.
1850–1851	6,437,883	Peace.		− 504,514	39,000	Sir F. T. Baring.
1855–1856*	19,654,585	War with Russia.		+5,164,480	51,700	Sir C. Wood.
1860–1861	13,331,668	Iron-plated ships commenced.		+1,507,807	61,000	Duke of Somerset.
1865–1866	10,259,788	30 Ironclads afloat.		− 638,465	60,000	,,
1870–1871	8,969,969	55 Armoured ships afloat.		− 455,512	61,000	H. C. E. Childers.
1875–1876	10,798,013	18-inch armour. 81-ton guns.		+ 333,915	54,600	G. Ward Hunt.
1880–1881	10,511,840	Many additions under North-brook programme, 1885–1889.		+ 280,893	56,800	Earl of Northbrook.
1885–1886	13,090,440			+1,574,730	58,000	,,
	£	£	£			
1890–1891	14,557,856	13,786,600	14,125,358	+ 101,200	68,700	Lord G. Hamilton
1895–1896	19,613,821	18,701,000	19,637,238	+ 334,900	77,308	Earl Spencer.
1900–1901	29,822,522	28,791,000	29,998,529	+2,197,400	101,411	G. J. Goschen.
1905–1906	35,078,187	33,389,500	33,151,841	−3,500,000	121,123	Earl of Selborne.
1908–1909	33,942,003	32,319,500	32,188,000	+ 900,000	128,000	Lord Tweedmouth.
1909–1910	36,782,990	35,142,700	35,807,000	+2,823,200	128,000	Reginald McKenna.
1910–1911	42,412,524	40,603,700	—	+5,461,000	131,000	,, ,,

The naval expenditure of the British Empire on sea going force in 1909-10 was £36,301,900, of which the U.K. contributed £35,807,000. The aggregate *gross* tonnage of the Mercantile Marine protected thereby was 17,328,351 U.K. and 1,391,186 India and Colonies; total 28,709,537 gross tons, which carries the annual value of nearly £1,700,000,000 including bullion and specie. The naval expenditure is therefore 2·135 per cent., if regarded as a premium for insurance. Other nations spend as follows in millions of £ —U.S.A., 25·7 to protect 4,854,787 tons of Mercantile Shipping; Japan, 5·2 for 1,150,000 tons; Russia, 12·4 for 975,000 tons; Germany, 11·4 for 4,230,000 tons; and France, 22·8 for 1,884,000 tons.

* 1840–50, 3 Jan. to 2 Jan.; 1855 onward, 1 April to 31 March.

Details for Four Years.	1907–1908. (a) Net.	1908–1909. (a) Net.	1909–1910. (a) Net.	1910–1911. (a) Net.
	£	£	£	£
EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
1. Wages to Officers, Seamen, &c.	6,869,700	7,129,700	7,280,200	7,389,400
2. Victualling and Clothing	1,996,400	2,286,400	2,416,800	2,500,300
3. Medical Estabs. and Services	268,700	258,700	258,700	263,900
4. Martial Law	14,200	13,900	12,700	10,900
5. Educational Services	172,500	167,000	159,300	157,400
6. Scientific Services	65,100	66,000	67,300	69,200
7. Royal Naval Reserves	418,300	368,300	367,000	372,500
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—				
I. Personnel	2,549,900	2,936,200	3,148,000	3,444,100
II. Matériel	3,035,200	4,157,000	4,392,100	4,614,100
III. Contract Work	7,646,000	7,220,700	8,278,300	2,395,400
9. Naval Armaments	2,348,700	2,048,700	2,381,000	2,781,000
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs	2,758,400	2,306,700	2,916,300	2,995,300
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	401,000	409,200	438,800	459,000
12. Admiralty Office	364,600	370,200	378,200	388,800
Total Effective Services	28,908,700	29,738,700	32,494,900	37,841,300
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
13. Half-Pay and Retired Pay	837,900	868,800	890,200	924,500
14. Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	1,302,000	1,334,600	1,387,800	1,430,400
15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities	370,900	377,400	369,800	407,500
Total Non-Effective Services	2,510,800	2,580,800	2,647,800	2,762,400
Grand Total	£31,419,500	£32,319,500	£35,142,700	£40,603,700

(a) *Appropriations in Aid.* These consist of sums paid: By India £103,400. Australian Commonwealth and Dominion of New Zealand £307,500. Cape Colony £46,000, Natal £35,000, and Newfoundland £3,000—a total of £494,900. £309,000 is received from stoppages from pay for uniforms and extras, £308,800 from the sale of old ships, £80,000 from proceeds of sales of old stores, &c., and £29,000 from the sale of charts. The fees paid for training Naval Cadets in the R.N. Colleges at Dartmouth and Osborne amount to £58,800. *Navy Coal.* The estimated value of steam coal in stock on 31 March, 1910, was £1,184,000; additions to the value of £1,991,000 and issues to the value of £1,819,700 were anticipated, and the estimated value of stock at 31 March, 1911, is £1,336,000. Steam coal to the value of about £1,900,000 is expended in one year.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES, 1815, AND 1840–1841 TO 1910–1911.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	(a) Net Estimate.	Expended.	Increase over Last Year.	No. of Men	Secretary of State for War.
	£	£	£	£		
1815	39,200,000	Waterloo year	*1840–51, 3 Jan. to 2 Jan.; 1855 onwards	—	300,000	Visct. Palmerston.
1840–1841*	8,521,907	Peace	April 1 to Mar. 31.	—	93,471	T. B. Macaulay.
1845–1846	8,854,297	Peace	—	+ 751,271	95,672	Hon. S. Herbert.
1850–1851	8,723,940	Peace	—	− 231,121	99,118	Hon. Fox Maule.
1855–1856*	25,049,825	Russian War	—	− 4,327,524	223,224	Duke of Newcastle.
1860–1861	15,709,299	Chinese War, 1860	—	− 761,275	228,854	Hon. S. Herbert.
1865–1866	14,569,279	Peace	—	− 186,607	213,521	Mq. of Hartington.
1870–1871	12,833,972	Peace	—	− 26,949	192,665	E. Cardwell.
1875–1876	15,036,748	Peace	—	+ 521,350	184,433	Gathorne Hardy.
1880–1881	15,873,347	Peace	—	+ 295,522	188,798	H. C. E. Childers.
1885–1886	20,485,799	17,750,700	23,480,085	+ 1,573,254	177,194	W. H. Smith.
1890–1891	20,582,357	18,807,900	17,611,969	+ 562,100	153,483	Edward Stanhope.
1895–1896	20,805,758	17,983,800	17,770,095	+ 97,100	155,403	H. C.-Bannerman.
1900–1901	92,309,153	88,999,400	91,343,544	+ 68,382,200	430,000	Mq. of Lansdowne.
1905–1906	33,370,725	29,813,000	28,478,863	+ 983,000	221,300	H.O. Arnold-Forster
1908–1909	30,837,024	27,459,000	26,840,000	− 301,000	185,000	R. B. Haldane.
1909–1910	30,889,950	27,435,000	27,236,000	− 24,000	183,200	,,
1910–1911	31,145,950	27,760,000	—	+ 325,000	184,200	,,

COMPARISON OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.—The Estimates for 1910–1911 show an increase of £325,000, and the Army is increased by 1,000 men. In the year 1909–1910 the Military Expenditure of the United Kingdom amounted to £27,760,000, and India spent £21,000,000, while other parts of the Empire accounted for £12,000,000 (of which amount £7,300,000 fell upon the Imperial Exchequer), a grand total of nearly £61,000,000. The Ordinary Military Expenditure of other countries was as follows:—Russia, £52,000,000; Germany, £37,000,000; France, £33,000,000; U.S.A., £37,000,000 (exclusive of £33,000,000 for Pensions), Austria-Hungary, £20,000,000; Italy, £12,000,000; and Japan, £7,500,000.

DETAILS FOR FOUR YEARS.	1907–1908. (a) Net.	1908–1909. (a) Net.	1909–1910. (a) Net.	1910–1911. (a) Net.
I.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	£	£	£	£
1. Pay, &c., of the Army	9,835,000	9,422,000	8,527,000	8,733,000
2. Medical Establishments: Pay, &c.	460,000	451,000	440,000	452,000
3. Special Reserves (late Militia)	840,000	840,000	897,000	833,000
Imperial Yeomanry: Pay, &c.	410,000			
4. Territorial Forces	1,152,000	2,005,000	2,307,000	2,660,000
5. Establishments for Military Education	137,000	142,000	146,000	147,000
6. Quarterings, Transport and Remounts	1,909,000	1,839,000	1,665,000	1,589,000
7. Supplies and Clothing, &c.	4,060,000	3,912,000	4,275,000	4,397,000
8. Ordnance Department Establishments, &c.	608,000	498,000	535,000	533,000
9. Armaments and Engineer Stores	1,195,000	1,490,000	1,644,000	1,482,000
10. Works and Buildings	2,436,000	2,515,000	2,551,000	2,598,000
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	67,000	73,000	67,000	74,000
12. War Office and *Army Accounts Dept.*	567,000	580,000	593,000	429,000
Total of Effective Services	23,676,000	23,767,000	23,647,000	23,927,000
II.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
13. Non-Effective Charges for Officers, &c.	1,714,000	1,743,000	1,762,000	1,789,000
14. Non-Effective Charges for Men, &c.	1,709,000	1,782,000	1,868,000	1,890,000
15. Civil Superannuation, &c.	173,000	167,000	158,000	154,000
Total	27,272,000	27,459,000	27,435,000	27,760,000
III.—EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.				
16 General Stores (Harness, Saddlery, &c.)	12,000	...	...	...
17. Guns, Carriage and Ammunition	476,000	...	...	...
Total	£27,760,000	£27,459,000	£27,435,000	£27,760,000

(a) *The Gross and Net Totals are arrived at by deducting Appropriations in Aid.* These consist o contributions from India, *net* £631,600; Ceylon, £88,000; Mauritius, £23,500; Hong Kong £111,000; Straits Settlements, £175,000; and Malta, £5,000; and of £150,000 paid by Egypt. Th sum of £33,000 is derived from the sale of horses, &c.; £16,000 is derived from the purchase o discharges; £45,000 from sale of provisions and forage; £100,000 from the sale of old stores &c.; £46,000 barrack damages, &c.; £186,000 from the sale and rents of land, &c.; and £27,35 fees from gentlemen cadets at Woolwich and £44,050 from Sandhurst.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES FROM 1870–1871 TO 1910–1911.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Estimated Receipts, &c.	(*a*) Appropriations in Aid.	Net Estimate.	Increase over last Year.	Expended.	Revenue Departments.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1870–1871	9,989,545	...	(*a*) See Note at foot	...	−11,648	9,849,315	6,426,720
1875–1876	13,009,081	...		...	+423,562	13,119,365	7,706,536
1880–1881	15,436,442	1,970,862	...	13,465,580	+280,920	15,779,289	8,183,417
1885–1886	17,866,069	1,952,523	...	15,725,626	+554,900	17,725,763	10,249,146
1890–1891	15,858,693	1,950,690	...	13,948,000	+123,484	15,901,513	11,243,009
1895–1896	20,647,410	1,142,016	...	19,297,744	+1,759,459	19,874,766	13,761,322
1900–1901	24,400,456	1,570,159	1,561,648	22,838,808	+659,143	23,500,894	16,688,634
1902–1903	28,029,582	1,661,283	1,584,937	26,939,738	+3,309,618	36,080,825	17,803,250
1903–1904	28,208,536	1,270,870	1,647,503	26,920,369	−19,369	26,685,934	18,517,220
1904–1905	29,700,094	1,037,244	1,641,377	27,983,920	+1,063,551	27,599,827	18,806,647
1905–1906	30,336,722	1,175,507	1,670,849	27,438,714	−545,206	29,118,000	19,435,475
1908–1909	33,832,149	1,535,584	1,743,706	32,088,443	+1,981,409	32,338,000	21,645,631
1909–1910	41,827,659	1,146,372	1,757,488	40,537,572	+8,449,129	40,010,000	22,350,730
1910–1911	44,491,994	1,542,896	1,806,548	42,685,446	+2,147,874	...	23,382,656

Details for Four Years.	1907–1908. (*a*) Net.	1908–1909. (*a*) Net.	1909–1910. (*a*) Net.	1910–1911. (*a*) Net.
Civil Service.	£	£	£	£
I. Public Works and Buildings	2,863,132	3,053,812	3,164,784	3,452,294
II. Salaries and Expenses (including £50,000 "Secret Service" Money)	2,881,832	2,969,171	3,028,175	3,455,545
III. Law and Justice	3,922,426	4,031,785	4,185,336	4,442,611
IV. Education, Science and Art	17,495,237	17,685,886	17,911,143	18,651,483
V. Foreign and Colonial Services	1,798,715	1,832,612	1,891,740	1,862,190
VI. Non-effective and Charitable (Old Age Pensions £9,220,000, 1910–1)	837,997	2,003,333	9,625,920	10,073,049
VII. Miscellaneous	307,695	511,844	263,073	748,274
Total Civil Service	£30,107,034	£32,088,443	£40,070,171	£42,685,446
Revenue Departments.				
Customs and Excise	958,700	2,132,981	2,129,600	2,230,400
Inland Revenue	2,299,300	1,191,119	1,243,200	1,324,000
Post Office	11,501,562	12,227,070	12,568,617	13,102,350
Post Office Packet Service	707,069	733,069	730,589	760,224
Post Office Telegraphs	3,754,793	3,831,992	3,872,472	3,923,436
Post Office Telephones	1,406,627	1,529,400	1,806,252	2,042,246
Total Revenue Departments	£20,625,751	£21,645,631	£22,350,730	£23,382,656

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The revenue of the Duchy was £29,000 in 1847 and £103,221 in 1909. £64,000 was paid to His Majesty; £8,652 laid out for the benefit of the estate; £6,302 deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £6,847 to defray the cost of management; and £2,000 to the Chancellor. Capital account, December, 1909, £10,091 in cash and £40,000 in securities.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Income, 1909, £156,980. £87,000 was paid to the Prince of Wales; £19,040 was laid out for the benefit of the estate; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £19,567; superannuations, &c., £3,822; expenses of management, £10,692; leaving a balance in favour of 1910 of £16,858. Capital account, December, 1909, £44,113 in cash and £423,511 in securities.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, OR CROWN LANDS.

The receipts amounted on 31 March, 1909, to £796,522; expenditure to £179,311. £530,000 was paid over as Surplus Income to the Exchequer. The expenses on "Royal Forests and Woodlands" came to £27,467, and on "Woods, Forests, and Lands" to £152,979. The balances (capital account) on 31 March, 1909, were £757,513 cash and £584,502 stock.

(*a*) *Appropriations in Aid.*—Under Class I.—Receipts at the Convalescent Home for Officers of the Navy and Army at Osborne, £2,400; Rents and Licences for letting chairs, &c., £10,806; Sale of Ordnance Survey Maps, £26,400; and fee map revision, £2,200; harbour dues, £2,600; and £4,000 in lieu of rates on Foreign Embassies and Legations in London. Class II.—Fees for Private Bills, &c.: House of Lords, £15,000; House of Commons, £15,000; Home Office fees and fines, £9,800; Foreign Office Passport fees, £700; Board of Trade fees, £26,769; Patents (stamp receipts), £273,000, Designs £6,000, Trade Marks £18,000; Mercantile Marine Office fees, &c., £65,525; Bankruptcy Department, £126,824; Board of Agriculture fees, £36,500; Royal Mint profit on coinage, £645,800; Sales by Stationery Office, £150,000. Class III.—Supreme Court fees, £51,400; County Court fees, £502,335; Proceeds of Prison Labour, £20,000; Scottish Court fees, &c., £51,500; Irish Police Tax, &c., £55,913; payments in aid of cost of Royal Irish Constabulary, £33,405. Class V. Consular Court fees, &c., £99,620. Class VI.—Fees for honours and dignities, £4,350 exclusive of £1,950 stamp duty on dignities conferred. Tower of London, Admission Fees, £2,500.

THE INCOME TAX.

A Tax on Income was first imposed by Pitt in 1798, in order to meet the expenses of the French War, and at the conclusion of peace in 1801 it was abolished. In 1803 the Income Tax was again imposed as a Property Tax, divided into Schedules A, B, C, D, and E, as at the present time, the rate being 1*s.* in the £ on incomes exceeding £60, except in the case of Schedule B, where the rate was 9*d.* in England and 6*d.* in Scotland. In 1805 the rate was increased by 3*d.*, and in 1807 the figures were 2*s.* in the £ on Schedules A, C, D, and E, 1*s.* 6*d.* on Schedule B for England and 1*s.* for Scotland. At the conclusion of peace the Income Tax ceased for 26 years (1815–1842), to be re-imposed by Sir Robert Peel on June 22, 1842, at the rate of 7*d.* in the £ on all incomes exceeding £150. In 1842 the tax produced about £5,000,000, or about £710,000 per 1*d.* of tax; and in 1908–9 the yield was £33,408,754, or £2,784,063 per 1*d.* of tax.

Year.	Exempt.	Rate.	Year.	Exempt.	Rate.		Year.	Exempt.	Rate.
					£100.	£150.			
	£			£				£	
1842	150	7*d.*	1853	100	5*d.*	7*d.*	1865-6	100	4*d.*
1843	Do.	7*d.*	1854	Do.	10*d.*	1*s.* 2*d.*	1867	Do.	5*d.*
1844	Do.	7*d.*	1855	Do.	11½*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	1868	Do.	6*d.*
1845	Do.	7*d.*	1856	Do.	11½*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	1869	Do.	5*d.*
1846	Do.	7*d.*	1857	Do.	5*d.*	7*d.*	1870	Do.	4*d.*
1847	Do.	7*d.*	1858	Do.	5*d.*	5*d.*	1871	Do.	6*d.*
1848	Do.	7*d.*	1859	Do.	6½*d.*	9*d.*	1872	Do.	4*d.*
1849	Do.	7*d.*	1860	Do.	7*d.*	10*d.*	1873	Do.	3*d.*
1850	Do.	7*d.*	1861	Do.	6*d.*	9*d.*	1874-5	Do.	2*d.*
1851	Do.	7*d.*	1862	Do.	6*d.*	9*d.*	1876-7	150	3*d.*
1852	Do.	7*d.*	1863	Do.	...	7*d.*	1878-9	Do.	5*d.*
			1864	Do.	...	6*d.*	1880	Do.	6*d.*
							1881	Do.	5*d.*

From and to April 5th.	Exemptions.	Rate in £.	Produce.	From and to April 5th.	Exemptions.	Rate in £.	Produce.
1882–1883	£150	6½*d.*	£11,900,000	1897–1898	£160	8*d.*	£17,170,000
1883–1884	Do.	5*d.*	10,720,000	1898–1899	Do.	8*d.*	18,000,000
1884–1885	Do.	6*d.*	12,000,000	1899–1900	Do.	8*d.*	18,860,000
1885–1886	Do.	8*d.*	15,200,000	1900–1901	Do.	1*s.*	27,560,000
1886–1887	Do.	8*d.*	15,900,000	1901–1902	Do.	1*s.* 2*d.*	35,380,000
1887–1888	Do.	7*d.*	14,440,000	1902–1903	Do.	1*s.* 3*d.*	38,660,000
1888–1889	Do.	6*d.*	12,700,000	1903–1904	Do.	1*s.* 1*d.*	30,500,000
1889–1890	Do.	6*d.*	12,770,000	1904–1905	Do.	1*s.*	31,260,000
1890–1891	Do.	6*d.*	13,250,000	1905–1906	Do.	1*s.*	32,300,000
1891–1892	Do.	6*d.*	13,810,000	1906–1907	Do.	1*s.*	31,890,000
1892–1893	Do.	6*d.*	13,470,000	1907–1908	Do.	1*s.*	31,860,000
1893–1894	Do.	7*d.*	15,200,000	1908–1909	Do.	1*s.*	33,700,000
1894–1895	£60	8*d.*	15,600,000	1909–1910	a Do.	1*s.* 2*d.**	37,400,000
1895–1896	Do.	8*d.*	15,980,000	1910–1911	Do.	9*d.*, 1*s.* 2*d.*, & 1*s.* 8*d.**	...
1896–1897	Do.	8*d.*	16,900,000				

TEN YEARS OF PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the ten years 1899 1900 to 1908-9. "Land and Houses" represent Schedules A (Ownership of Lands and Houses) and B (Occupation of Land); "Businesses" represent Schedule D (Businesses, Concerns, Professions and Employments); "Investments" are Schedule C (British, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities, and "Salaries" are those included under Schedule E (Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials).

Year.	Land and Houses.	Businesses.	Foreign Investments.	Salaries.	Total.	Rate in £.	Produce of 1*d.*
	£	£	£	£	£	*d.*	£
1899–00	153,875,858	332,149,361	36,165,000	42,678,520	564,868,749	8	2,353,619
1900–1	156,109,672	354,038,230	38,170,385	45,787,966	594,106,253	12	2,475,442
1901–2	156,789,779	363,027,479	40,768,889	47,164,772	607,550,919	14	2,531,462
1902–3	156,620,813	361,403,999	42,310,728	48,271,363	608,606,903	15	2,535,862
1903–4	160,628,942	364,383,933	40,286,157	49,713,341	615,012,373	11	2,562,551
1904–5	161,901,204	365,234,308	41,357,050	50,835,535	619,328,097	12	2,580,533
1905–6	161,626,639	375,348,054	42,316,844	52,742,309	632,024,746	12	2,633,436
1906–7	162,564,175	381,036,647	41,710,964	54,736,452	640,048,238	12	2,666,867
1907–8	162,642,798	407,715,854	43,185,042	57,769,306	671,313,000	13	2,698,000
1908–9	163,055,314	427,463,239	42,193,486	60,611,043	693,323,082	12*	2,784,063

NOTES.—a Not exceeding £160 exempt; not exceeding £500, first £160 exempt; not exceeding £500, first £15 exempt; not exceeding £630, first £120 exempt; not exceeding £700, first £70 exempt.

* The changes effected by the Finance Act, 1909–1910, will be found on pp. 375–6.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

he National Debt is mainly the remnant of growth of many years, and nearly all was ed for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 8, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. der Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of rlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of ich was paid off in the time of George I. In reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were led, but the first twelve years of George III. £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American r added £121,000,000, making the total nearly 50,000,000, which was reduced considerably il 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added the debt for the purposes of the war, the lowing amounts being raised :—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
3...	4,877,956	1801...	27,305,271	1809...	12,298,375
4...	6,998,389	1802...	14,638,254	1810...	7,792,444
5...	30,464,831	1803...	8,752,762	1811...	19,143,953
6...	22,244,982	1804...	14,570,763	1812...	24,700,697
7...	30,256,873	1805...	16,649,801	1813...	39,649,282
8...	16,858,503	1806...	13,035,344	1814...	34,563,603
9...	21,714,863	1807...	10,432,934	1815...	20,241,807
0...	23,030,520	1808...	12,095,044	1816...	514,059

he amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was 00,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000 ; Unfunded, 4,727,000 ; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual rge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following ounts were paid off from 1817–1837 :—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
7...	1,826,814	1824...	7,456,559	1831...	2,673,858
8...	1,624,606	1825...	9,900,725	1832...	5,696
9...	3,163,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
0...	1,918,019	1827...	2,023,028	1834...	1,776,378
1...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
2...	2,962,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590,727
3...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off :—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	*Nil.*
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...	15,094,807	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,691	1875...	*Nil.*	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	*Nil.*	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,420	1879...	*Nil.*	1893...	6,894,203
1866...	8,780,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	*Nil.*	1882...	15,647,752	1896...	7,620,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On 31 March, 1899, the *gross* total was £635,040,965, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £162,000,000 were raised, but since 1903 large reductions have been made.

The total gross Debt on 31 March 1910 was £762,463,625, against which must be set the value of the Suez Canal Shares (£35,295,000), other assets (£4,118,352), and Exchequer balances (£2,831,248), a total of £42,244,600 ; leaving the *net* amount of the Debt at £720,219,025.

The following table shows the state of the Debt since 1875, and the amounts raised or discharged since that year. In 1887–8 the sum of £26,558,959 was cancelled under the Act of 1887, and Local Loans Stock created in its place :—

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, 1875–1911.

Year.	Dead weight Debt.	Cost of Debt.		Old Sinking Fund and Exchequer Balances.	Gross amount Redeemed.	Debt Created.	Net Increase + or Decrease −
		Interest, etc.	Repayment.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
875–1876	766,415,834	23,351,529	4,092,221	435,443	4,637,422	6,795,252	+ 2,157,830
876–1881	769,856,044	23,528,052	6,047,212	117,140	6,178,945	800,000	− 5,378,945
881–1886	739,237,382	22,217,966	1,231,712	285,730	1,486,998	3,650,000	+ 2,163,002
886–1887	741,400,384	22,207,032	5,750,991	291,413	5,850,454	*nil*	− 5,850,454
887–1888	735,549,930	21,164,785	5,049,126	302,096	4,938,357	*nil*	− 31,497,316
888–1889	704,052,614	21,060,087	5,163,607	2,274,059	8,009,858	1,000,000	− 7,009,858
889–1890	697,042,756	19,955,162	5,271,598	2,980,908	8,584,965	90,515	− 8,494,450
890–1891	688,548,306	19,262,432	5,974,250	3,651,434	9,573,566	3,188,000	− 6,385,566
895–1896	655,908,928	17,861,174	7,138,826	1,054,967	7,602,502	*nil*	− 7,602,502
896–1897	648,306,426	17,779,057	7,220,943	318,984	7,183,000	*nil*	− 7,183,000
897–1898	641,123,426	17,639,708	7,360,292	399,117	6,052,791	*nil*	− 6,052,791
898–1899	635,070,635	17,423,399	7,576,601	506,526	7,049,063	*nil*	− 7,049,063
899–1900	628,021,572	17,414,920	5,801,737	227,324	7,090,919	8,000,000	+ 909,081
900–1901	628,930,653	18,686,729	1,148,760	244,623	1,460,700	62,000,000	+ 60,539,300
901–1902	689,469,953	20,583,318	1,102,214	3,314,226	4,454,303	60,000,000	+ 55,545,697
902–1903	745,015,650	21,531,867	5,750,191	258,722	6,236,888	32,000,000	+ 25,763,112
903–1904	770,778,762	20,490,068	6,509,932	3,398,183	10,148,585	2,000,000	− 8,148,585
904–1905	762,629,777	19,558,980	7,441,020	2,279,823	8,315,100	757,432	− 7,557,668
905–1906	755,072,109	19,235,364	8,789,663	1,476,397	11,852,132	*nil*	− 11,852,132
906–1907	743,219,977	18,879,385	9,620,615	4,218,659	13,714,432	*nil*	− 13,714,432
907–1908	729,505,545	18,590,734	10,909,266	5,751,036	18,029,680	*nil*	− 18,029,680
908–1909	711,475,865	18,011,046	9,988,954	3,217,114	8,787,968	*nil*	− 8,787,968
909–1910	702,687,897	18,226,242	3,531,419	565,845	10,442,489	21,000,000	+ 10,557,511
910–1911	713,245,408	17,954,000	6,546,000	...	...	...	...

The Debt is of three descriptions:—I. Funded (*a*) *Permanent*, (*β*) *Terminable*: II. Unfunded: III. Certain other Liabilities. The Funded and Unfunded (or Floating) Debts are included in the fixed annual charge, and details of the various descriptions are given below:—

I. Funded Debt.—(*a*) *Permanent.*

That is, Debt which the Government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. This consisted of the following stock on 31 March:—

	1909.	1910.
2½ per cent. *Consols*	£573,739,142	£567,005,323
2¾ per cent. *Consols*	4,112,366	3,972,266
2½ per cent. (16 Vict.)	30,341,580	30,245,089
Bank of England Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland do.	2,630,769	2,630,769
	£621,838,957	£614,868,547

(*β*) *Terminable Annuities.*

These are a description of Sinking Fund by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off year by year, and after a certain time the capitalized sum entirely extinguished, the Treasury giving an Annuity for a certain number of years in exchange for permanent stock.

The following is a list of these terminable annuities with their amount, the dates when they expire, and their capitalized value as on March 31, 1910:—

(1) Annuities for Life and Terms of Years (£1,503,072, created 1830–1888)	£14,536,591
(2) Annuities created by the National Debt Local Loans Act 1887, and the Finance Act 1899:—	
(*a*) Savings Banks Annuities (£471,084 expiring in 1913)	1,984,119
(*b*) Savings Banks Annuities (£751,296 expiring in 1924–1925)	10,296,795
(*c*) Book Debt Annuities (£745,215 expiring in 1924)	9,059,356
(3) Sinking Fund Annuity (£15,547 created in 1884 and expiring in 1934)	—
Total Capital value...	£35,876,861

II. Unfunded Debt.

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans, money borrowed for short periods, which the Government is bound to pay off at certain dates, and is represented by certain loans having currency for periods varying from a few months to five or more years. On 31 March, 1910, these consisted of three months' Treasury Bills to the amount of £1,000,000, six months' bills £13,500,000, and also of War Stock and War Bonds (2¾ per cent.) repayable in 1910 to the amount of £21,000,000, and Exchequer Bonds (2¾ per cent.) repayable by annual drawings of £1,000,000 to the amount of £6,000,000.

The total Debt on which interest is included in the Permanent or Fixed Annual Charge is therefore £713,245,408.

III. Other Capital Liabilities.

These sums, which are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge, stood as follows on 31 March, 1910:—

Under Barracks Act, 1890	£298,190
,, Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1907	7,258,105
,, Uganda Railway, 1896 to 1902	4,041,451
,, Public Offices Act, 1895	398,037
,, (Whitehall Site) Act, 1897	445,443
,, Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	637,042
,, Naval Works Acts, 1895–1905	19,344,859
,, Military Works, 1897 to 1903	10,906,358
,, Land Registry Buildings, 1900	186,973
,, Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,859,674
,, Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	116,990
,, Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,385,695
,, Cunard Agreement Act, 1904	2,340,000
Total	£49,218,217

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. On 31 March, 1910, these consisted of the following sums:—

Liability to Suitors (Chancery)	£1,932,135
,, ,, Bankrupts' Estates	1,114,575
,, ,, Suitors, &c. (Ireland)	602,436
Court of Bankruptcy ,,	42,542
Unclaimed Dividends (B. of England)	58,250
,, South Sea Annuities, &c. ,,	39,788
,, Dividends (Bank of Ireland)	1,459
,, Prize Money	5,753
Life Annuities, &c. (Nat. Debt Office)	20,000
Unclaimed Dividends ,,	805,415

COST OF THE DEBT.

The Cost of the National Debt for the last two years is detailed below:—

	1908–1909	1909–1910
	£	£
I. Annual Interest—		
Funded Debt	15,652,808	15,490,798
Terminable Annuities	3,550,707	3,526,142
Unfunded Debt	1,166,203	1,567,114
II. Cost of Management	175,156	173,607
III. New Sinking Fund	7,455,126	1,000,000
Total	£28,000,000	£21,757,661

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

* General Trade (Merchandise), 1700–1850, and 1854–1910.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Year.	Total of Imports Per Head.	Domestic Exports Per Head.	Total of Trade Per Head.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1700.....	4,600,000	6,100,000	10,700,000	1700	0 15 6	0 18 0	1 2 6
1750.....	7,250,000	10,150,000	17,400,000	1750	1 2 0	0 19 6	2 14 0
1800.....	30,500,000	38,120,000	68,620,000	1800	1 17 0	2 1 6	4 4 0
1810.....	39,301,612	43,568,757	82,870,369	1810	2 7 9	2 1 8	5 0 3
1820.....	32,471,766	48,949,880	81,421,646	1820	1 3 9	2 0 11	4 1 10
1830.....	46,300,473	69,700,748	116,001,221	1830	1 9 0	2 2 0	4 13 0
1840.....	67,492,710	116,481,015	183,973,725	1840	2 11 3	2 1 7	6 6 8
1850.....	95,250,000	82,500,000	177,750,000	1850	3 10 0	2 11 10	6 10 0
1854.....	152,389,053	115,821,092	268,210,145	1854	5 10 2	3 10 2	9 14 0
1855.....	143,542,850	116,691,300	260,234,150	1855	5 3 2	3 8 10	9 7 0
1856.....	172,544,154	139,220,353	311,764,507	1856	6 3 2	4 2 10	11 2 7
1857.....	187,844,141	146,174,301	334,018,742	1857	6 13 5	4 6 7	11 17 10
1858.....	164,583,832	139,782,779	304,366,611	1858	5 16 0	4 2 5	10 14 5
1859.....	179,182,355	155,692,975	334,875,330	1859	6 5 5	4 11 2	11 14 2
1860.....	210,530,873	164,521,351	375,052,224	1860	7 7 0	4 14 7	13 0 7
1861.....	217,485,024	159,632,498	377,117,522	1861	7 10 2	4 6 5	13 0 5
1862.....	225,716,976	166,168,134	391,885,110	1862	7 14 7	4 5 7	13 8 5
1863.....	248,919,020	196,902,409	445,821,429	1863	8 9 5	5 0 0	15 3 5
1864.....	274,863,924	212,656,542	487,520,466	1864	9 5 7	5 8 4	16 9 0
1865.....	271,072,285	218,831,576	489,903,861	1865	9 2 2	5 11 5	16 9 2
1866.....	295,290,274	238,905,682	534,195,956	1866	9 17 2	6 6 2	17 16 10
1867.....	275,183,137	225,802,529	500,985,666	1867	9 2 6	6 0 0	16 12 3
1868.....	294,693,608	227,778,454	522,472,062	1868	9 14 0	5 18 2	17 4 0
1869.....	295,460,214	251,877,856	532,475,266	1869	9 12 1	6 3 7	17 4 6
1870.....	303,257,493	244,080,577	547,338,070	1870	9 16 9	6 9 6	17 10 2
1871.....	331,015,480	283,574,700	614,590,180	1871	10 10 1	7 1 7	19 10 1
1872.....	354,693,624	314,588,834	669,282,458	1872	11 2 6	8 1 0	21 0 6
1873.....	371,287,372	311,004,765	682,292,137	1873	11 11 2	7 18 10	21 4 9
1874.....	370,082,701	297,650,464	667,733,165	1874	11 8 3	7 7 9	20 11 10
1875.....	373,939,577	281,612,323	655,551,900	1875	11 8 5	6 16 6	20 0 4
1876.....	375,154,703	256,776,602	631,931,305	1876	11 6 8	6 1 3	19 1 11
1877.....	394,419,682	252,346,020	646,765,702	1877	11 15 10	5 18 11	19 6 9
1878.....	368,770,742	245,483,858	614,254,600	1878	10 18 3	5 14 1	18 3 6
1879.....	362,991,875	248,783,364	611,775,239	1879	10 11 8	5 11 8	17 16 8
1880.....	411,229,565	286,414,466	697,644,031	1880	11 17 7	6 8 10	20 3 10
1881.....	397,022,489	297,082,775	694,105,264	1881	11 7 4	6 14 0	19 17 5
1882.....	413,019,608	306,660,714	719,680,322	1882	11 14 7	6 17 2	20 8 0
1883.....	426,891,579	305,437,070	732,328,649	1883	12 0 10	6 15 4	20 13 2
1884.....	390,018,569	295,967,583	685,986,152	1884	10 18 4	6 10 6	19 4 1
1885.....	370,967,955	271,474,308	642,442,263	1885	10 6 0	5 18 4	17 16 9
1886.....	349,863,472	268,959,463	618,822,935	1886	9 12 8	5 17 2	17 0 10
1887.....	362,227,564	281,262,885	643,490,449	1887	9 17 11	6 1 3	17 11 8
1888.....	387,635,743	298,577,541	686,213,284	1888	10 10 3	6 7 2	18 12 2
1889.....	427,637,595	315,592,679	743,230,274	1889	11 10 1	6 13 11	19 19 10
1890.....	420,691,997	328,252,118	748,944,115	1890	11 4 6	7 0 7	19 19 7
1891.....	435,441,264	309,113,718	744,554,982	1891	11 10 5	6 10 9	19 13 11
1892.....	423,793,882	291,640,166	715,434,048	1892	11 2 5	5 19 1	18 15 3
1893.....	404,688,178	277,138,270	681,826,448	1893	10 10 1	5 13 4	17 14 3
1894.....	408,344,810	273,785,867	682,130,677	1894	10 10 2	5 11 2	17 11 1
1895.....	416,689,658	285,832,407	702,522,065	1895	10 12 6	5 15 4	17 18 3
1896.....	441,808,904	296,379,214	738,188,118	1896	11 3 2	6 1 4	18 12 10
1897.....	451,028,960	294,174,118	745,203,078	1897	11 5 7	5 17 2	18 12 9
1898.....	470,544,702	294,013,988	764,558,690	1898	11 13 1	5 15 7	18 18 8
1899.....	485,035,583	329,534,658	814,570,241	1899	11 17 11	6 9 9	19 19 7
1900.....	523,075,163	354,373,754	877,448,917	1900	12 14 3	7 1 6	21 6 5
1901.....	521,990,198	347,864,268	869,854,466	1901	12 11 3	6 14 9	20 18 8
1902.....	528,301,274	349,238,779	877,630,053	1902	12 11 10	6 15 1	20 18 4
1903.....	542,600,289	360,373,672	902,973,961	1903	12 16 1	6 17 3	21 6 3
1904.....	551,038,628	371,015,321	922,053,949	1904	12 17 6	7 0 6	21 10 11
1905.....	565,019,917	407,596,527	972,616,444	1905	13 1 5	7 12 7	22 10 1
1906.....	607,888,500	460,677,818	1,068,566,318	1906	13 18 6	8 12 0	24 9 6
1907.....	645,807,942	517,977,167	1,163,785,109	1907	14 12 11	9 13 3	26 7 10
1908.....	592,953,487	456,727,521	1,049,681,008	1908	13 6 3	8 9 4	23 11 3
1909.....	624,704,957	469,525,166	1,094,230,123	1909	13 17 7	8 8 1	24 1 4
1910§ ...	487,321,888	397,018,332	884,330,220				

* Figures for the years prior to 1854 are *approximate* only. § 9 months Jan.–Sept., 1910.

Imperial and Foreign Trade.

IMPORTS (Imperial and Foreign).

Year.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.
	£	£	£
1855	109,959,539	33,583,311	143,542,850
1860	167,571,386	42,959,487	210,530,873
1865	198,231,488	72,840,797	271,072,285
1870	238,425,080	64,832,413	303,257,493
1875	289,515,606	84,423,971	373,939,577
1880	318,716,760	92,518,805	411,229,565
1885	286,566,222	84,401,733	370,967,955
1890	324,530,783	96,161,214	420,691,997
1895	321,159,448	95,530,210	416,689,658
1900	413,434,242	109,640,921	523,075,163
1903	428,929,497	113,670,792	542,600,289
1904	431,020,222	120,018,406	551,038,628
1905	438,368,020	126,651,897	565,019,917
1906	467,974,167	139,914,333	607,888,500
1907	491,102,400	154,705,542	645,807,942
1908	464,817,692	128,135,795	592,953,487
1909	479,453,018	145,251,939	624,704,957

EXPORTS (Imperial and Foreign).

Year.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.
	£	£	£
1855	88,235,224	28,456,076	116,691,300
1860	117,988,436	43,996,937	164,521,351
1865	167,284,822	51,546,754	218,831,576
1870	188,689,245	55,391,332	244,080,577
1875	204,957,312	76,635,011	281,612,323
1880	204,886,897	81,527,569	286,414,466
1885	185,984,796	85,489,512	271,474,308
1890	233,729,649	94,522,469	328,252,118
1895	209,760,256	76,072,151	285,832,407
1900	252,290,645	102,083,109	354,373,754
1903	240,889,483	119,484,189	360,373,672
1904	250,231,825	120,783,496	371,015,321
1905	284,050,024	123,546,503	407,596,527
1906	329,289,556	131,388,262	460,677,818
1907	369,650,019	148,327,148	517,977,167
1908	319,978,431	136,749,090	456,727,521
1909	331,653,534	137,871,632	469,525,166

EXPORTS (Domestic and Re-exported).

Year.	Domestic.	Re-Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1840	51,308,740	Not recorded.	...
1845	60,111,082		...
1850	71,367,885		...
1855	95,688,085	21,003,215	116,691,300
1860	135,891,227	28,630,124	164,521,351
1865	165,835,725	52,995,851	218,831,576
1870	199,586,822	44,493,755	244,080,577
1875	223,465,963	58,146,360	281,612,323
1880	223,060,446	63,354,020	286,414,466
1885	213,115,114	58,359,194	271,474,308
1890	263,530,585	64,721,533	328,252,118
1895	226,128,246	59,704,161	285,832,407
1900	291,191,996	63,181,758	354,373,754
1903	290,800,108	69,573,564	360,373,672
1904	300,711,040	70,304,281	371,015,321
1905	329,816,614	77,779,913	407,596,527
1906	375,573,338	85,102,480	460,677,818
1907	426,035,083	91,942,084	517,977,167
1908	377,103,824	79,623,697	456,727,521
1909	378,180,347	91,344,819	469,525,166

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1840	Not recorded.	5,434,167
1845		4,066,886
1850		6,940,346
1855		18,828,178
1860	22,978,196	25,534,768
1865	21,462,211	15,092,524
1870	29,455,668	18,919,690
1875	33,264,789	27,628,042
1880	16,253,883	18,889,503
1885	22,010,166	21,783,105
1890	33,953,708	25,170,072
1895	46,675,661	31,726,759
1900	39,513,173	31,972,039
1903	38,967,723	39,233,238
1904	45,563,927	46,302,832
1905	51,559,909	45,391,519
1906	63,330,653	61,482,552
1907	73,072,439	67,786,858
1908	56,472,203	63,252,987
1909	66,506,718	60,034,718

Imports and Exports Classified.

The tables on the next page show the value of British Imports and Domestic Exports, differentiating Imperial and Foreign customers, and summarising the merchandise into the four main headings of Food, Drink and Tobacco, Raw Materials, Manufactures, and Miscellaneous. The values are as ascertained by the Board of Trade, and represent in the case of Imports the full value (what is known as "C.I.F."), *i.e.*, cost, insurance, and freight, or if sent on consignment the sale value at the date of entry; in the case of exports the term "Domestic" includes only British and Irish produce or manufactures, and the values are those known as "F.O.B.," *i.e.*, cost and charges for delivery on board the ship.

It must always be borne in mind that Imports have two values—F.O.B. when they *start* and C.I.F. when they *arrive*, the latter being the free on board, or cost, *plus* insurance and freight. Similarly, exports scheduled with their F.O.B. values as above are enhanced in value (= C.I.F.) by the time they are landed. The existence of these two values accounts, in some degree, for the difference between the figures ascertained by the Board of Trade for the United Kingdom and those ascertained by the statistical authorities of other countries. In addition, there is a difficulty in ascertaining the true origin of some imports which are liable to be ascribed to the nation which owns the port of lading. Such imports have been in many cases consigned to England from an inland country.

CLASSIFICATION.	1908.			1909.			1908.			1909.			1909.		
	From Foreign Countries	From Imperial Dom'ns.	Total.	From Foreign Countries	From Imperial Dom'ns.	Total.	To Foreign Countries.	To Imperial Dom'ns.	Total.	To Foreign Countries.	To Imperial Dom'ns.	Total.	To Foreign Countries	To Imperial Dom'ns.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Food, Drink and Tobacco:															
Grain and Flour	58,232,994	14,480,340	72,713,334	58,035,752	25,631,669	83,707,421							1,091,995	326,969	1,418,964
Meat alive and dead	39,656,803	10,391,451	49,448,334	36,536,272	11,028,156	47,623,428	2,696,504	826,408	3,522,912	2,700,985	698,019	3,399,004	588,263	279,384	864,647
Other food and drink:															
(1) Non-dutiable	54,686,639	13,890,255	68,576,894	53,818,400	14,030,586	67,848,986	565,202	487,499	1,052,701	605,648	465,209	1,070,847	3,356,385	878,393	4,234,778
(2) Dutiable	35,367,701	12,840,073	48,208,374	37,126,948	13,625,937	50,752,885	9,371,519	6,690,585	15,962,044	10,441,824	7,010,492	17,461,476	4,067,071	1,144,006	5,211,080
Tobacco	5,094,122	73,651	5,167,153	4,902,171	84,492	4,986,663	477,308	922,586	1,399,894	624,027	1,054,241	1,678,268	138,444	135,349	270,793
Total	192,458,339	51,675,750	244,134,030	190,468,543	63,850,840	254,319,383	13,010,533	8,927,118	21,937,651	14,372,884	9,237,851	23,609,635	9,236,161	2,764,101	12,000,262
Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured:															
Coal, Coke, & Patent Fuel	4,044	645	4,689	8,025	272	8,297	40,052,254	1,562,609	41,614,923	35,649,903	1,480,070	37,129,978	296	..	296
Iron Ore, Scrap, and Steel	4,016,583	58,140	4,074,723	5,006,797	69,334	5,076,131	312,427	100,922	413,349	403,105	106,663	509,758	14,370	73	14,445
Other Metallic Ores	6,998,978	1,902,133	8,901,105	6,462,630	1,864,563	8,327,193	67,254	4,525	71,777	91,905	3,648	95,553	430,484	439	439,923
Wood and Timber	19,713,485	4,592,684	24,306,169	19,150,753	4,449,826	23,571,579	24,495	73,813	98,218	49,609	59,064	108,673	624,241	67,858	692,099
Cotton	54,109,960	1,724,923	55,834,883	53,489,630	1,805,419	60,295,049							7,707,363	88,141	7,795,504
Wool	6,411,208	24,335,832	30,746,990	7,633,267	27,408,479	35,041,766	2,611,436	50,715	2,662,151	4,155,339	105,330	4,260,669	16,687,866	79,539	16,767,405
Other Textile Materials	6,893,566	6,829,672	13,698,178	6,792,455	5,399,250	12,127,707	232,935	12,536	245,471	212,111	2,140	214,251	2,729,494	75,916	2,795,410
Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats	19,833,757	8,681,210	28,514,967	20,908,346	10,134,537	31,039,883	2,367,774	724,051	3,091,825	2,690,924	709,862	3,400,786	5,437,159	161,598	5,598,757
Hides & Undressed Skins	5,090,543	4,432,452	9,422,995	5,845,320	5,772,436	11,617,756	1,316,049	108,711	1,424,760	1,746,529	170,105	1,916,634	6,785,186	232,362	7,017,548
Materials for Paper Making	4,313,831	297,166	4,610,997	4,204,280	295,001	4,499,281	520,932	23,045	543,977	634,890	43,159	678,049	114,381	3,297	117,678
Miscellaneous	37,339,450	5,099,901	42,439,351	27,421,048	7,999,806	28,520,854	1,981,016	333,472	2,225,048	2,234,039	219,741	2,453,780	13,354,152	420,449	13,774,601
Total	115,666,209	57,848,718	203,455,017	158,855,553	64,289,943	220,145,496	49,488,080	2,894,419	52,382,499	47,869,339	2,899,772	50,768,111	53,268,786	1,129,474	54,398,260
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured:															
Iron and Steel and Manufs.	7,668,968	12,544	7,681,512	7,926,598	44,996	7,971,594	22,498,505	14,977,535	37,476,028	22,856,374	15,935,768	38,102,142	134,256	130,020	264,278
Other Metals and Manufs.	15,382,459	9,277,143	24,659,602	16,038,487	8,307,841	24,346,328	5,427,618	3,428,788	8,856,472	5,546,413	3,362,532	8,708,945	5,794,777	155,324	5,950,101
Cutlery, Hardware, &c.	3,737,860	1,897	3,750,277	3,710,709	830	3,719,049	2,840,579	2,651,164	5,492,463	2,739,450	2,673,202	5,412,652	456,795	104,950	561,751
Electrical Goods & Apparatus	1,262,265	497	1,263,762	1,322,389	1,240	1,323,629	931,347	1,011,757	1,943,104	1,092,422	1,151,377	2,230,799	63,926	64,382	128,308
Machinery	4,427,335	125,527	4,552,862	4,315,801	122,535	4,438,336	21,324,293	9,075,223	30,399,516	19,265,055	8,801,588	28,057,643	1,150,674	172,065	1,322,739
Ships new	17,726	463	18,189	23,166	760	23,926	8,523,604	2,951,071	10,597,475	4,456,043	1,471,070	5,927,114	3,013	32	3,045
Manufactured Wood and Timber incl. Furniture	1,879,992	50,935	1,930,927	1,927,382	126,877	2,054,259	620,748	636,057	1,256,805	746,053	705,020	1,451,073	94,338	107,820	202,158
Yarns & Textile Fabrics:															
(1) Cotton	9,209,516	236,229	9,475,745	9,708,310	130,581	9,839,091	56,320,772	38,744,741	95,065,513	59,298,825	37,745,964	93,444,799	1,534,731	1,032,016	2,566,747
(2) Wool	9,397,587	102,469	9,500,056	9,619,560	107,802	9,727,362	20,675,281	7,666,641	28,391,922	22,308,616	8,603,191	30,917,807	81,898	802,331	1,184,229
(3) Silk	12,505,423	30,791	12,536,214	12,727,409	32,522	12,759,931	1,173,417	512,264	1,685,622	1,367,860	462,110	1,829,970	481,879	1,311,442	1,793,321
(4) Other Materials	3,980,867	2,422,005	6,402,863	5,167,398	2,757,478	7,324,876	8,100,768	2,622,569	10,724,427	6,572,666	2,868,865	12,441,525	1,463,574	561,682	2,025,256
Apparel	4,291,762	9,057	4,200,819	5,067,618	8,603	5,072,261	2,421,303	6,431,472	8,852,775	2,876,323	6,947,803	9,824,125	1,881,921	312,430	694,341
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, &c.	8,600,896	1,334,741	10,186,617	9,363,892	1,232,701	10,596,593	11,862,151	4,408,538	16,271,089	12,038,894	4,744,125	16,783,019	1,630,558	200,764	1,831,322
Leather and Manufactures thereof (excluding Boots and Shoes)	8,343,152	3,219,548	11,562,700	8,451,042	3,166,688	11,617,730	2,762,099	1,064,159	3,826,258	3,126,101	1,126,255	4,252,356	1,658,427	284,939	1,943,366
Earthenware and Glass	3,679,190	6,140	3,685,330	3,752,749	4,640	3,757,389	2,027,083	1,672,954	3,700,037	1,999,846	1,687,403	3,687,249	242,933	52,455	295,388
Paper	5,566,122	232,543	5,798,665	5,423,776	224,161	5,647,437	873,940	1,441,027	2,314,967	2,011,503	1,549,852	3,559,355	111,758	82,438	194,196
Miscellaneous	24,957,865	882,599	25,840,455	26,563,341	889,285	27,452,626	16,057,938	13,553,005	29,610,943	17,984,431	13,421,236	31,405,766	2,555,799	1,266,402	3,822,201
Total	125,009,884	18,846,212	143,085,597	131,103,766	16,567,328	147,671,094	184,351,720	112,603,706	296,955,426	184,677,876	112,168,488	296,140,364	17,941,247	6,731,490	24,672,737
Miscellaneous and Unclassified including Parcel Post	1,713,670	565,114	2,278,784	2,025,156	543,828	2,568,984	3,488,474	2,339,784	5,828,258	4,024,164	2,632,673	6,656,837	265,077	8,483	273,560
Total	464,817,692	228,135,795	692,952,487	479,452,018	145,251,936	624,704,957	250,338,797	126,765,027	377,103,824	250,942,263	127,238,084	378,180,347	80,711,271	10,633,548	91,344,819

Principal Customers.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1909.

Foreign Countries.	Imports consigned to U.K. from :—	Exports consigned from U.K. to :—
	£	£
Argentina	32,717,295	19,188,387
Austria-Hungary	8,085,597	4,333,269
Belgium	17,672,418	16,475,104
Brazil	11,290,126	8,776,910
Chile	5,508,589	4,951,538
China	4,870,056	8,558,275
Denmark	18,768,417	5,563,154
Egypt	19,866,424	8,142,325
France	44,205,650	31,073,452
Germany	57,784,655	47,165,686
Holland	16,830,966	16,188,245
Italy	6,265,300	13,274,645
Japan	3,700,639	8,618,821
Mexico	2,206,842	2,265,224
Norway	6,473,436	3,835,436
Peru	3,042,262	1,445,612
Portugal	2,873,729	2,777,201
Rumania	2,922,337	1,749,996
Russia	37,970,085	18,325,844
Spain	13,441,577	5,352,017
Sweden	9,724,997	7,114,071
Switzerland	8,501,114	3,369,937
Turkey	5,091,698	7,739,715
United States	118,353,893	59,254,166

IMPERIAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1909.

Imperial Dominions.	Imports consigned to U.K. from :—	Exports consigned from U.K. to :—
	£	£
Africa, East	476,855	490,457
Africa, South :—		
Cape Colony	7,693,042	6,865,638
Natal	1,821,969	3,845,065
Orange River Colony	2,005	444,612
Transvaal	305,845	4,788,273
Rhodesia	113,895	550,141
Africa, West :—		
Gold Coast	693,672	1,213,568
Nigeria	2,292,340	2 928,114
Sierra Leone	173,774	469,456
Australia	32,646,415	27,207,430
British Guiana	722,117	743,242
British Honduras	105,586	125,460
Canada	25,222,963	18,074,767
Ceylon	5,546,827	1,919,665
Channel Islands	1,689,701	1,497,739
Gibraltar	27,555	676,173
Hong Kong	455,674	3,713,852
India	35,430,771	44,695,624
Malta	30,573	896,884
Mauritius	232,264	425,928
New Zealand	17,730,866	8,081,422
Newfoundland	325,313	676,203
Straits Settlements	8,071,981	3,435,742
West Indies	2,135,168	2,694,626

Principal Articles Imported, 1908–1909.

IMPORTS.	1908.	1909.
	£	£
Animals, living :—		
Oxen, &c.	6,480,142	5,396,347
Sheep and Lambs	122,525	12,923
Horses	412,607	608,373
Apparel	4,200,819	3,545,251
Butter	24,080,912	22,424,962
Caoutchouc	8,370,905	14,138,204
Cheese	6,684,203	6,829,863
Chemicals	3,435,764	3,595,917
Cocoa	3,068,061	2,813,774
Coffee	2,186,680	2,075,518
Corn and Grain :—		
Wheat	38,295,327	45,272,131
Barley	6,113,945	7,143,849
Oats	4,162,576	5,437,857
Maize	10,388,061	12,122,812
Wheatmeal and Flour	7,075,231	6,370,480
All other	6,698,194	6,760,292
Cotton, raw	55,834,883	60,295,049
,, manufactures	8,821,029	9,217,937
Eggs	7,183,112	7,233,932
Electrical Goods	1,263,762	1,322,509
Embroidery, &c.	2,213,538	2,711 285
Feathers (ornamental)	2,331,918	2,769,990
Fish	3,204,855	3,378,396
Flax	3,072,298	3,123,304
Flowers, Artificial	1,073,712	1,167,322
Fruit :—		
Dried, &c.	3,116,004	2,829,553
Fresh	10,955,829	10,855,200
Glass and Earthenware	3,685,330	3,757,389
Gum	1,816,573	1,883,765
Hemp	2,949,648	2,950,810
Hides	3,052,068	3,788,068
Jute and manufactures	8,281,529	6,740,486
Lard	4,407,410	4,858,026
Leather, &c.	11,562,700	11,575,931
Machinery	4,552,904	4,838,336

IMPORTS.	1908.	1909.
	£	£
Manures	3,026,877	2,212,137
Margarine	2,081,245	2,243,737
Meat :—		
Bacon	14,480,579	13,801,665
Beef, chilled & frozen	10,276,957	10,143,401
Hams	3,084,669	3,112,896
Mutton, fresh & frzn.	8,140,029	7,839,195
All other kinds	5,741,405	6,118,448
Metals :—		
Copper	10,427,547	11,569,280
Iron Ore	4,974,723	4,986,360
Other Metallic Ores	8,901,105	6,254,335
Iron and Steel	7,681,512	7,971,594
Lead	3,224,394	2,705,096
Tin	6,337,215	5,603,844
Zinc, crude	1,835,734	2,249,058
Motor Cars and Parts	4,112,461	4,316,609
Oil	13,286,766	13,634,727
Paper, &c.	5,798,665	5,647,437
,, materials for	4,610,997	4,499,281
Silk manufactures	11,621,609	12,169,205
Skins and Furs	6,821,496	8,881,236
Spirits	1,714,045	1,811,398
Stones, Marble, &c.	1,219,309	1,134,447
Sugar, refined	12,185,787	12,621,207
,, *unrefined*	7,817,640	9,070,687
Tea	10,734,415	11,617,031
Tobacco, manufd.	1,303,527	1,247,035
,, *unmanufd.*	3,863,626	3,739,628
Toys and Games	1,208,066	1,438,606
Vegetables, Raw	4,288,079	3,978,537
Wine	3,502,702	3,746,489
Wood and Timber :—		
Hewn	6,878,495	5,783,838
Sawn	14,521,127	15,469,624
Manufactured	1,970,917	2,054,258
Wool	30,747,139	35,042,070
,, Yarn and Manuf.	9,500,056	9,727,456

Principal Domestic Exports, 1908–1909.

EXPORTS.	1908. £	1909. £	EXPORTS.	1908. £	1909. £
Animals, living	1,165,476	1,395,087	Hides, Skins, and Furs.	1,989,682	2,823,617
Apparel	8,852,775	5,645,539	Iron and Steel	37,406,028	38,192,142
Arms and Ammunition	2,898,745	2,438,903	Other Metals	8,856,472	7,993,637
Beer and Ale	1,697,703	1,742,368	Jute Yarn	713,291	654,869
Biscuits and Cakes	1,016,040	1,679,807	,, Manufactures	2,144,346	2,249,729
Books	2,017,912	2,111,962	Leather, unwrought	2,210,666	2,542,699
Boots and Shoes	2,334,141	2,572,052	Linen Yarn	903,467	952,864
Caoutchouc Manufs.	1,447,117	1,575,769	,, Manufactures	5,799,198	7,545,161
Carriages, &c., Railway	3,223,348	2,376,071	Machinery	30,999,516	28,057,643
Chemicals	8,499,789	8,279,535	Manure	3,937,329	4,380,731
Coal	39,546,169	35,319,070	Medicines	1,543,872	1,718,086
Confectionery, Jams, &c.	1,092,001	1,242,258	Motor Cars and Parts	1,728,853	1,563,605
Corn and Grain	3,522,912	3,399,004	Oil	2,826,561	3,218,855
Cotton Yarn	12,844,700	11,822,145	Oilcloth	1,196,476	2,231,590
Cotton Manufactures	81,350,275	80,578,393	Painters' Colours	2,290,009	2,404,667
[Piece Goods—			Paper	2,314,967	2,599,371
unbleached	19,970,594	20,187,529	,, Stationery	1,527,187	1,571,750
bleached	18,838,345	18,404,749	Ships and Boats, New	10,567,475	5,927,114
printed	13,399,144	12,510,718	Silk Manufactures	1,322,987	1,478,687
dyed	18,019,433	17,174,848]	Soap	1,398,466	1,536,368
Thread	4,342,492	4,726,823	Spirits, British and Irish	3,013,830	3,111,537
Lace	3,856,422	4,281,919	Tobacco	1,399,994	1,678,268
Cycles and Parts	1,419,895	1,637,870	Wood Manufactures	1,256,805	1,451,073
Electrical Goods	1,943,104	2,230,799	Wool	5,283,418	7,354,602
Glass	1,355,919	1,372,119	Woollen Manufactrs.:—		
Haberdashery	1,164,125	1,038,902	Yarn	6,616,158	7,177,825
Hardware and Cutlery	2,772,482	2,769,366	Woollen Tissues	9,644,812	10,206,656
Hats and Bonnets	1,502,247	1,606,534	Worsted Tissues	5,932,674	6,577,916
Herrings and Fish	4,604,048	4,746,405	All others	3,577,011	3,861,438

Armed Forces of the Crown.

BRITISH FIGHTING FLEET COMPARED (31 *March*, 1910).

CLASSIFICATION.	U.K.		JAPAN.		FRANCE.		RUSSIA.		GERMANY.		ITALY.		U.S.A.	
	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.
Battleships	56	9	14	3	17	6	7	8	33	8	10	2	30	4
Coast Defence, Armd.	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	10	...
Cruisers—														
Armoured	38	3	12	1	20	2	4	2	9	3	8	2	15	...
Protected, 1st Class	18	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
,, 2nd ,,	33	9	11	3	9	...	2	...	23	5	3	...	16	...
,, 3rd ,,	16	...	6	...	8	...	2	...	12	...	11	...	8	...
Unprotected	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...
Scouts	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Torpedo Vessels	23	...	2	...	10	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	2	...
T.B.D.	150	37	56	2	60	17	97	...	84	12	21	2	25	15
Torpedo Boats	116	...	69	...	246	...	63	...	82	...	96	...	30	...
Submarines	63	11	9	3	56	23	30	3	8	?	7	...	18	10

ARMY.	ESTABLISHMENT.		EFFECTIVES.
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1910.
Regular Forces, Regimental (at home and abroad)	168,391	170,083	165,686
Regular Forces in India	76,009	75,884	77,825
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	8,604	8,580	8,375
Army Reserve	137,000	138,000	133,990
Special Reserves	90,664	86,539	75,013
Militia Reserve	1,650	700	845
Channel Islands Militia	3,163	3,163	3,010
Malta and Bermuda Militia	2,862	2,894	2,582
Territorial Force (including Permanent Staff)	315,842	315,408	274,188
Officers' Training Corps	788	823	522
Total	804,973	802,074	742,036
Horses and Mules (at home and abroad)	31,063	31,611	...
,, ,, (India)	20,358	21,458	...

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

THE southern and eastern parts of England have a population mainly derived from Belgic Gaul, whilst the western districts and Wales have been peopled from the West of France and the North of Spain, while Ireland and Scotland are believed to have been peopled by a race originally Belgic. When the Romans first came to our shores the inhabitants might have been roughly divided into two sections: those who lived inland, and who may with some reason be called Celtic colonists, were a race of hunters and shepherds, dressed in the skins of beasts, and inhabiting huts made of rude wickerwork and covered with rushes; whereas the coast-dwellers were, probably, of Gallic origin, with some approach towards civilisation, and holding intercourse, for purposes of trade, with foreign merchants visiting the island. Neglecting the Romans, who were no more than mere military garrisons, and mingled little with the natives—much like Europeans in the East at the present day—we have the Saxons and Jutes established from Kent to Devonshire, and the Angles (and subsequently the Norsemen) from the Thames to the Tweed. The Norman Conquest brought in a mixed multitude from the Continent; the wars of Stephen introduced a numerous body of Flemings, who were settled by Henry II. in Wales; and the commercial views of Edward III. led to the establishment of a still larger body of the same people as clothworkers in Kent. The west of England was known to the Phœnicians, and was resorted to by them for its tin, four centuries or more B.C.; hence the whole country received the name of the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands. When invaded by Cæsar (B.C. 55) it was called Britain (perhaps derived from Prydain, the name of an early chief of great power), or sometimes Albion, that is, the *White Land*, from the white cliffs on the S.E. coast.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1909 the cultivated area of England was 25,540,985 acres (of which 21,488,862 were occupied by tenants, and 3,052,123 by owners):—Acres under Wheat, 1,734,236; Barley, 1,379,133; Oats, 1,839,912; Beans, 302,653; Peas, 182,209; Rye, 49,254; Potatoes, 405,529; Turnips, 1,056,823; Mangold, 442,910; Cabbage, 60,404; Kohl Rabi, 17,644; Rape, 75,978; Clover and Rotation Grasses, 2,383,459; Small Fruit, 78,124; Hops, 32,539; Vetches, 127,415; Lucerne, 64,908; Other Crops, 119,349; Bare Fallow, 276,511; total arable land, 10,628,990. Permanent grass, 13,911,995. The rateable value of agricultural land in England and Wales in 1908 was £23,653,307. The produce in 1909 was 7,285,506 quarters of wheat (33·61 bushels per acre); 6,340,580 quarters of barley (36·78); 9,763,873 quarters of oats (42·45); 1,070,238 quarters of beans (28·42); 546,064 quarters of peas (25·90); 2,643,109 tons of potatoes (6·52 tons per acre); 16,543,107 tons of turnips and swedes (15·65); 9,316,314 tons of mangold (21·03); 2,090,595 tons of hay from clover, sainfoin, and rotation grasses (28·85 cwt. per acre); and 4,731,088 tons of hay from permanent grass (23·11 cwt. per acre). The Live Stock included 1,187,870 horses; 2,073,440 cows and heifers; 3,026,705 other cattle; 6,191,525 ewes; 10,303,287 other sheep and rams; and 2,046,284 pigs.

Education (England and Wales).—Public Elementary Education is free, and is conducted in various institutions known as Ordinary Public Elementary Schools,* with 216,172 boys and 200,917 girls under 5 years, 2,283,573 boys and 2,245,310 girls over 5 and under 12, and 541,954 boys and 537,237 girls of 12 years and over, on the registers in 1909. There were also 44 Higher Elementary Schools, with accommodation for 13,293 scholars, and Special Schools for Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children. Teachers are trained at Pupil-Teacher Centres, Training Colleges, and Hostels. Public Secondary Education is conducted at 912 Recognised Secondary Schools, at 2,202 Evening (Continuation) Schools, and at 103 Day Technical Classes, 46 Art Classes, 42 Technical Institutions, and 225 Schools of Art. A Parliamentary grant of £11,104,305 was made for Public Elementary Education (England and Wales) in 1908, the total receipts for that purpose being £11,519,200, exclusive of £10,467,804 received from Local Rates, the total payments being £21,987,004 in 1908. In addition to State action, there are in England many establishments known as "The Public Schools," where the upper and middle classes are educated at their own cost; and Universities at Oxford (1249 A.D.), Cambridge (1257 A.D.), Durham (1831), London (1836), Manchester (1850), Birmingham (1900), Liverpool (1903), Leeds (1904), Sheffield (1905), and Bristol (1909), with various University Colleges throughout the Kingdom.

Occupations (1901).—Of the 12,134,259 males of 10 years and upwards in England and Wales in 1901, 1,071,040 were engaged in Agriculture, 1,042,864 in Building and Works, 774,291 in Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 640,989 Coal and Shale Mine Workers, 626,263 Engineering and Machine Making, 548,190 Dock, Coal and General Labourers, 430,645 Road Conveyance, 351,911 on Railways, 311,618 Professional, 307,889 Commercial or Business Clerks, 233,000 Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations, 229,123 Tools, Dies, Arms and other Metal Trades, 222,796 Merchants, Agents, Accountants, Banking and Insurance, 196,898 Cotton Manufactures, 184,081 Boot and Shoe Trades, 180,496 Messengers, Porters and Watchmen, 179,932 Domestic Outdoor Service, 171,687 General or Local Government, 168,238 Defence, 131,429 Seas, Rivers and Canals, 130,731 Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games, 124,263 Domestic Indoor Service, 119,545 Tailors, 115,083 Cycles, Coaches and other Vehicles, 111,081 Drapers, Mercers and Dress, 107,170 Printers and Lithographers, and 101,938 Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease and Soap Makers. Of females, 3,254,242 unmarried and 917,509 married, aged 10 and upwards, were occupied, 1,330,783 being in Domestic Indoor Service, 340,582 Dressmakers, 332,233 Cotton Manufactures, 196,141 Laundry and Washing, 172,873 Teaching, 142,687 Food and General Shopkeepers, 122,068 Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, 117,640 Tailoresses, 111,841 Charwomen, and 95,900 Staymakers, Shirtmakers and Seamstresses.

* These Schools are also divisible as "Provided," where the provision of the fabric and the cost of maintenance is borne by the public, and "Non-Provided," where the buildings are not provided or maintained by the public, but by a religious denomination.

Statistics of English Counties.

THE following tables show the Area and Population of each County* in England and Wales according to the Census of 1901, the Rateable Value as settled by the Assessment Committees in the Valuation Lists in 1909, the amount of Rates received by Boards of Guardians of Poor Law Unions in each county for their own purposes (*i.e.* excluding county contributions) during the year ended Lady Day, 1909, together with the number of Paupers who were actually in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1910.

The total population of England and Wales in 1901 was 32,527,843, as compared with 29,002,525 in 1891. The total number of Paupers receiving relief on Jan. 1st, 1910, was 942,837, being a decrease of 17,011 when compared with the previous year. The total cost of Relief to the Poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1909, excluding the expenditure of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in connection with hospitals for infectious diseases, was £14,723,448.

The total amount of Rates received by Boards of Guardians in England and Wales for their own purposes during the year ended Lady Day, 1909, was £12,326,068, as compared with £11,928,863 in the previous year. This was equivalent in 1909 to a rate of 1*s.* 2¾*d.* in the £ on Assessable Value or 6*s.* 11¾*d.* per head on estimated population. The receipts in aid of these Rates, inclusive of grants from County and Borough Councils, and grants under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, amounted to £3,850,000. The cost of Relief to the Poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1909, amounted to 8*s.* 4*d.* per head of the estimated population. (*For statistics and other particulars as to Wales, see next page.*)

*Counties.	No. of Acres.	Population.	Rateable Val.	Poor Rate.†	Paupers.	Lords Lieutenant.
	1901.	1901.	1909.	1909.	1910.	
Bedford	307,344	174,972	£1,112,018	£54,295	5,483	Lord St. John of Bletsoe.
Berks	573,689	283,531	2,014,446	88,670	7,966	James Herbert Benyon.
Bucks	407,045	173,061	1,159,869	48,754	6,093	Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O.
Cambridge	566,371	200,680	1,372,486	60,291	6,734	Viscount Clifden.
Chester	611,288	774,638	5,096,769	203,470	18,931	D. of Westminster, G.C.V.O.
Cornwall	886,384	318,591	1,556,040	75,300	10,012	Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe,
Cumberland	973,086	266,933	1,748,457	53,672	6,298	Lord Muncaster. [G.C.V.O.
Derby	560,907	491,032	2,660,980	115,901	12,677	Duke of Devonshire.
Devon	1,633,269	664,607	3,994,684	176,613	22,224	Earl Fortescue.
Dorset	624,341	199,968	1,231,726	60,053	7,893	Col. John Mount Batten, C.B.
Durham	766,591	1,194,590	6,042,202	338,695	35,269	Earl of Durham.
Essex	904,215	1,062,645	6,234,862	401,609	35,437	Earl of Warwick.
Gloucester	712,757	648,627	3,752,660	200,181	20,543	Earl of Ducie, G.C.V.O.
Hants	1,048,632	768,608	4,879,111	278,706	25,128	Marquess of Winchester.
Hereford	539,226	112,549	909,470	29,840	4,038	Sir John Cotterell, Bart.
Hertford	446,420	239,760	1,733,546	90,139	9,138	Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.
Huntingdon	207,569	46,750	351,177	11,731	1,428	Earl of Sandwich, K.C.V.O.
Kent	969,890	935,144	6,048,873	329,647	27,011	Marquess Camden.
Lancaster	1,299,816	4,437,518	25,689,024	1,266,750	109,286	Lord Shuttleworth.
Leicester	550,170	440,932	2,679,743	147,191	14,124	Duke of Rutland.
Lincoln	1,659,647	492,994	3,302,608	143,907	16,727	Earl Brownlow.
London	74,839	4,536,541	44,935,668	3,858,698	146,316	Duke of Fife, K.T.
Middlesex	178,606	820,306	6,776,485	326,382	19,459	Duke of Bedford, K.G.
Monmouth	395,849	316,864	1,861,689	108,136	11,480	Viscount Tredegar.
Norfolk	1,291,170	467,754	2,440,383	169,771	18,918	Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O.
Northampton	642,393	348,947	2,030,528	108,377	11,167	Viscount Althorp. [K.G.
Northumberland	1,291,515	603,119	4,090,334	159,585	14,785	Duke of Northumberland,
Nottingham	616,287	596,705	3,308,879	188,418	16,042	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Oxford	491,421	186,698	1,281,760	58,353	6,326	Earl of Jersey, G.C.B.
Rutland	108,700	20,743	205,175	4,051	598	Maj.-Gen. J. Fielden Brocklehurst, C.B.
Salop	958,667	259,088	1,925,207	49,797	6,495	Earl of Powis.
Somerset	1,070,078	466,193	3,262,001	115,755	14,561	Marquess of Bath.
Stafford	771,431	1,251,910	5,775,668	357,054	38,640	Earl of Dartmouth.
Suffolk	931,132	361,900	1,790,971	124,572	13,128	Sir Thomas C. T. Warner, Bt.
Surrey	463,533	718,549	6,700,744	279,203	16,980	Hn. Hy. Cubitt, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Sussex	938,630	605,785	4,647,059	227,655	19,156	Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
Warwick	626,364	906,601	5,465,506	288,126	22,518	Marquess of Hertford, C.B.
Westmorland	505,330	64,409	572,903	14,840	1,371	Lord Hothfield.
Wilts	809,220	263,944	1,575,850	82,468	9,533	Marq. of Lansdowne, K.G.
Worcester	443,262	500,819	2,809,634	155,137	14,963	Earl of Coventry.
York, E. Riding	692,995	453,936	2,795,862	145,308	13,906	Lord Nunburnholme, D.S.O.
North Riding	1,277,104	375,918	2,675,786	106,140	12,202	Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.
West Riding	1,750,995	2,766,471	14,766,224	693,568	54,801	Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O.
Total for England	32,578,178	30,811,420	205,265,067	11,796,209	885,785	

* *Note.*—The Counties referred to above are Registration Counties, and do not precisely correspond with the areas of ordinary Counties, but with Poor Law areas to which the figures in this table relate. For particulars as to the area and population of Administrative Counties under the Local Government Act, 1888, see pages 773–8.

† Received by Boards of Guardians for their own purposes.

The Principality of Wales.

The Principality of Wales, with an extreme length of 135 miles and a breadth varying from 35 miles to 95 miles, lies in the S.W. of Great Britain, and has an area of 7,370 square miles. It is rich in minerals; slate, coal, and iron being among the more important; while of its manufactures, flannel, cloth, and hosiery alone are worthy of mention. The native inhabitants are almost wholly of the Cymric stock of the Celtic race; and a large number of them belong to the religious body known as the Calvinistic Methodists.

At what time Christianity was introduced it is impossible to tell, but certainly not later than A.D. 400. When the British Christians were driven from their homes, such of them as did not seek refuge beyond the seas found in the rocky fastnesses of the Welsh mountains a secure retreat from their enemies. There they immediately set about dividing the country into ecclesiastical divisions for administrative purposes, and the present sees of Wales represent those leading centres of religious thought that became famous in the sixth century. The four bishoprics still remain as of old, and the numbers of beneficed clergy now to be found in them are as follows: St. David's, 360; Llandaff, 261; St. Asaph, 207; and Bangor, 147. The sees of St. David's and Llandaff were united with the Southern province in the year 1107, and those of Bangor and St. Asaph in the years 1092 and 1143 respectively.

When the Saxon pirates began to visit and ravage the eastern shores of Britain, the Celtic inhabitants were gradually pressed westward by the invading hordes, and finally found secure shelter in the wilds of Wales, Devon, and Cornwall. The border-lands, or marches, between England and Wales were long in a state of at least guerilla warfare; and it was not until about 850 A.D. that one Roderick (Rhodi Mawr) contrived to unite the whole country into one Principality, dividing it afterwards among his sons into three smaller ones, named, severally, Gwynedd, Dyved and Ceredigion, and Powis. This was followed by the incursions of the Danes, after which Howel once more (in the 10th century) succeeded in reuniting the country. Later, when England was tending in the same direction of unity, Athelstane received a tribute from the Welsh in recognition of his nominal sovereignty over them. William I. and his son Rufus both tried the plan of granting fiefs to their more adventurous Norman knights, on condition of their conquering the land; Henry I. introduced into the Principality a colony of Flemish wool-workers. Henry II., too, and John, endeavoured, with doubtful success, to effect a final subjugation of the troublesome province. A combination of fortuitous circumstances led to its lasting conquest. Llewellyn, who succeeded David, had been implicated in the Montfort rebellion, but, on the accession of Edward I., managed to get included in the general amnesty granted to those who had joined the Leicester faction. In 1276, however, Edward, having been repeatedly refused the homage due to him from Llewellyn, raised an army to enforce his commands. Llewellyn was slain in battle in 1282, with two thousand of his followers; and in the following year his brother David was betrayed to the English, sent in chains to Shrewsbury, and at last put to a painful and ignominious death as a traitor. The Welsh nobility then submitted in a body, and King Edward invested his son Edward (who had been born at Carnarvon) with the Principality, which very soon afterwards was fully annexed to the Crown. The Welsh is a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of its own.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area of the land of the Principality was 4,749,651 acres in 1909, of which 2,782,479 acres were cultivated, 729,122 acres being arable and 2,053,357 permanent grass. Of the arable land 39,583 acres were under wheat, 85,272 under barley, 198,528 oats, 529 rye, 1,376 beans, 714 peas—a total of 326,002 acres under corn crops. 26,994 acres were under potatoes, 58,219 turnips and swedes, 11,136 mangolds, 704 cabbage, 71 kohl rabi, 4,690 rape, 601 vetches, 385 lucerne, 1,198 small fruit; 292,636 clover, sanfoin, and rotation grasses; 1,110 other crops, and 5,376 bare fallow. The live stock included 160,633 horses, 744,672 cattle, 3,795,342 sheep, and 204,784 pigs.

Education.—Public Elementary Education is free. There is a special department at the Board of Education, Whitehall, for Welsh education, although it is administered on the same lines and under the same Acts as in England. The figures of school attendances, &c., are not shown separately in the returns, nor is the revenue or expenditure on Welsh education ascertainable from existing materials. There is a University of Wales, with constituent colleges at Aberystwith, Bangor, and Cardiff, and a University College of St. David at Lampeter.

†Counties.	No. of Acres.	Population.	Rateable Value.	Poor Rate.	Paupers.	Lords Lieutenant.
	1901.	1901.	1909.	1909.	1910.	
Anglesey	120,417	34,808	£143,894	£10,287	1,508	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.
Brecon	473,087	53,951	363,839	14,911	1,692	Lord Glanusk, D.S.O.
Cardigan	595,285	82,707	383,371	16,573	2,355	Herbert Davies-Evans.
Carmarthen	464,587	123,570	633,712	33,934	3,658	Sir J. H. W. Drummond, Bt.,
Carnarvon	322,742	137,236	726,348	41,978	4,685	John Ernest Greaves, C.B.
Denbigh	378,309	126,458	696,358	35,628	4,239	Col. Wm. Cornwallis West.
Flint	106,878	60,536	341,929	16,527	2,151	Hugh Robert Hughes
Glamorgan	576,537	866,250	5,355,580	304,831	29,327	Earl of Plymouth, C.B.
Merioneth	523,708	64,248	307,043	17,776	2,192	Sir A. Osmond Williams, Bt.
Montgomery	591,973	63,994	452,330	12,031	1,947	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt., C.B. (Earl Cawdor.
Pembroke	357,118	82,424	421,645	19,900	2,740	Sir C. E. Gregg Philipps, *Haverfordwest.*
Radnor	238,660	20,241	208,426	5,483	558	Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt.
Total for Wales	4,745,301	1,726,423	10,044,475	529,859	57,052	

* † See notes on previous page.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

THE most northerly part of the island, divided from the south by the River Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the Solway Firth, is the ancient Caledonia or modern Scotland, and contains nearly 30,000 square miles, or 19,069,500 acres, with a population of 4,472,103 in 1901, estimated at 4,929,251 in 1910.

Industries.—The principal industries are agriculture, distilling, flax and jute (Dundee), cottons (Paisley), shipbuilding and engineering (Glasgow and Greenock), dyeworks (Perth), and printing and brewing (Edinburgh). The Western, Eastern, and Mid Lowlands are immensely fertile, and contain iron and coal-fields. In 1909 the acreage under wheat was 49,679, barley 199,981, oats 943,437, potatoes 142,938, turnips 440,506, clover and rotation grasses 1,538,480, permanent grass 1,487,053, and total 4,859,609; there were 204,490 horses, 1,176,165 cattle, and 7,328,265 sheep. Scotland produced in 1909 255,811 qrs. of wheat, (41·39 per acre), 936,901 barley (37·48), 4,737,867 oats (40·18); 880,946 tons of potatoes (6·16 tons per acre), 7,620,676 tons of turnips and swedes (17·3); 652,589 cwt. of hay from clover, &c. (31·38 per acre), and 216,585 cwt. from permanent grass (28·32 per acre). The product of the sea fisheries amounted in 1909 to £2,961,499, and over 40,000,000 tons of coal were raised in Lanarkshire and the other mining districts in 1908, and about 150,000 hands were employed in textile industries. The annual value of the trade of Scotland is about £85,000,000, of which over £40,000,000 represents the value of imports. The principal ports, with the tonnage of entries in 1909, are given on p. 459.

Education.—There were 3,149 Primary Schools in 1909, with 803,820 children on the register, and 182 Higher Grade Schools, with 22,403 children, in addition to 756 Continuation Classes (108,813 scholars). £2,129,781 were expended for education in Scotland from Parliamentary grants in 1909–10, and £3,411,798 by school boards in 1907–1908. There are Universities at St. Andrews (1411 A.D.), Glasgow (1450), Aberdeen (1494), and Edinburgh (1582).

POPULATION, AREA, VALUATION AND PAUPERS OF COUNTIES.

*** The valuation of lands and heritages is that furnished by the Inspectors of the Poor to the Local Government Board for Scotland. The number of Paupers is that chargeable on May 15, 1909.

County.	Population. 1901.	Acres.† 1909.	Acres Cultivated. 1891.	Gross Valuation. 1909-1910. £	Paupers, including Dependents.§	Lords Lieutenant.
Aberdeen	304,439	1,261,521	573,189	1,958,682	7,485	*Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.
Argyll	73,642	1,990,472	120,522	562,353	2,176	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Ayr	254,468	724,523	293,859	1,771,097	6,113	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Banff	61,488	403,053	157,353	280,760	1,424	D. of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.
Berwick	30,824	292,535	184,211	312,784	563	Lord Binning.
Bute	18,787	139,658	22,966	161,347	366	Marquess of Bute.
Caithness	33,870	438,833	100,853	145,030	1,107	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Clackmannan	32,029	34,927	14,562	176,610	583	Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Dumbarton	113,865	157,433	41,877	891,341	3,156	Lord Inverclyde.
Dumfries	72,571	686,302	213,784	608,426	1,543	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.
Edinburgh	488,796	234,325	127,669	4,734,920	10,770	*Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Elgin or Moray	44,800	304,931	104,149	267,231	1,416	D. of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.
Fife	218,840	322,844	229,752	1,625,439	4,117	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
Forfar	284,082	559,037	235,613	1,825,814	5,778	*Earl of Strathmore. [K.G.
Haddington	38,665	170,971	107,420	388,944	814	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness	90,104	2,695,094	114,986	484,912	3,046	The Macintosh of Macintosh.
Kincardine	40,923	244,482	116,912	281,630	500	Sir Alexander Baird of Urie, Bt.
Kinross	6,981	52,410	33,874	72,016	108	Sir Charles E. Adam, Bart.
Kirkcudbright	39,383	575,565	164,221	347,318	885	Lt.-Col. R. F. Dudgeon, V.D.
Lanark	1,339,327	563,000	227,218	9,604,966	38,948	*Earl of Home.
Linlithgow	65,708	76,861	53,612	508,628	1,692	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Nairn	9,291	104,252	24,494	59,475	246	Brodie of Brodie.
Orkney	28,699	240,847	84,328	82,260	753	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Peebles	15,066	222,240	37,053	188,193	206	Sir E. Tennant, Bart.
Perth	123,283	1,595,802	333,845	1,170,968	2,168	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Renfrew	268,980	153,153	90,224	1,877,069	6,652	Sir T. Glen Coats, Bart.
Ross & Cromarty	76,450	1,977,248	122,248	304,465	3,120	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.
Roxburgh	48,804	426,028	174,199	442,788	829	Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Selkirk	23,356	170,793	20,308	163,356	434	Lord Polwarth.
Shetland	28,166	352,319	51,884	62,633	781	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Stirling	142,291	288,842	104,228	988,874	3,654	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland	21,440	1,297,914	23,126	99,998	895	Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Wigtown	32,685	311,984	133,598	246,123	931	Rt. Hn. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt.
Total	4,472,103	19,070,199	4,438,137	32,696,450	113,259	

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

† The areas throughout this Return are revised by the Ordnance Survey Department up to December 31, 1909, and are exclusive of Inland Water, Tidal Water, and Foreshore.

§ Expenditure on Poor Relief in 1895, £994,014; in 1900, £1,109,619; in 1905, £1,402,354; in 1906, £1,406,489; in 1907, £1,422,375; in 1908, £1,482,725; and in 1909, £1,512,414. Paupers of all classes in 1895, 95,868; in 1900, 99,016; in 1905, 108,643; in 1906, 109,234; in 1907, 107,901; in 1908, 111,205; and in 1909, 113,259.

His Majesty's Household in Scotland.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, H. Scryngeour-Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Alan Henry Seaton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Cup-Bearer, Earl of Southesk.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Falkland and Rothesay, Marquess of Bute.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D.; Very Rev. Sir J. Cameron Lees, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Very Rev. James MacGregor, D.D.; Rev. J. R. Mitford Mitchell, D.D.; Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, D.D.; and Rev. Prof. Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D. (extra).
Historiographer, Prof. T. Hume Brown, LL.D. ..£184
Limner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir T. R. Fraser, M.D.; D. W. Finlay, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Alexander Ogston, M.D.; Sir William Macewen, M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A. Hendry, M.D.
Do., Holyrood, W. B. Alexander.
Surgeon Dentist, John Smith, M.D.
Surgeon Oculist, George A. Berry, M.B.
Botanist, Isaac B. Balfour, M.D.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Sir James Cameron Lees, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, LL.D., Advocate.....£600

Heralds (£25 each).

Ross, Andrew Ross, S.S.C.
Rothesay, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A. *Scot.*
Albany, Wm. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. *Scot.*

Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each).

March, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A. *Scot.*
Unicorn, John Horne Stevenson, F.S.A. *Scot.*, Adv.
Carrick, Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S.....£250
Procurator-Fiscal, David Scott-Moncrieff, W.S.
Herald Painter, Graham Johnston.

THE KING'S BODY GUARD, *Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.—Capt.-General*, Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.
Adjutant, Col. R. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
President of the Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Vice-Pres., Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Secretary, Sir Henry Cook, W.S. (61 Castle Street).
Treasurer, Harry Cheyne, W.S.
Chaplain, Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.

Departments of the Government.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Burlington Gardens, London, W.
Superintendent of Examinations for Edinburgh, A. O. Curie, W.S., B.A.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,
137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Chairman, James Lilburn.
Clerk, J. F. Anderson.
Treasurer, Thomas Adam.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,
16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.
Chairman, Sir Thomas Mason.
Deputy do., W. H. Raebum.
General Manager and Sec., T. R. Mackenzie.
Treasurer, Thomas Adam.
Engineer, W. M. Alston.
Harbour Master, Capt. R. White.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD,
6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Members, The Secretary and Under Secretary for Scotland, the Chairmen of the Local Govt. and Fishery Boards, and of the Crofters Commission; J. N. Forsyth; W. Mackenzie; Capt. N. Macleod, C.M.G.
Secretary, R. R. Macgregor, LL.D.

CROFTERS COMMISSION,
3 Parliament Square.
Commissioners, Neil J. D. Kennedy, K.C., LL.D., Advocate (Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute), *Chairman* (£1,000); P. B. Macintyre, £800; and James N. Forsyth.....£600
Secretary and Principal Clerk, Wm. Mackenzie £700

EDUCATION,
SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Dover House, Whitehall, London; and
14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D. £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, A. E. Banham.
Assistant Secretaries, G. Macdonald, LL.D. (*Edinburgh*); G. W. Alexander.....£800 to £1,200
Examiners, W. H. W. Cornish, F. H. Lindsay £250 to £600
Counsel, J. H. Millar.....£250
Architect, A. K. Robertson.....£150
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell, MUS.DOC.
Do., Physical Instruction, Capt. A. Foster.
Accountant and Chief Clerk, G. L. Apperson, I.S.O. £600 to £750
Senior Clerks, P. H. Atkin; F. J. Armstrong; H. J. Macartney.....£450 to £600
Staff Clerks, J. W. Burks, £360 to £600; L. McQuibban, to £500; W. B. Fryer; A. D. Kerr; F. Wray; H. W. Harris; A. S. Lamb; and A. Luffingham £360 to £450
Accountant, Edinburgh, Sir D. F. Ochterlony, Bt. £600

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, A. E. Scougal.....£950
Chief Inspectors, J. L. Robertson; D. M. Fraser; F. R. Jamieson; J. M. Wattie.....each £900
Inspectors, R. J. Muir; A. Lobban; D. S. Macnair, PH.D.; J. C. Smith; A. D. Thomson, D.LITT.; F. W. Young; J. T. Ewen; A. D. Millar; J. A. Macdonald; J. Clark; W. E. Philip; W. W. McKechnie; G. Andrew; C. J. N. Fleming; W. G. Fraser; F. W. Michie; W. Stewart, D.SC.; T. B. M. Lamb; W. Menzies; D. H. Crawford; J. H. Murray; C. H. Rankine; A. C. Smith.....£400 to £800
Junior Inspectors, A. Lang; H. N. Patrick, PH.D.; S. F. H. Mackay, PH.D.; J. G. Frewin; W. A. Robertson, PH.D.; A. King; J. Anderson; W. A. Jones; G. Watson.....£300 to £400
Sub-Inspectors, 1st Cl., J. Scombie; W. S. Gall; W. M. Shanks; A. McDonald; D. Johnston; J. Wilson; R. Topping; J. Craigie.....£300 to £500

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.....£16,289.
Director (vacant).....£650 to £750
Curator and Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, D. J. Vallance.....£550
Keeper Natural History Department, W. E. Clarke, F.R.S.E.....£400 to £550
Keeper Technological Department, Alexander Galt, D.SC.....£350 to £550
Assistant Keepers, Walter Clark; P. H. Grimshaw; T. Rowatt.....£250 to £350

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,
101 George Street, Edinburgh.
Members, Angus Sutherland, C.B., *Chairman*; D. Crawford, K.C., *Deputy Chairman*; Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, M.A., C.B.; W. R. Duguid, M.D.; L. Miller; D. Mearns; R. Watson. *Sec.*, David T. Jones; *Chief Clerk*, Alex. Leal; *Insp. of Salmon Fisheries*, Wm. Leadbetter Calderwood, F.R.S.E.; *Scientific Supt.*, T. Wemyss Fulton, M.D., F.R.S.E.; *Gen. Insp. of Sea Fisheries*, John Skinner (Edinburgh); *Asst. Insp. of do.*, Wm. Jeffrey (Inverness); *Marine Supt.*, J. R. McEwan (Edinburgh).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.

£5,106.

33 George Square, Edinburgh.

Asst. Director, J. Horne, LL.D., F.R.S. ..£650 to £750
District Geologists, C. T. Clough, M.A.; I. W. Hinxman, B.A. .....£500 to £600
Geologists, C. B. Crampton, M.B.; E. B. Bailey, B.A.; E. M. Anderson, M.A.; R. G. Carruthers; G. W. Lee, D.Sc.; M. Macgregor, B.Sc.; B. Lightfoot, B.A.; C. Hawker Dinham, B.A. .....£120 to £400

HIS MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS FOR SCOTLAND,

Home Office, London, S.W.

Inspectors for Scotland.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—*Superintending Inspector*, R. E. Graves, *Glasgow*.
District Inspectors, H. J. Wilson, *Glasgow*; A. Newlands, *Dundee*; W. Buchan, *Edinburgh*; W. Neely, *Inverness*; W. D. Kirkwood, *Aberdeen*; T. Brown, *Kilmarnock*; D. F. Young, *Glasgow*.
INEBRIATES.—*Inspector*, J. C. Dunlop, M.D., 33 Chester Street, Edinburgh.
MINES.—*Divisional Inspector*, W. Walker, *Edinburgh*.
Senior Inspectors, R. McLaren, *Airdrie, near Glasgow*; C. L. Robinson, *Dunfermline*.
Junior Inspectors, R. G. M. Prichard, *Dunfermline*; J. Masterton, *Edinburgh*; A. H. Steele, *Glasgow*.
RIVER POLLUTION.—*Inspector*, J. W. Young, *Glasgow*.
ALKALI WORKS.—*See* Scottish Office.
ANATOMY.—*See* Scottish Office.
CONSTABULARY.—*See* Scottish Office.
LOCAL LOANS.—*See* Scottish Office.
SCHOOLS.—*See* Education Department.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

125 George Street, Edinburgh.

(Office hours 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 12.30.)

Ex-officio Members.—The Secretary for Scotland (*President*), the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and the Solicitor-General for Scotland.
Appointed Members.—*Vice-President*, Sir George McCrae, £1,200 to £1,500; *Legal Member*, Ewan F. Macpherson, M.A. (Advocate), £1,000 to £1,200; *Medical Member*, W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.D., £1,000 to £1,200

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

Secretary, Abijah Murray, I.S.O. .....£700 to £900
Assistant Secretary, David Brown .....£500 to £600
General Superintendents of Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act, William Penney; Alexander Stuart; Alex. B. Millar; John Jeffrey .....£400 to £700
Medical Inspectors, Frederick Dittmar, M.D., and Thomas F. Dewar, M.D. .....£500 to £800
Engineering Inspector, J. Walker Smith £700 to £900
Architectural Inspector, John Wilson ..£350 to £450
Lady Inspector, Mrs. David M. McVail, M.B. £200
Inspector of Audits, John T. Maxwell.
Supt. of Vaccine Institution, Frederick Dittmar, M.D.
Clerks in Charge of Departments, John T. Maxwell (*Statistical, Accounts, & Audit*), Arthur Grant (*Public Health*), C. Cleveland Ellis (*Local Govt., Unemployed Workmen, Old Age Pensions, & Registry*), George A. Mackay (*Poor Law*) ..£350 to £500

LUNACY BOARD,

15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Commissioners, Sir Thomas Mason (*Chairman*); J. Cowan, W.S.; W. J. Cullen, K.C.; J. Fraser, M.B.; J. Macpherson, M.D.
Secretary, T. W. L. Spence.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,

Mound, Edinburgh.

Director, J. L. Caw.
Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, Jas. L. Caw.
Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Keeper, Joseph Anderson, LL.D.

NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES COMMISSION,

84 George Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary, C. Dick Peddie.
Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

PRISON COMMISSION.—£6,290.

11, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Commissioners, The Master of Polwarth (*Chairman*), £1,200; R. Mure M'Kerrell £1,000
Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie £600
Chief Clerk, William Harvey £450
Supt. of Statistics and Registrar, L. A. van den Bergh £350

REGISTRY,

New Register House, Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Keeper of the Records & Registrar-General for Scotland, J. Patton MacDougall, C.B.

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Keeper of the Records, G. A. J. Lee, W.S. £600
Chief Clerk, A. Clark .....£300 to £450
First Class Clerk, P. M. Roberts £400
Second Class Clerks, R. H. Lindsay; James Hamilton; John Duff.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT.

Curator, Rev. John Anderson .....£400 to £600
Assistant do., W. Angus.

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, J. Patten MacDougall, C.B. £1,200
Secretary and Chief Clerk, R. H. Gray ..£400 to £550
Senior Clerk, Andrew Froude .....£250 to £350
Supt. Statistical Dept., James C. Dunlop, M.D. .....£450 to £500
Registration Examiners, Grant B. Gibson; G. T. Bisset Smith; Peter MacGlashan; J. C. Fyfe; J. J. Cossar .....£240 to £350

H.M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller £300
Interim Depute do., Colin J. Stalker £350

Great Seal Office.

Keeper, Rt. Hon. Lord Pentland.
Depute Keeper, James Macdonald, W.S.

Privy Seal Office. (No. 48 G. Reg. Ho.)

Lord Keeper, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
Sub-Keeper & Writer, James Emslie.

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, Edward P. Thomson, W.S. ..£650
Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte £500
Clerk of the Records, George Hume £200

Bill Chamber.

New Register House.

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C. .....£600 to £700
Assistant Clerk, David Alexander Duncan .....£250 to £300
Ordinary Clerk, David D. Maclaren ....£150 to £240

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,

16, New Register House, Edinburgh.

Keeper, Sir Colin G. Macrae, W.S. (*app.* 1868) £300
Depute Keeper, Alexander R. Forbes (1873).....£200

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, A. Douglas Farmer; William Smith, W.S. .....each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, A. Douglas Farmer.

The Sasine Office.

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, J. Smith Clark, S.S.C. £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, J. Maclagan, I.S.O. £600

Assistant Keepers, G. M. Duffes; And. Robertson; P. Mortimer; Wm. Leask; J. Urquhart each £550
Accountant, William McCulloch £500
Chief Clerks, C. B. Gibson; R. Hunter; T. S. Miller; W. G. Robertson; A. M. Runciman; E. Steele each £450
1st Class Clerks, A. S. Campbell; R. Johnston; D. Neill; T. Sherriff; W. Thom; J. G. Mackenzie; J. R. Lyle; W. Wyatt..... each £400

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, J. Smith Clark, s.s.c.
Asst. Keeper, John Maclagan, l.s.o.

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Keeper, G. D. Balfour.
Assistants, Robt. D. Gray; Adam Brownlee.
Second Class Clerks, G. R. M. Jockel; E. Bonner.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, J. Campbell Penney, C.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, R. M. Rose, A.C.A.
Head Clerk Bankruptcy Dept., J. U. Anderson.
" *Factory Dept.*, J. W. Inglis, C.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies,
34 Howe Street.

Registrar, R. Addison Smith, M.V.O.
Clerk, Thomas Davie.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office,
Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.

Registrar, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,
Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.

Supt. and Keeper, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

REVENUE OFFICES.
Office of Inland Revenue, Waterloo Place.

Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Sir Philip J. H. Grierson, Advocate £1,200
Chief Clerk, Michael Pithie, B.L. ..... £600 to £700

Stamps and Taxes.

Assistant Secretary and Comptroller, G. Davies £850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, J. K. Stewart; J. A. Hearne £600 to £800
Minor Staff Officers, W. Carmichael; D. A. Abernethy; G. Hawley, £400 to £475; W. Jamieson; J. E. Clark; W. C. Munro; J. A. Weir; W. S. Imrie; W. T. Mackie, £300 to £400; J. B. Scott; J. Lush; P. M. L. Milne ..... £250 to £350

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Collector of Customs and Excise, J. M. Ferguson.
Principal Clerks, 1st Class, James Denholm; A. G. Cogman; A. Yardley.
Principal Clerks, 2nd Class, C. Payne; E. J. Davids; H. Wilson.

Estate Duty Department.

Assistant Secretary and Registrar, G. Ford £825 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, P. Waugh ..... £725 to £800
Principal Clerk, W. A. Wilson ..... £600 to £700
Assistant do., J. Sime; W. R. Morison £550
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Collectors.—Aberdeen, J. J. Boag, F. Mulligan; *Ardrossan*, A. Beard; *Ayr*, J. W. Slater; *Borrowstoness*, C. D. Bozman; *Burntisland*, G. N. Thorpe; *Campbeltown*, F. Keast; *Dumfries*, J. Kyle; *Dundee*, A. A. Allam, M. J. Cahill; *Edinburgh*, J. M. Ferguson; *Elgin*, J. Bryce; *Falkirk*, J. M. Anderson; *Glasgow*, W. Elliott, S. Scott; *Grangemouth*, J. B. O'Sullivan; *Granton*, C. G. Kitton; *Greenock*, J. M. Cumberland, J. Duncan; *Inverness*, R. Allan, J. W. Crook; *Leith*, W. H. Bignold; *Methil*, C. J. Beatty; *Perth*, J. O'Donoghue; *Stirling*, J. Barry; *Wick*, J. Dawson (£300 to £400; £420 to £500; £500 to £650; £550 to £650; £700 to £800; and one at £1,000).

General Post Office,
Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary, E. P. W. Redford, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, E. D. Thomson ..... £600 to £800
Principal Clerks, J. Steedman; E. A. Lenton; J. T. McGeachy ..... £440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, W. T. C. Bell; W. Macnamara; H. J. Harrison; J. G. Allan ..... £360 to £430
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, W.S. £500
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D. £800
Accountant, J. Logan ..... £600 to £750
Examiner, J. A. Stewart ..... £450 to £570
Book-keeper, J. McG. Thom ..... £450 to £570
Cashier, J. Webster ..... £440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, A. P. Macmanus; J. Anderson; R. Finlay; J. Allan; T. F. Brisbane; J. Dow* £360 to £430
* £315 to £430.
Controller, Edinburgh Postal District, R. Scott £550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, R. D. Binsted .... £400 to £500

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland.

Crown Receiver, Holmes Ivory, W.S., New Register House, Edinburgh £600
Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall.
Lordship of Strathearn, Earl of Ancaster.

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City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; *Counsel*, Wm. C. Smith, K.C.; *Clerk, Agent, and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S.; *Convention Officer*, Jas. Russell.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland (vacant) £700
First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S. £300
Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, B.A. (and a vacancy) £150 to £300

SCOTTISH OFFICE,
Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.; *also at* 6 Parliament Square, and 28 North Bridge, Edinburgh.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Lord Pentland £2,000
Priv. Secs., P. J. G. Rose, £300; D. Erskine and J. Dundas White, M.P., *unp.*
Under-Secretary, Permanent, James M. Dodds, C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., A. H. Smith £300
Asst. Under-Sec., John Lamb ..... £900 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, J. H. Gascoigne (*Whitehall*); H. M. Conacher (*Edinburgh*) ..... £600 to £800
Junior Clerks, P. J. G. Rose; A. H. Smith; W. A. C. Goodchild ..... £300 to £500
Inspector of Local Loans, P. B. Moodie £600 to £850
Do., Alkali Works, R. Forbes Carpenter (*Chief*), £100; J. W. Young ..... £420 to £550
Do., Anatomy, Sir J. A. Russell, M.B. £100
Do., Constabulary, Maj. A. G. Ferguson £750 to £850
Clerk Assistant in Charge of Accounts, C. Weatherill £350 to £450
Supt. of Registry, R. Penny ..... £250 to £400

Legal Department.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, D. S. Macdiarmid £900
Clerk, R. A. Roxburgh £400
Solicitor-Gen., William Hunter, K.C., M.P. £2,000

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS,
3, Parliament Square.

Principal Architect for Scotland, W. T. Oldrieve, F.S.A. *Scot.*
Principal Assistant do., A. R. Myers, A R I.B.A.
Assistant do., A. Odell; A. J. Marshall; J. T. Galletly; H. Ryle, A.R.I.B.A.
Staff Clerk, G. W. Jupp.
Solicitor, T. Carmichael, S.S.C., 20 Duke Street.

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, I. Bayley Balfour, M.D., F.R.S.

Law Courts and Offices.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). LAW SITTINGS, 15 Oct. to 20 March and 12 May to 20 July.

Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. Lord Dunedin, K.C.V.O. (a peer).

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

Rt. Hon. the Lord President £5,000
Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnear (a peer) £3,600
Lord Johnston, Henry Johnston £3,600
Lord Salvesen, Edward Theodore Salvesen £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Kingsburgh (Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald), K.C.B., *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Ardwall, Andrew Jameson £3,600
Lord Dundas, David Dundas £3,600
Lord Mackenzie, C. Kincaid Mackenzie £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Guthrie, Charles John Guthrie £3,600
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell £3,600
Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £3,600
Lord Dewar, Arthur Dewar £3,600
Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600
Principal Clerks of Court, Edwin Adam, K.C.; P. W. Campbell, W.S. ..... each £1,000
Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, S.S.C.; Charles Taylor ..... each £550
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, J. Antonio; W. Drummond ..... each £250
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; James McCaul, S.S.C.; William Brown; John Cairns; Andrew Ross ..... each £550
Outer House Assistant Clerks, R. Maxwell Main; R. W. Hepburn; Walter Stewart; J. S. Saunders; C. S. Dowell ..... each £475

High Court of Justiciary (1672),

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Alex. Ure, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, William Hunter, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C.
Assistants and Deputes, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Circuit Clerks, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Honorary Depute Clerk, Harry H. Macbean, W.S.
Advocates Deputs, A. M. Anderson, K.C., M.P.; Robert Munro, K.C., M.P.; W. Lyon Mackenzie; David Anderson.
Crown Agent, W. S. Haldane, W.S.

Crown Office,

9 Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, W. S. Haldane, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart.
Second Clerk, J. K. Young.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gauldie; Bertram Herd; (one vacancy).

Justiciary Office,

2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C. £700
Depute Clerk, George A. Slight £500
Assistant & Depute Clerk, Alexander Rae £400

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Dewar, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, And. Murray £500

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COUNTY.	CONVENER OF COUNTY.	SHERIFF-PRINCIPAL.		CLERK OF THE PEACE.
Aberdeen	A. M. Gordon of Newton	D. Crawford, K.C.	£1,000	J. Conner, Aberdeen.
Argyll	Maclachlan of Maclachlan	A. L. Maclure, K.C.	700	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead.
Ayr	R. A. Oswald of Auchencruive ...	J. C. Lorimer, K.C.	700	D. W. Shaw, Ayr.
Banff	J. Campbell, LL.D.	D. Crawford, K.C.		J. L. M'Naughton, Buckie.
Berwick	Col. Charles Hope	J. Chisholm, K.C.	750	G. Rankin, Lauder.
Bute	The Marquess of Bute	N. J. D. Kennedy, K.C..	950	T. W. Alexander, Rothesay.
Caithness	William Nicolson	J. F. Maclennan, K.C. ..	775	P. L. Morrison, Wick.
Clackmannan ..	The Earl of Mar and Kellie	J. M'Kie Lees, K.C.	800	J. S. Henderson, Alloa.
Dumbarton	James Watson Stewart	J. M'Kie Lees, K.C.		W. Craig, Dumbarton.
Dumfries	H.C. Irving	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	700	B. M'Gowan, Dumfries.
Elgin or Moray	George Ross MacKessack	J. Wilson, K.C.	800	Alex. Ramsay, Elgin.
Fife	Sir Ralph W. Anstruther, Bart. ..	T. B. Morrison, K.C.	800	R. O. Pagan, Cupar.
Forfar	The Earl of Camperdown	J. Ferguson, K.C.	1,000	E. Cowan, Dundee.
Galloway	—	J. A. Fleming, K.C.		
Haddington ..	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart.	(Included in The Lothians.)		R. M. Main, Haddington.
Inverness	The Mackintosh of Mackintosh ..	J. Wilson, K.C.	800	A. Macdonald, Inverness.
Kincardine ..	Sir Thos. Burnett, Bart.	D. Crawford, K.C.		J. B. Cunningham, Stonehaven.
Kinross	Sir C. E. Adam of Blairadam, Bart.	T. B. Morrison, K.C.		W. K. Falconer, Kinross.
Kirkcudbright	W. J. Maxwell of Munches	J. A. Fleming, K.C.		W. Nicholson, Kirkcudbright.
Lanark	George Green	J. G. Millar, LL.B. (Glasgow)	2,000	J. Stewart, Glasgow.
Linlithgow ..	Col. Hope of Bridgecastle	(Included in The Lothians.)		A. P. Simpson, Linlithgow.
Midlothian	Lieut.-Col. Sir Robt. Dundas, Bart.	C. C. Maconochie, K.C. ..	1,800	J. Forrester, Edinburgh.
		(Sheriff of The Lothians and Peebles.)		
Nairn	J. S. Robertson	J. Wilson, K.C.		Donald Noble, Nairn.
Orkney	Alfred Balkie	J. F. Maclennan, K.C. ..	775	D. J. Robertson, Kirkwall.
Peebles	M. G. Thorburn of Glenormiston	C. C. Maconochie, K.C. ..		J. Argyle, Peebles.
Perth	Col. Home Drummond	C. N. Johnston, K.C.	862	D. M. Mackay, Perth.
Renfrew	Henry Erskine Gordon	N. J. D. Kennedy, K.C...	962	J. P. Fyfe, Greenock.
Ross and Cromarty	Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, Bart.	J. A. Reid, K.C.	812	A. Dewar, Dingwall.
Roxburgh	The Lord Polwarth	J. Chisholm, K.C.	750	W. C. Stedman, Jedburgh.
Selkirk	C. H. Scott-Plummer of Sunderland Hall	J. Chisholm, K.C.		D. M. Mackintosh, Selkirk.
Shetland	John B. Anderson	J. F. Maclennan, K.C. ..		A. Sutherland, Lerwick.
Stirling	A. Peddie-Waddell of Balquhatston	J. M'Kie Lees, K.C.	800	A. C. Buchanan, Stirling.
Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay	J. A. Reid, K.C.		J. M'Crone, Dornoch.
Wigtown	The Earl of Stair	J. A. Fleming, K.C.		J. M. Adair, Stranraer.

The Convener corresponds to the Chairman of County Council in England and Wales; the Sheriff-Principal of the County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, having criminal as well as civil jurisdiction. The Sheriff-Principal of Lanark resides in Glasgow; all the others reside in Edinburgh.

Exchequer,
1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Cullen.
King's Remembrancer, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.
Chief Clerk, R. R. MacGregor, LL.B.
First Class Clerks, P. P. Sealy, LL.B.; W. E. Snell; R. Mackinlay; William Vickers.

Sheriff Court of Chancery,
2 Parliament Square.

Sheriff of Chancery, George Watt, K.C., Adv. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, John Macmillan, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, Alexander Macmillan, S.S.C.
Macer, George Allan.

SHERIFF COURTS. £38,463.

Commissary Office,
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S.....£600
Depute do., John Smith £400
Chief Clerk, Joseph Steele £350

Principal Scottish Institutions.

EDINBURGH.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Mound, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Sir James Guthrie; *Sec.*, W. D. McKay; *Treas.*, Hippolyte J. Blanc; *Asst. Sec.*, James Hastings.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMICIANS. **R.S.A.**

1897 Adam, P. W.
1888 Alexander, Robt.
1896 Blanc, Hippolyte J.
1908 Brown, A. K.
1902 Browne, G. W.
1869 Cameron, Hugh.
1882 Gibb, Robert.
1892 Guthrie, Sir James.
1895 Hardie, C. M.
1889 Hole, William.
1909 Kerr, Hy. W.
1905 Kinross, John
1896 Leiper, William.
1900 Lorimer, J. H.
1910 MacGeorge, W. S.
1901 Macgillivray, P.
1889 McGregor, Robt.
1883 McKay, W. D.
1902 Nisbet, R. B.
1892 Noble, J. C.
1903 Noble, Robert.
1910 Paterson, James.
1898 Reid, Geo. Ogilvy.
1905 Rhind, W. Birnie.
1900 Roche, Alex.
1902 Scott, Thomas.
1896 Stevenson, W. G.
1905 Walton, Edwd. A.
1886 Wingate, J. L.

HON. RETIRED ACADEMICIANS.

Sir George Reid; John Honeyman; George Hay.

ASSOCIATES. **A.R.S.A.**

Alexander, Edwin.
Bell, R. P.
Bowie, John.
Brown, T. Austen.
Brown, W. Marshall.
Burnet, J. J.
Burns, Robert.
Cadenhead, James.
Cameron, D. Y.
Coventry, R. M. G.
Duncan, John.
Frazer, W. M.
Gamley, H. S.
Herdman, R. D.
Houston, George.
Hutchison, R. G.
Lorimer, R. S.
Macgregor, W. Y.
Mackenzie, A. Marshall.
Mackie, C. H.
Michie, J. Coutts.
Miller, James.
Mitchell, J. Campbell.
Murray, David.
Nisbet, Pollok S.
Portsmouth, Percy.
Reid, R. Payton.
Robertson, David.
Shannon, A. MacF.
Smith, George.
Steell, David G.
Walls, William.
Watt, G. Fiddes.

NON-RESIDENT ACADEMICIANS.

1896 Lavery, John; 1902 Henry, George.

EXAMINERS UNDER LAW AGENTS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1873 and 1891.—*Chairman*, Prof. Rankine, K.C., LL.D., Edinburgh; *Registrar*, John Moir, D.C.S., New Register House, Edinburgh; *Sec.*, G. S. Donaldson, S.S.C., 8 Albany Street, Edinburgh.

FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND.—*Hall and Library*, 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Gordon Douglas; *Vice-Presidents*, Archibald Hewat; Niel B. Gunn; J. J. McLauchlan; *Hon. Sec.*, W. G. Walton; *Hon. Treas.*, G. C. Stenhouse; *Sec.*, John W. Thomson, 19 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES, Edinburgh.—*Dean of Faculty*, Rt. Hon. C. S. Dickson, K.C.; M.P.; *Vice-Dean*, J. A. Fleming, K.C.; *Treas.*, James Adam; *Keeper of the Library and Clerk of Faculty*, W. K. Dickson; *Agent*, G. M. Paul.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 3 George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Lord Lovat; *Treas.*, Very Rev. J. Gillespie, LL.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Alexr. M. Gordon; *Sec.*, James Macdonald, F.R.S.E.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF LAW AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—*Pres.*, James W. Whitelaw; *Vice-Pres.*, Richard Brown; *Joint Secs.*, James W. Barty, LL.D., and A. B. Barty, Dunblane. **L.A.**

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND (1876), 62 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Alexr. Bogie, *Vice-Pres.*, John Henderson, Adam Tait, and William Graham; *Sec. and Treasurer*, William Baird, Clydesdale Bank, Portobello.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR SCOTLAND (1855), 122 George Street.—*Pres.*, Prof. A. Crum Brown, M.D., F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.*, R. T. Omond, F.R.S.E., E. M. Wedderburn, W.S., F.R.S.E.; *Hon. Treas.*, W. B. Wilson, W.S.; *Sec.*, Andrew Watt, M.A., F.R.S.E.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH (1681).—*Pres.*, W. Allan Jamieson, M.D.; *Treas.*, Norman Walker, M.D.; *Sec. & Regist.*, Harry Rainy, M.D. **F.R.C.P.E.**

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ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (founded 1771, instituted by Royal Charter 1788).—*Pres.*, Prof. J. A. Thomson, M.A., F.R.S.E.; *Treas.*, W. A. Middleton, C.A.; *Sec.*, O. Charnock Bradley, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. *Library*, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1884).—*Pres.*, Prof. James Geikie, D.C.L., F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.*, Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E.; J. G. Bartholomew, LL.D., F.R.S.E.; *Sec.*, George G. Chisholm, M.A.; *Hon. Treasurers*, James Currie, M.A., Edinburgh; Robt. Gourlay, LL.D., Glasgow; *Hon. Libr.*, James Burgess, C.I.E., LL.D.; *Hon. Editor*, Prof. Jas. Geikie, D.C.L., F.R.S.; *Acting Editor*, M. I. Newbigin, D.Sc.; *Chief Clerk*, G. Walker.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783).—*Pres.*, Princ. Sir William Turner, K.C.B.; *General Sec.*, Prof. George Chrystal, LL.D.; *Treas.*, James Currie, M.A.; *Curator of Library and Museum*, John S. Black, LL.D. **F.R.S.E.**

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH (Chartered in 1854), 27 Queen Street.—*Pres.*, Robert Cockburn Millar; *Sec. and Treas.*, Richard Brown; *Auditor*, Edward Boyd; *Law Agent*, John L. Mounsey, W.S. **C.A.**

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, SCOTLAND (1780).—*Secs.*, Alexr. O. Curle, R. Scott-Moncrieff; *Treas.*, John Notman; *Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities*, Queen Street, Edinburgh, Joseph Anderson, LL.D. F.S.A., Scot.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO THE SIGNET, EDINBURGH.—*Keeper of the Signet*, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.; *Dep. Keeper*, George M. Paul, LL.D.; *Sub-keeper and Clerk*, James H. Notman; *Asst.-Clerk*, A. L. Dick-Peddie; *Treas.*, John Cowan; *Fiscal*, W. Stuart Fraser; *Professor of Conveyancing*, J. L. Mounsey; *Collector of Widows' Fund*, Charles Cook; *Libr.*, John Minto, M.A. W.S.

SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS, SCOTLAND.—*Pres.*, J. Steven Burns; *Vice-Pres.*, James Macdonald; *Treas. and Collector of Widows' Fund*, Charles Ritchie; *Fiscal*, Campbell Smith; *Librarian*, Thomas Liddle; *Sec.*, A. Ellison Ross, 1, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh. S.S.C.

GLASGOW.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Instd. 1856), 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, Geo. Neilson, LL.D.; *Vice-Pres.*, Rev. Professor Cooper, D.D.; J. T. T. Brown; George Macdonald, LL.D.; *Hon. Secs.*, W. G. Black and A. H. Charteris; *Hon. Treas.*, George J. Walker, C.A.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURERS (Incorp. 1783).—*Pres.*, J. F. N. Graham; *Vice-Pres. & Hon. Treas.*, Thomas Henderson; *Sec. & Dep. Treas.*, W. H. Hill, LL.D.; *Dep. Secretary*, Thos. Cameron.

CORPORATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—*City Librarian*, Francis T. Barrett (Mitchell Reference Library, 185,000 vols.); *Sub-Librarian*, Robert Adams; *Supt. of District Libraries* (165,000 vols.), John McDonald. (Annual visitors, 7,250,000; use of books, 3,000,000.)

ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—*Pres.*, Dr. D. N. Knox; *Visitor*, Dr. James A. Adams; *Treas.*, Dr. W. G. Dun; *Clerk*, W. H. Hill, LL.D.; *Sec. and Lib.*, Alex. Duncan, B.A., LL.D. (Faculty Hall, 242 St. Vincent Street). L.R.F.P.S.G.

FACULTY OF PROCURATORS.—*Dean of Faculty*, James Mackenzie; *Treas., Clerk and Fiscal*, J. Guthrie Smith, 205 St. Vincent Street.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES (Incorporated), 218 St. Vincent Street.—*Pres.*, Alexander Sloan, C.A.; *Treas.*, T. A. Craig, C.A.; *Auditor*, John Wilson, C.A.; *Sec.*, D. Norman Sloan, B.L., 190 W. George Street.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, Elmbank Crescent.—*Pres.*, Prof. A. Barr, D.Sc.; *Vice-Presidents*, W. M. Alston; T. Arrol; Wm. Brown; E. Hall-Brown; W. W. Lackie; Alexander Wilson; *Hon. Treas.*, R. T. Moore, D.Sc.; *Sec. and Editor*, E. H. Parker.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, Castle Street.—*Sec.*, Peter Rintoul, C.A., 212 W. George Street; *Superintendent*, Dr. J. Maxtone Thom.

ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (Instd. 1802), 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, Prof. John Glaister; *Vice-Presidents*, Prof. J. Graham Kerr; Dr. George Neilson; Sir Wm. Bilsland, Bart., LL.D.; *Hon. Libr.*, Dr. James Knight; *Sec.*, Prof. Peter Bennett; *Hon. Treas.*, John Mann, jun., C.A.

VICTORIA INFIRMARY.—*Chairman*, A. Cameron Corbett, M.P.; *Hon. Treas.*, John Fleming; *Hon. Sec.*, Wm. Gray; *Sec. and Treas.*, F. Bisset, 16 Carlton Place, S.S.; *Supt.*, Dr. D. O. MacGregor, M.B.; *Matron*, Miss Jessie Campbell.

WESTERN INFIRMARY (Incorporated).—*Chairman*, Sir Matthew Arthur, Bt.; *Sec. and Treas.*, Henry Johnston, 87 Union Street; *Medical Supt.*, Dr. Donald J. Mackintosh, M.V.O.

GLASGOW ATHENÆUM (Incorporated 1847), St. George's Place.—*Pres.*, Lord Blythswood; *Chairman of Governors*, John Edwards, F.S.A. Scot.; *Manager*, J. Lander, F.R.S.L.

ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, 176 W. Regent Street.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. H. J. Barnes, late R.A.M.C.

ST. MUNGO'S COLLEGE.—*Pres.*, James T. Tullis; *Vice-Pres.*, Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart.; *Sec.*, J. T. T. Brown, 97 W. Regent St.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Art	1867	185, Bath St., Glasgow	420	10 Gs.	3 Gs.	J. Wright Robb	Arts.
Australasian	1867	12, Archibald Pl., Edinburgh	115	None	2 Gs.	H. F. Holmden (D. Watson (joint)	Social.
Caledonian U.S.	1825	4, Shandwick Pl., Edinburgh	350	10 & 20 G	5 Gs.	Capt. J. R. Hay	The Services.
Conservative	1880	33, Bothwell St., Glasgow	1,600	5&3G.	5. 3 & 2 Gs.	George H. Rose	Conservative.
County	1872	Sandgate Street, Ayr	220	£15	£4	D. W. Shaw	Social.
Highland	—	High St., Inverness	200	12 Gs.	3 Gs.	T. G. Henderson	Social.
Imprl. Union	1886	94, St. Vincent St., Glasgow	800	4 Gs.	5. 4 & 3 Gs.	A. Craig, LL.B.	Unionist.
Junior	1888	111, Douglas St., Glasgow	120	None	5 Gs.	Robert Philips	Social.
Junior Conservative	1891	46, Renfield St., Glasgow	1,100	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. J. Fergusson	Conservative.
Kelvin	1897	97, Buchanan St., Glasgow	550	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	Miss Stewart Wright	Ladies. Social.
Liberal	1886	St. George's Pl., Glasgow	1,120	3 Gs.	4&2G.	S. E. Simmers, C.A.	Liberal.
New	1787	85, Princes St., Edinburgh	950	35 Gs.	7 Gs.	Col. M. Wynyard	Social.
New	1869	146, W. George St., Glasgow	600	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	C. H. Graham	Social.
Northern	1836	91, George St., Edinburgh	300	10 Gs.	6. 4 & 3 Gs.	Alexander Morrison, C.A.	Social.
Paisley	1880	102, High Street, Paisley	165	10 Gs.	5&3G.	Thomas MacRobert	Social.
Queen's	1897	7, Frederick St., Edinburgh	590	5 Gs.	5&4G.	Miss L. Meiklejohn	Ladies. Social.
Roy. Northern	1854	204, Union St., Aberdeen	210	£20	6 Gs.	Geo. Cruden, M.A.	Social.
Scot. Conservative	1877	112, Princes St., Edinburgh	2,500	5 Gs.	5. 4 & 2 Gs.	W. Hunter Maxwell	Conservative.
Scot. Liberal	1880	109, Princes St., Edinburgh	1,000	None	4&2G.	D. N. Cotton	Liberal.
University	1864	127, Princes St., Edinburgh	700	35 Gs.	£8 &5	A. W. Sansome	Graduates, &c.
Univ. Union	1889	Park Place, Edinburgh	1,300	5s.	12s.	Kenneth Fraser, M.B.	Members.
Western	1825	147, Buchanan St., Glasgow	620	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Capt. D. G. Fowler	Social.

THE SCOTTISH COMMAND. *Headquarters,* Edinburgh.

(Comprising Scotland and Berwick-on-Tweed.)

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Sir B. M. Hamilton, K.C.B., *l.g.* £2,007
Asst. Mil. Sec., A. A. Wolfe-Murray, *m.* .....
A.D.C., Capt. R. B. J. Crawfurd..... £274
General Staff Officer, 1st *Grade,* A. G. Hunter-Weston, D.S.O., *c.* £457
Brig.-Gen. in Charge of Administration, Sir J. Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *c.* .....
D.A.A.G., A. R. S. Martin, *m.* .....
A.Q.M.G., R. B. Gaisford, C.M.G., *c.*

Chief Engineer, H. M. Sinclair, C.B., *c.*.... £730
Prin. Medical Officer, T. P. Woodhouse, *c.* £730
Asst. Dir. of Ord. Stores, A. Y. Barton, *l.c.* £730

COAST DEFENCES.

Com., L. B. Friend, C.B., *brig.-gen., Edinburgh.*

No. 1 DISTRICT, *Perth.*

Com., E. B. Urmston, C.B., *c.*

No. 2 DISTRICT, *Hamilton.*

Com., C. T. Becker, *c.*

TERM DAYS IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas, 2nd Feb.; Whitsunday, 15th May; Lammas, 1st Aug.; Martinmas, 11th Nov.; Removal Terms, 28th May, 28th November.

When a Scottish Term falls on a Sunday, the day after is held as Term Day.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

—New Year's Day, 1st Jan.; Christmas Day (if either of the preceding falls on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be the Bank Holiday); Good Friday; First Monday in May; First Monday in August. These days, with the addition of Empire Day, are also observed in Customs and Inland Revenue Offices.

THE IRISH COMMAND. Headquarters, *Dublin.*

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces, Rt. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., *g.* £3,923
Assistant Military Secretary, Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O., *l.c.* £383
Aides-de-Camp, C. Shawe, *capt.*; Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bt., *lt.* .....each £274

Maj-Gen. in Charge of Administration, H. N. Bunbury, C.B. £912
Brig.-Gen. General Staff, E. S. May, C.B., C.M.G. £730
Chief Engineer, A. E. Sandbach, C.B., *b.g.*....£730
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, M. W. J. Edye, *c.* £730
P.M.O., G. D. Bourke, C.B., K.H.P., *s.g.*.....£730
Asst. Dir. of Ordnance Stores, H. W. Perry, *c.* £730
Principal Vety. Officer, E. H. Hazelton, *c.*....£730
Commg. 5*th Divn.,* W. P. Campbell, C.B., *m.g., Curragh* £1,095
General Staff Officer, 1*st Grade,* W. R. B. Doran, C.B., D.S.O., *c.* £730
D.A.Q.M.G., Sir T. A. A. M. Cuninghame, Bt., D.S.O., *capt.* .....
Commg. 3*rd Cavalry Brigade,* H. de la P. Gough, *m.g.*; *Brig. Maj.,* T. A. Cubitt, D.S.O., *m.* £912
Commg. 13*th Brigade,* C. C. Monro, C.B., *m.g., Dublin* £1,095

Commg. 14*th Brig.,* W. Douglas, C.B., D.S.O., *b.g., Curragh.*
Commg. 15*th Brig.,* A. Wilson, C.B., *b.g., Belfast.*
Commg. 6*th Division,* W. P. Pulteney, C.B., D.S.O., *m.g., Cork.*
General Staff Officer, 1*st Grade,* G. F. Milne, D.S.O., *c.* £730
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., G. D. Crocker, *m.* £383
Commg. 16*th Brig.,* F. C. Carter, C.B., *b.g., Fermoy.*
Commg. 17*th Brig.,* R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, C.B., *b.g., Cork.*

COAST DEFENCES.

Commander, T. W. R. Armistou, *c., Londonderry.*
Commander, N. B. Inglefield, C.B., D.S.O., *b.g., Cork.*

No. 11 DISTRICT, *Belfast.*

Officer Commanding, F. F. Hill, D.S.O., *c.*

No. 12 DISTRICT, *Cork.*

Officer Commanding, T. H. Stavert, *c.*

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn Entr.	Subscriptn Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Alexandra	1892	135, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin ..	350	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy .	Social.
Automobile of Ireland	1901	Dawson Street, Dublin	800	5 Gs.	3&2G.	H. S. Chaytor	
County	1813	George Street, Limerick	120	£10	£6	G. E. Farmer	Social.
County & City.	1833	Waterford	—	8 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. Gallury.....	Social
County of Cork	1828	South Mall, Cork	245	£10	£6	R. H. Leslie	Social.
Dublin University	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin ..	500	10& 15 Gs.	6 Gs.	H. Corkery, LL.D.....	Graduates.
Hibernian Catch	1680	112, Grafton Street, Dublin	80	10 Gs.	2 Gs.	B. Mullen	Social.
Hibernian U.S.	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn., N., Dublin	500	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	Maj. P. J. L. Tottenham	The Services.
Kildare Street.	1788	Kildare Street, Dublin	750	£32	£10	D. Henry Bailey, J.P...	Social.
Leinster	1845	29, Clare Street, Dublin	220	3 Gs.	6 Gs.	E. Magennis, M.D., J.P. (Hon.)	Social.
Sackville St. ...	1794	59, Upper Sackville St., Dublin .	200	£10	£10	G. B. Cleugh	
Stephen's Green	1800	9, St. Stephen's Gn., N., Dublin.	500	£15	£7	T. J. Duncan.....	Social.
Ulster	1848	Castle Place, Belfast	340	25 Gs.	7 Gs.	R. W. D. Montgomery.	Social.
Ulster Reform.	1885	Royal Avenue, Belfast	400	20&15 Gs.	5&3G.	W. B. Brown	Pol. & Social.
Union	1837	Donegall Place, Belfast	200	25 Gs.	5 Gs.	C. W. Henderson	Social.

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

IRELAND is an island lying between 51° 26′ and 55° 23′ N. lat. and 5° 20′ and 10° 26′ W. long. It is about 60 miles to the west of England. On three sides it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west from 120 to 180, with an area of about 31,759 square miles. The total acreage is (1909) 20,731,244, of which 2,995,945 acres are barren mountain, turf bog, marsh, or building land. The greater part of the surface is a plain, interspersed with low hills, the highest mountain being 3,414 feet above the sea-level. The rivers are numerous, the Shannon, 254 miles in length, being the principal; but the chief water feature of the country is the beautiful series of lakes or (as they are called) loughs, the largest, Lough Neagh, covering a surface of 98,255 acres. The harbours are among the finest in the world.

Government.—The government is semi-independent. A Lord-Lieutenant, appointed by each successive Ministry, exercises almost regal sway. The peerage are represented in the Imperial Parliament by 28 of their number; and 103 members represent the country in the House of Commons. The legal establishment is similar to that of England, and is presided over by a Lord Chancellor.

Population.—The population of Ireland on March 31, 1901, was 4,458,775 (2,200,040 males and 2,258,735 females), a decrease of 245,975, equal to 5·23 per cent., since the preceding Census of 1891. Of the total population the professional class numbered 214,343, domestic 219,419, commercial 97,889, agricultural 876,062, industrial 639,413. In 1909 there were 22,769 marriages, 102,915 births, and 75,096 deaths. The estimated population on 30 June, 1910, was 4,371,163.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1909 the total cultivated area was 14,580,142 acres. There were 43,606 acres under wheat, 1,035,735 under oats, 163,100 under barley or bere, 7,464 under rye, 1,626 under beans, and 264 under pease—a total acreage of 1,251,795 under cereal crops; 579,799 acres were under potatoes, 276,944 turnips, 73,437 mangold, 42,383 cabbage, 1,849 vetch and rape, and 27,259 other green crops—a total of 1,001,671 under green crops; 38,110 acres were under flax, 2,278,438 hay, and 9,997,395 under rotation grasses and for pasture. The produce in 1909 was 1,754,321 bushels of wheat (40·23 per acre), 8,006,192 barley (49·09), 55,711,393 oats (53·79); 3,202,819 tons of potatoes (5·52 per acre), 4,970,039 turnips, &c. (17·95); 1,473,807 tons of hay (1·77) from clover, &c., and 3,102,370 (2·14) from permanent pasture. The live stock included 528,806 horses, 4,699,564 cattle, 4,133,358 sheep, 1,149,179 pigs; and in 1908 246,286 goats and 24,031,095 poultry.

Industries.—In addition to agriculture and pasture, linen and shipbuilding are the principal industries in the north-east, sea fishing throughout the coast districts, distilling and brewing in many of the large towns, and cloth and lace locally. The western districts are being developed by the opening up of communication. Bee-keeping is rapidly gaining ground.

The total value of fish landed in 1909 was £363,801, the quantities being 993,083 cwt. (including 330,724 cwt. mackerel and 517,262 cwt. herrings), exclusive of salmon and shell-fish.

Religion.—The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, 3,308,661, or 74·21 per cent. of the population, professing that form of faith, there being also 581,089 Protestant Episcopalians, 443,276 Presbyterians, and 62,006 Methodists. Until the year 1871 the Established Church was a branch of that of England, with two archbishops and ten bishops, although the members of this communion were but 12 per cent.—9 per cent. of the remaining Protestants being Presbyterians.

Education.—Ireland has three universities, a large number of endowed secondary schools, and an admirable system of primary schools under the National School Commissioners. There is also a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. In 1909 there were 8,401 Primary Schools in operation, with 679,235 pupils on the rolls and 12,842 principal and assistant teachers; there were also 7 Training Colleges, with 539 men and 665 women students resident. The total expenditure by the Commissioners from grants and rates was £1,688,649 in 1909–10.

H.M. HOUSEHOLD IN IRELAND.

Hon. Physicians, Sir F. Cruise, M.D.; J. Little, M.D.

Hon. Surgeons, Sir C. B. Ball, M.D.; Sir T. Myles, M.D.

Hon. Surgeon Oculist, C. E. Fitzgerald, M.D.

Surgeon to Household, Sir J. Lentaigne, F.R.C.S.I.

Surgeon Oculist, F. C. Crawley, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Surgeon-Dentist, Kevin E. O'Duffy, L.D.S.

Dean of Chapel Royal, Rev. R. G. M. Webster, M.A. £385

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable John Campbell Gordon, 7th Earl of Aberdeen, LL.D., D.C.L., G.C.M.G., *born* 3rd August, 1847; *married*, 1877, Hon. Ishbel Maria, daughter of 1st Baron Tweedmouth; Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland; sworn in 14th December, 1905 ... £20,000

LORD LIEUTENANT'S HOUSEHOLD.—£4,672.

Private Secretary, M. S. Green £829
Additional Private Sec. & Asst. Chamberlain, Gavin M. Hamilton 200
Ulster King of Arms, Capt. N. R. Wilkinson, F.S.A. 600
State Steward and Chamberlain, Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart., D.S.O. 500
Comptroller, The Lord Pirrie, K.P. 300
Vice-Chamberlain, R. M. Bowen Colthurst 300
Master of the Horse & A.D.C., Viscount Anson 350
Mil. Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. A. Hunter 250
Aides-de-Camp, Lt. R. A. L. Keith; Lt. E. C. T. Warner ..... each £150
Extra Aides-de-Camp, Sir Gilbert Wills, Bart.; Col. W. Lyster Smythe; Lord Haddo; Hon. Dudley Gordon; Capt. E. G. S. L'Estrange Malone; Lieut. T. H. F. Barclay; Lieut. E. G. L. Warner; Capt. Hon. C. M. Hore-Ruthven; Lieut. V. M. Fortune.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir Christopher Nixon, M.D.; and W. J. Thompson, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, R. F. Tobin, F.R.C.S.I.; and Sir Arthur Chance, F.R.C.S.I.

Departments of the Government.

AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£406,606.

Vice-Pres., Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, P.C. £1,350
Secretary, T. P. Gill £1,500
Assist.-Secs., John Rich Campbell, B.Sc. (*Agric.*); G. Fletcher, F.G.S. (*Tech. Inst.*) ..... £850 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, R. Cantrell, I.S.O. £850
Supt. of Statistics and Intelligence, T. Butler ..... £600 to £700
Senr. Staff Officer, J. D. Daly, M.A. ..... £420 to £600
In Charge of Accounts, J. P. Walsh ..... £400 to £600
Asst. to do., M. Killeen ..... £250 to £400
Staff Officers, R. Duncan; J. V. Coyle, B.L.; A. Kelly, £350 to £500; J. Hooper, B.A., £250 to £450; W. Dalton, B.A.; J. Hogan, B.A.; F. J. Meyrick, M.A., £300 to £400

Inspectors.

Agriculture, J. S. Gordon, B.Sc. (*Ch. Insp.*), £600 to £800; T. S. Porter, £755; J. Wood, B.Sc.; J. H. Hinchcliff, ph.d.; E. Gallingher; A. Poole Wilson; A. C. Forbes, £400 to £600; M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S., £600; A. R. Robertson, F.H.A.S.; J. Pimlott, F.H.A.S.; A. Crockett, A.R.C.Sc.I.; C. J. McCarthy, A.R.C.Sc.I.; J. Johnston, A.R.C.Sc.I.; W. S. Irving ..£200 to £400
Tech. Instr., W. V. Dixon, B.A., £600 to £800; R. Turnbull, B.Sc.; J. C. Small; P. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A.; H. Garrett, ph.d., £400 to £600; W. T. Macartney Filgate (*Industries*), £300 to £400; J. J. McCaffery; C. P. McGann; E. P. Barrett, B.Sc.; W. A. F. Lethbridge, B.A.; B. Ingram, M.A., F.C.S. £200 to £400
Fisheries, Rev. W. S. Green, C.B., M.A. (*Chief*), £900; E. W. L. Holt, £550; M. P. Dowling, £500; E. Green, B.A.; G. P. Farren, B.A. ..£200 to £350
Veterv. Ch. Inspector, M. Hedley, F.R.C.V.S. £700 to £800
Do. Transit do., D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S. (*Supt.*), £400 to £600; H. J. O'Donnell; P. MacNulty; A. Reeves; F. Kerr, V.S. ..£250 to £350
Inspector for Irish Agricultural Interests in Great Britain, Earl of Carrick £700
Statistics, J. Clibborn Hill, £450; M. I. Jamieson; O. W. H. Roulston ..£200 to £400
Economic Geologist, E. St. J. Lyburn, A.R.C.Sc.I. £500
Chief Agricultural Analyst, D. S. Jardin, F.C.S., A.R.C.Sc.I. £500

Institutions of Science and Art.

Director of Museum, G. N., Count Plunkett, F.S.A. £600 to £700
Chief Clerk & Second Officer, H. B. White, I.S.O., M.A. £350 to £400
Keepers of Museum, R. F. Scharff, ph.d.; G. Coffey, B.E.; J. J. Buckley ..... £400 to £500
Librarian, National Library, T. W. Lyster, M.A. £550 to £650
Headmaster, School of Art, J. Ward, A.R.C.A. £600 to £700
Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A. ..... £300 to £550

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Professors:—*Agriculture*, James Wilson, M.A., B.Sc.; *Botany*, T. Johnson, D.Sc., F.L.S.; *Chemistry*, W. N. Hartley, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.C.S. (*Dean*); *Engineering*, H. H. Jeffcott, B.A., B.A.I.; *Geology*, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; *Mathematics*, W. McFaddin, Off. M.A., F.R.S.; *Physics*, W. Brown, B.Sc.; *Zoology*, G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc. ..... £600 to £700
Lecturers:—*Organic Chemistry*, A. O'Farrelly, M.A.; *Agricultural Chemistry*, George Stephenson; *Agricultural Biology*, David Houston, F.L.S.; *Engineering*, John Taylor, M.A.; *Physics*, F. E. Hackett, M.A., ph.d. ..... £350 to £450
Registrar, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A. ..... £300 to £400

Geological Survey of Ireland.

Director of Survey, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S. £100
Senior Geologist, S. B. Wilkinson ..... £500 to £600
Geologists, J. R. Kilroe; W. B. Wright, B.A., F.G.S.; T. Hallissy, B.A. ..... £120 to £400

OFFICE OF ARMS,

Dublin Castle.

Ulster King of Arms, Capt. N. R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.
Athlone Pursuivant, G. D. Burtchaell, M.A.
Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick.
Dublin Herald, Guillamore O'Grady, M.A.
Cork Herald, Capt. R. A. L. Keith.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD,

23 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Secretary, F. W. D. Mitchell, I.S.O.
Asst. do., J. R. O'Brien.
Solicitor, J. O'Connor.
Chief Clerk, F. S. Sheridan.
1st Class Clerk, W. Pigot.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Custom House, Port of Dublin.

Principal Clerks, L. M. Balfe, £420 to £500; W. C. Warner; J. G. Lewis ..... £320 to £400
1st Class Clerk, J. R. Keeley ..... £320 to £400
Collectors, M. Casserly, R. Hobbins, I.S.O. (*Belfast*), £900; J. T. Mulqueen, F. W. Wood (*Dublin*); D. Enright, W. R. Twitchett (*Cork*); J. Heath (*Limerick*); Michael Kenny, G. S. Stirling (*Londonderry*); J. Hutchinson (*Newry*); J. Gore (*Waterford*); J. N. Armstrong (*Dundalk*); T. R. Phillips (*Galway*); A. H. Woods (*Kilkenny*) ..... £300 to £800

NATIONAL EDUCATION,

Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin.

£1,656,90x. Administration, £27,631.

Resident Commissioner, William Joseph Myles Starkie, LITT.D. £1,500
Secretaries, P. E. Lemass, I.S.O.; W. J. Dilworth, M.A. each £800
Accountant, Redmund Naish, I.S.O. £800
Chief Inspectors, A. Purser; J. J. Hynes, M.A. ..£800
Senior Examiner, Jas. J. Hand £600
Examiners, C. H. Moore; W. J. Purcell £600
Book-keeper, D. Frizell £500

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, BOARD OF,

1 Hume Street, Dublin.

Chairman, The Lord Chief Baron.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden, M.A.
Asst. Commissioners, T. J. Bellingham-Brady; S. Paine Johnstone, M.A.
1st Class Clerk, S. A. O. Fitzpatrick.

INLAND REVENUE, Custom House, Dublin.

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax, Richard J. Martin ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, B. Collins ..... £600 to £700

Stamps and Taxes.

Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, and Assistant Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Joseph Simpson £850 to £1,000
Committee Clerk, Arthur W. Beatty ....£600 to £800
Senior Clerks, T. F. Lynch; J. Greany, £450 to £550; H. Eckersley; W. Abbott ..... £350 to £450
Minor Staff Officers, P. Hughes; J. D. Weir; P. Buckley; P. T. Walsh, £300 to £400; W. J. O'Donnell; A. M. Houston; M. J. Brady; H. V. V. Thompson; R. J. A. Tamplin ..... £200 to £300
Superintendent of Stamping, J. T. Corcoran £200 to £250

Estate Duty Office,

Dublin.

Registrar, Charles J. Wilson ..... £825 to £900
Principal Clerks, Arthur Whewell; T. J. Maguire £600 to £800
Assistant do., J. Roche; M. Kelly £580
1st Class Clerks, J. Quinn; H. B. Grace; J. A. Carroll; A. E. Plunkett; J. Brown ..... £320 to £500

IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSION,

O'Olier Street, Dublin.

Secretary, Hubert G. Cook.
Inspector of Lights, R. Deane.
Assst. do., H. H. Manders.
Engineer-in-Chief Supt., C. W. Scott, B.A.
Asst. do., S. W. Nugent, B.A.

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Old Queen Street, S.W.—£25,950.

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C., M.P. £4,425
Private Secretary, T. P. Le Fanu.
Assist. do., W. T. Barden.
Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. Dougherty, K.C.B., C.V.O. £3,000
Private Secretary, R. H. Wright £150
Assist. Under-Sec., E. O'Farrell .... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, Sir Frederic J. Cullinan, C.B., £1,000; Laurence C. Dowdall, C.B., W. P. J. Connolly £700 to £900
1st Class Clerks (1st Section), T. P. Le Fanu; J. J. Taylor, I.S.O.; S. J. M. Power ..... £550 to £650
1st Class Clerks (and Section), C. M. Martin-Jones; G. C. Duggan ..... £400 to £500
Registrar, George Gilchrist ..... £350 to £500
Chief Clerk, Irish Office, London, S. M. Power.
Draftsman of Parl. Bills, F. N. Greer .. £700 to £900

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
Custom House, Dublin.—£82,616.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B. £1,800
Private Secretary, A. D. Codling £100
Commissioners, The Under-Secretary for Ireland; E. Bourke ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Medical do., T. J. Stafford, C.B., D.L., F.R.C.S. .. £1,200
Secretary, A. R. Barlas, M.A. £1,000
Assist. Secretary (Labourers Acts), M. O'Sullivan £800
Assistant Secretary, J. E. Devlin £750
Senior Clerks, E. W. Leach; M. Gregg; J. L. S. Smith £600 to £700
Inspectors, Major Ruttledge-Fair; R. C. Lynch; R. Kelly; E. A. Saunderson; C. H. O'Connor; J. Coffey; R. P. FitzPatrick; J. F. MacCabe; J. G. MacSweeny; F. J. McCarthy ..... £500 to £700
Medical Inspectors, T. J. Browne; C. J. Clibborn; Surg.-Col. D. Edgar Flinn; Sir J. Acheson Mac-Cullagh; E. Coey Bigger; Brendan MacCarthy; Joseph Smyth ..... £500 to £700
Chief Engineering Inspector, P. C. Cowan, D.SC., M.I.C.E. £900
Engineering Inspectors, A. D. Price, M.I., £400 to £600; L. E. H. Deane (*Senior Architect*), £400 to £500; F. E. Sparrow (*Architect*) ..... £300 to £400
Inspector of Audits, J. W. Drury, M.A. £900
Auditors, C. Croker; R. J. Newell, B.L.; W. E. Ellis, LL.D.; D. B. Sheehan; C. D. Barry, B.L.; Capt. G. O. R. Wynne; R. Bourke; Maj. G. M. Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; J. More O'Ferrall; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn; St. J. Considine; J. A. Reddy; G. Bryan, LL.D.; R. J. Baker; R. Grubb, B.L.; Maurice Cosgrave, B.L. ..... £300 to £800
Sec. Vaccine Dept., Dr. A. N. Montgomery.
Legal Adviser, G. T. B. Vanston, LL.D. £1,000
Solicitors, T. Tighe Mecredy & Son.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Sackville Street, Dublin.

Secretary, R. A. Egerton, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. Stuttard ..... £600 to £800
Principal Clerks, J. J. Taylor; F. Taylor; W. H. Hancock ..... £440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, S. McCurry; P. J. Keawell; T. B. McDowell; J. Cahalan; J. Booth .... £315 to £430
Solicitor, E. R. Bate ..... £600 to £900
Medical Officer, H. FitzGibbon, M.D. £750
Accountant, J. MacMahon ..... £600 to £750
Examiner, E. M. Browne ..... £450 to £570
Book-keeper, D. P. Gallagher ..... £450 to £570
Cashier, J. Howard ..... £440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, P. Macksey; H. N. Bowesman; J. P. O'Connor; R. R. Jones; H. J. Knowles; J. S. Plaistod ..... £315 to £430
Contr. Sorting Office, S. G. Forsythe .... £550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, M. O'Toole ..... £400 to £500

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD,
The Castle, Dublin.

Chairman, J. S. Gibbons, C.B. £1,200
Vice-Chairman, John Mulhall £1,000
Medical Member (vacant) £250
Inspector, The MacDermot, D.L. ..... £500 to £600
Secretary, S. H. Douglas, I.S.O. ..... £450 to £550
Controller of Industries, E. Metcalfe, I.S.O. £400 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, J. J. Rafter ..... £350 to £450
Staff Clerk, J. White ..... £300 to £400

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
Dublin Castle.—£110,228.

Inspector, (vacant) ..... £600 to £800
Assist. do., C. Graham, M.A. ..... £250 to £500
Senior Clerk, H. O'Dea, LL.B. ..... £250 to £350

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
Charlemont House, Dublin.

Registrar-Gen., Sir William J. Thompson £1,000
Secretary and Assistant Registrar-General, Daniel S. Doyle, LL.B. ..... £600 to £800
Medical Supt. of Statistics, N. M. Falkiner, M.D. £400 to £550
Superintendents, George A. Newnham; James T. Dewar ..... £350 to £500
Insp. of Registration, R. A. Cammack, B.A. £300 to £500

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.
Headquarters, Dublin Castle—£1,385,767.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, then styled "the Constabulary of Ireland," was formed in 1836 by the consolidation of the "Barony Constables" and the "Peace Preservation Police." The force is armed with rifle, sword, and pistol. Its duties are varied, and military as well as police work has often to be undertaken. In 1867, by Her late Majesty's command, the title of the force was changed from the Constabulary of Ireland to Royal Irish Constabulary, in special recognition of the splendid services rendered in the past, and in particular during the Fenian outbreaks of that year. Officers and men alike have given repeated proofs of conspicuous courage and daring, and of exceptional moderation under the most trying circumstances. Approximate strength of the force 1910-11:—239 Head Constables, 1,702 Sergeants, 375 Acting Sergeants, and 8,273 Constables; total, 10,489.

Inspector-General, Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B. ..... £1,500 to £1,800
Private Sec., W. G. Moriarty £150
Deputy-Insp.-Gen., Sir H. F. Considine, C.B., M.V.O. £1,200
Asst. do., F. J. Ball; W. M. Davies .... £700 to £800
Prin. Staff Officer, Hugh M. Metcalfe .. £600 to £800
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. F. Balfe £600 to £800
Asst. Accountant, W. Campbell ..... £350 to £550
Staff Officers 1st Class Clerks, G. McCloskey; W. Kelly; J. Robb, £350 to £500; J. J. Moore £300 to £400

Depôt.
Asst. Insp.-Genl. Commdt., H. A. C. Rogers £600
Surgeon, S. T. Gordon, F.R.C.P.I. £400

Counties, &c.
Commr. of Police (Belfast), T. J. Smith, J.P. £600
36 *County Inspectors* ..... each £350 to £500
195 *District Inspectors* ..... each £125 to £300

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.
Dublin Branch, Custom House.

Clerk in Charge, F. Hayward £642
Asst. do., L. W. Hill ..... £300 to £400
2nd Div. do., J. E. H. Wilson ..... £200 to £300

DUBLIN GAZETTE OFFICE,
87-89 Middle Abbey Street.
Editor, Printer & Publishers, A. Thom & Co., Ltd.

BOARD OF TRADE,
26 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Principal Officer, Capt. William Tillar.
BELFAST.—*Ship Surveyor*, W. H. Chantler; *Engineer Surveyors*, F. Carruthers, W. C. Ward, J. S. Herriot; *Clerk*, J. H. Thomas.
LONDONDERRY.—*Engineer Surveyor*, T. Kendall.
CORK.—*Ship Surveyor*, A. F. Weir; *Engineer Surveyor*, G. M. Gray.
QUEENSTOWN.—*Nautical Surveyor*, Capt. E. J. Sharpe; *Sanitary Surveyor*, W. McLean, M.D.

Marine Department.

Mercantile Marine Office, 26 and 27 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Royal Naval Reserve, Dublin.
Registrar, Capt. Alex. A. Walker, R.N.R.

TREASURY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE, Castle, Dublin.

Treasury Remembrancer and Dep. Paymaster for Ireland, L. J. Hewby £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. Ormsby, D.L. ..... £600 to £700
Clerk, D. Ogden ..... £350 to £500
Examiners, O. Campbell; E. Fahy ..... £280 to £350
Clerk to Treasury Remembrancer, P. J. Walsh.

VALUATION AND BOUNDARY SURVEY, 6 Ely Place, Dublin.—£24,867.

Commissioner, Sir J. G. Barton, C.B. £1,500
Chief Valuer, Thomas Talbot ..... £550 to £700
Chief Clerk, Alfred Beckett ..... £360 to £550

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

6 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£266,874 for Works, Buildings, &c.; £87,114 for Railways.

Chairman, Sir G. C. V. Holmes, K.C.V.O., C.B. .. £1,500
Commissioners, George A. Stevenson, C.B., M.V.O.; Philip Hanson ..... each £1,200
Secretary, Hy. Williams, M.V.O., I.S.O. ..... £650 to £800
Assist. Secretary, G. E. Shanahan ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, J. C. Tew; J. Healy; T. F. Foley; George Price, LL.D., £350 to £450; H. P. Boland (*supernumerary*) ..... £250 to £400
Accountant, J. L. Collins ..... £600 to £800
Heads of Divisions, J. J. Healy; A. H. Sidwell; J. Halligan ..... £420 to £550
Engineer, T. M. Batchen, M.I.C.E. ..... £750 to £900
Assist. do., C. H. Olley, M.I.C.E. ..... £400 to £600
and Assist. do., J. C. Smith ..... £300 to £400
Solicitor & Treasury Solicitor in Ireland, W. G. Towers, B.A. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Surveyors of Buildings, T. J. Mollon, F.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Pentland, F.R.I., F.R.I.B.A.; A. Robinson ..... £500 to £650

Law Courts and Offices.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, The Rt. Hon. Redmond Barry, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Solicitor-Gen., Chas. Andrew O'Connor, K.C. £3,000
Chief Crown Solicitor, Malachy John Kelly.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Ex-Officio Judges.—The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Lords Justices of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes; Rt. Hon. Richard Robert Cherry each £4,000

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bt. £8,000
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Richard E. Meredith £4,000
Judge, Hon. Dunbar P. Barton £3,500
Land Judge, Rt. Hon. John Ross £3,500

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien £5,000
Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles £4,600
Judges, Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson; Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden (*Probate*); Hon. Walter Boyd (*Admiralty and Bankruptcy*); Rt. Hon. William Kenny; Hon. George Wright; Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd ..... each £3,500
Master, Arthur H. Courtenay, C.B., D.L. ... £1,500
Registrar & Clerk of the Crown, James O'Brien £700 to £900
Registrar, H. Vivian Yeo, A.B. ..... £700 to £900
Asst. do., Torlogh O'Brien ..... £600 to £700
Chief Clerk, Edward T. Greene £700
Chief Probate Registrar, H. C. Warren, B.A. £1,100
Assist. Registrar & Sec., J. T. Geoghegan £700

Accountant-Genl. Supreme Court, Luke Teeling.

Chief Registrar, Bankruptcy, W. H. S. Monck £800
Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle £800
Court Registrar, R. G. Daniell £510
Deputy Registrar, H. F. Gibson £500
Senior Clerk, T. Hamilton £337
Official Assignees (vacant) ..... *fees*

Consolidated Taxing Offices, Master Jehu Mathews; Master Shapland Morris Tandy; Master Goff.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—£455,166.

Judicial Commrs., Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Wylie, £3,500; Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald ... £3,000
Commissioners, S. J. Lynch, £2,500; Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench, £3,500; Rt. Hon. M. Finucane, O.S.I.; Rt. Hon. W. F. Bailey, C.B. ... each £2,000
Secretary, C. T. Beard, I.S.O.

Principal Irish Institutions.

DUBLIN.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY, Lower Abbey St.—*President*, Dermod O'Brien.
Academicians, George C. Ashlin; Alfred Grey; Nathaniel Hill; Nathaniel Hone; J. Johnston Inglis; A. Bruce-Joy; J. M. Kavanagh; Wm. H. Lynn; Bingham M'Guinness; W. M. Mitchell; Howard Pentland; S. Catterson Smith (*Sec.*); Chas. Russell; Francis S. Walker; Alexander Williams; J. Butler Yeats; H. C. Tisdall; R. S. Shore; John Hughes; Henry Allan; H. J. Thaddeus; Oliver Sheppard; N. Blair Browne; J. Doyle Penrose; Harry Scully; John Lavery; Dermod O'Brien; Wm. Orpen; Thomas Manly Dean; W. J. Leech; A. E. Murray.
Honorary Members, Miss M. Allen; Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D.; Edward Dowden; H. A. Johnston; Sir John Leslie, Bart.; W. Booth Pearsall; Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A.; Miss S. Purser; Sir Thornley Stoker, M.D.; Sir Walter Armstrong; Miss Kathleen Shaw; Sir James Guthrie, P.R.S.A.; Sir George Reid, R.S.A.
Associates, S. P. Close; John Lawlor; P. H. Miller; J. B. S. MacIlwaine; Fred Batchelor; J. J. Shannon; Gerald Festus Kelly; W. A. Scott.
Keeper and Treasurer, P. Vincent Duffy.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, 19 Dawson Street.—*Pres.*, F. A. Tarleton, LL.D. *Treas.*, Rev. W. R. Westropp Roberts, B.D. *Sec.*, J. A. McClelland, D.Sc., F.R.S. *Foreign Sec.*, E. J. Gwynn, M.A. *Librarian*, R. Lloyd Praeger, B.E. *Resident Sec.*, R. Macalister, LL.D.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, Leinster House, Kildare Street.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Ardilaun, D.L. *Hon. Secs.*, Richard G. Carden, D.L.; Joseph McGrath, LL.D. *Registrar*, Richd. J. Moss, F.C.S.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.—*Pres.*, J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D. *Vice-Pres.*, G. J. Peacocke, M.D. *Regist.*, T. Percy C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—*Pres.*, Robert H. Woods. *Vice-Pres.*, Richard D. Purefoy. *Sec. to Council*, C. M. Benson. *Curator of Museum*, A. H. White. *Registrar*, G. F. Blake.

PORT AND DOCKS BOARD, Westmoreland Street. —*Sec.*, N. Proud.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Anglesea Street.—*Sec.*, R. Manifold.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Dame Street.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. W. Booth, J.P.

BELFAST.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Commercial Buildings. —*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

HARBOUR COMMISSION, Corporation Square.—*Chairman*, R. Thompson; *Sec.*, W. A. Currie; *Engineer*, W. R. Kelly, M.INST.C.E.; *Harbour Master*, S. Molyneux.

LINEN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION, 4 Howard Street.—*Sec.*, W. Morton.

STOCK EXCHANGE, 12 Lombard Street.—*Sec.*, D. Porter.

STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES, WITH NAMES OF LIEUTENANTS.

Provinces and Counties.	Population.	Extent in Acres.	Rateable Valuation of Property.	*Irish Emigrants.	PoorRate lodged during year ended 31 Mar.	Number in receipt of Poor Relief on 27 Mar.	Lieutenants and Custodes Rotulorum.
	1901.	1891.	1910.	1909.	1909.	1909.	
Carlow	37,748	221,295	£169,852	226	£23,297	1,210	Lord Rathdonnell.
Dublin & co. Bo.	448,206	226,821	1,835,600	908	265,527	15,086	Earl of Meath, K.P.
Kildare	63,566	418,496	341,642	327	41,864	2,032	Robert Kennedy.
Kilkenny	79,159	507,254	363,952	341	56,913	2,203	Marquess of Ormonde, K.P.
King's	60,187	493,263	248,449	289	36,777	1,677	Earl of Rosse.
Longford	46,672	257,770	153,531	480	20,597	1,314	Earl of Longford, K.P.
Louth	65,820	201,619	250,992	304	34,408	2,426	Lord Bellew.
Meath	67,497	578,298	553,432	281	55,278	2,007	Col. Nugent T. Everard.
Queen's	57,417	424,853	257,766	188	31,247	1,116	Sir Algernon Coote, Bt.
Westmeath	61,629	434,017	328,156	238	40,111	1,505	Lord Castlemaine.
Wexford	104,104	573,200	391,061	262	45,846	3,252	Viscount Stopford.
Wicklow	60,824	499,822	295,768	213	44,181	1,618	Viscount Powerscourt, M.V.O.
LEINSTER...	1,152,829	4,836,708	5,190,201	4,057	696,046	35,536	
Clare	112,334	768,265	325,656	1,095	65,045	3,155	Sir Michael O'Loghlen, Bt.
Cork & co. Boro.	404,611	1,838,921	1,301,571	2,484	213,265	12,643	Earl of Bandon, K.P.
Kerry	165,726	1,159,356	311,592	1,851	76,867	4,815	Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.
Limerick & co. B	146,098	662,973	548,247	935	101,572	5,519	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
Tipperary, N.R.	160,232	1,048,968	277,336	789	36,952	1,928	Lord Dunalley.
,, S.R.			411,620		58,765	3,298	
Waterfrd & c. B.	87,187	456,198	316,158	536	65,988	3,191	Count de la Poer.
MUNSTER...	1,076,188	5,934,681	3,492,180	7,690	618,454	34,549	
Antrim and Belfast co. Bo.	461,634	711,276	2,259,004	3,023	174,780	8,482	Sir F. E. W. Macnaghten, Bt. Earl of Shaftesbury.
Armagh	125,392	313,036	442,099	830	49,065	1,194	Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Cavan	97,541	467,025	279,061	826	31,733	1,526	Rt. Hon. Thomas Lough, M.P.
Donegal	173,722	1,190,268	314,503	1,255	60,575	1,291	Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
Down	289,525	611,927	837,984	2,120	96,667	3,070	Marq. of Londonderry, K.G.
Fermanagh	65,430	417,665	242,429	346	27,218	666	Earl of Erne, K.P.
Londonderry & co. Boro	144,404	513,388	437,244	749	54,182	1,323	John Cooke. Earl of Leitrim.
Monaghan	74,611	318,806	275,965	459	33,819	1,000	Lord Rossmore.
Tyrone	150,567	778,943	465,198	955	71,329	2,121	Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.
ULSTER...	1,582,826	5,322,334	5,553,487	10,564	599,368	20,673	
Galway	192,549	1,502,362	483,338	2,077	78,986	3,591	Lord Clonbrock, K.P.
Leitrim	69,343	376,510	138,737	690	23,388	787	Lord Harlech.
Mayo	199,166	1,318,130	323,274	2,182	53,468	3,957	Earl of Lucan, K.P.
Roscommon	101,791	585,407	302,089	750	39,569	1,530	Rt. Hon. The O'Conor Don.
Sligo	84,083	451,815	215,226	667	28,549	1,596	Maj. Charles Kean O'Hara.
CONNAUGHT...	646,932	4,234,224	1,462,664	6,366	223,960	11,461	
Total, IRELAND	4,458,775	20,327,947	15,698,532	28,676	2,137,828	102,219	

* Total of *Irish* Emigrants, 1st May, 1851, to 31st Dec., 1909, 4,154,986; total of *all* Emigrants, 4,203,442.

THE ISLE OF MAN AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′—54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′ - 4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 34 miles long, and from 10 to 12 broad, containing an area of 145,325 acres, with a population of 55,598. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1736 James, 10th Earl of Derby, died without issue male; the earldom went to his next male heir, but the sovereignty of the island went, with the Barony of Strange, to his heir-general, James, Duke of Athole, on whose death the island descended to his daughter Charlotte, from whom, in 1765, Parliament purchased the sovereignty for £70,000. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende, and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. About 50 miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram roads. The natives of this island belong to a mingled race of Celts and Norwegians, and the language, in which the Celtic element is predominant, is known as the Manx.

Man is governed by an independent Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL: Douglas, pop. 19,223 (Castletown, pop. 1,963, is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel, pop. 3,306, and Ramsey, pop. 4,729.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Public revenue ...	£87,382	£83,186	£82,417
Public expenditure	76,157	76,687	75,121
Public debt	223,931	215,731	207,631

Lieutenant-Governor, The Lord Raglan, C.B. (*with house*)	£1,800
Clerk of the Rolls, Thomas Kneen	1,000
First Deemster, S. Stevenson Moore	1,000
Second Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow ...	1,000
Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring ...	1,000
Receiver-General, J. T. Cowell	230
Clerk to Council, B. F. Sargeaunt.....	500
Speaker, House of Keys, A. W. Moore, C.V.O.	*unp.*

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

comprise the bailiwicks of Jersey (including the Minquiers and Ecréhou Rocks) and Guernsey (in the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of Alderney, Sark, and Herm), situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances of from ten to thirty miles. They are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. The area altogether is about 73 square miles; and the population in 1901 was 95,841—Jersey, 52,796, Guernsey, with Herm and Jetou, 40,328, Alderney, 2,054, and Sark, 506. The land under cultivation in Jersey amounted in 1910 to 59,703 vergées (2¼ vergées = 1 acre), and in Guernsey (1904) 11,071 acres, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and wheat, and in Guernsey green crops and oats. There were 2,218 horses, 12,022 cattle, 180 sheep, and 4,600 pigs in Jersey in 1910; in Guernsey (1904), 1,439 horses, 6,528 cattle, 209 sheep, and 5,099 pigs. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents His Majesty. French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the legislative assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre, on the east coast.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1909...£1,497,739
Exports to United Kingdom, 1909 1,689,701

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1909, £81,634; Expenditure, £91,795
Public debt, 1909 314,300

Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General A. N. Rochfort, C.B., C.M.G.	£1,700
Gort. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland.	
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt.	
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.	
Attorney-Gen., Adolphus Hilgrove Turner, M.A.	
Viscount, Reginald Raoul Lempriere,	
Solicitor-Gen., Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.	
Receiver-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.	
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.	

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Revenue, 1909, £43,718; Expenditure, £42,784
Public debt, 1909 228,405

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Robert Auld, C.B.	£1,700
Government Sec., Col. W. Bell, C.B.	
Bailiff, William Carey.	
Dean, Very Rev. Thomas Bell, M.A.	
Attorney-General, Edward C. Ozanne.	
Solicitor-General, Arthur W. Bell.	
Receiver-General, Alfred Henry Collings...	300
Supt. of Education, J. A. Munday.	

Judge (Alderney), Nicholas Barbenson.	
Attorney-General, W. J. Picot.	
Receiver, (vacant).	

THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was a place of importance under the mans, and was famed for its vast conflux of aders and its abundant commerce even in the st century of the Christian era. From the Romans is said it received municipal institutions, which ve endured in their main features to the esent day. In Saxon times it was in reality a all independent State, and its burgesses main- ned their independence even after the Battle Hastings. William the Norman only gained ssession of their city by means of a treaty with m; and about eight years after he granted a arter, which is still preserved. It is addressed William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, d all the Burgesses, and promises that they ll be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privi- es) as they were in the days of Edward the nfessor. The Portreeve, however, received the rman title of Bailiff, which, in **1191**, was anged to Mayor; the first holder under the w name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the ce for **24** years. On his death a new charter s granted by King John in **1214**, which directed Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever ce been done, though in early times the same ividual often held the office more than once. familiar instance is that of "Whittington, ice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality, four nes, A.D. **1397**, **1398**, **1406**, **1419**); and modern es occur with Alderman Wood, **1815**, **1816**; Sir m Key, **1830**, **1831**; Alderman Cubitt, **1860**, **1**; and Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, **1883**, **1885**. e title of Lord Mayor is said to have been first towed in **1354** on Sir Thomas Legge, by ward III.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of nry III. in **1242**, and were elected annually tween **1377** and **1394**, when a charter of hard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The Common Council was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as **16** members, and none less than four. Sheriffs (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. **1130**. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, **1888**, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas, on which day the Lord Mayor is elected. He is sworn into office on November **8**, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the Lord Mayor's Show. The Recorder was first appointed in **1298**. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time **2** Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* **1319**. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is **1276**. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. **1319**, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

Lord Mayor, 1910–11. £10,000.		*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor.*
e Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Vezey Strong, Kt.	*Queenhithe* (Mansion House, E.C.) ...	1897	1904	1910
rivate Sec. Sir Wm. Jameson Soulsby, Kt., C.B., C.I.E.				
Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Address.*		
Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	*Cripplegate*	41 Hill Street, Mayfair, W....	1874	1875	1882
Joseph Savory, Bart.	*Bridge Without*	31 Lombard Street, E.C.	1883	1882	1890
Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	*Lime Street*	43 Gloucester Square, W.	1888	1892	1895
G. Faudel-Phillips, Bt., G.C.I.E.	*Farringdon Wn.*	52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	1888	1884	1856
Horatio D. Davies, K.C.M.G.	*Bishopsgate*	23 Gt. St. Helens, E.C.	1889	1887	1897
Alfred James Newton, Bt.	*Bassishaw*	17 Cumberland Terrace, N.W.	1890	1888	1899
Marcus Samuel, Bt.	*Portsoken*	19 Billiter Street, E.C.	1891	1894	1902
James Thomson Ritchie, Bt.	*Tower*	6 Lime Street, E.C.	1891	1896	1903
John Pound, Bt.	*Aldgate*	84 Leadenhall Street, E.C.	1892	1895	1904
Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bt.	*Cordwainer*	42 Cannon Street, E.C.	1892	1900	1905
William Purdie Treloar, Bt.	*Farringdon Without*	68 & 70 Ludgate Hill, E.C.	1892	1899	1906
John Charles Bell, Bt.	*Coleman Street*	95 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	1894	1901	1907
George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	*Dowgate*	3 Suffolk Lane, E.C.	1895	1902	1908
John Knill, Bt.	*Bridge*	Fresh Wharf, London Bridge	1897	1903	1909
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.					
Thomas Boor Crosby, Kt., M.D.	*Langbourn*	136 Fenchurch Street, E.C.	1898	1906	.....
David Burnett, Kt.	*Candlewick*	15 Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1902	1907	.....
T. Vansittart Bowater, Kt.	*Castle Baynard*	159 Queen Victoria St., E.C.	1907	1905	.....
arles Johnston	*Aldersgate*	17 Aldersgate Street, E.C.	1907	1910	.....
Charles Cheers Wakefield, Kt.	*Bread Street*	27 Cannon Street, E.C.	1908	1907	.....
William Henry Dunn, Kt.	*Cheap*	11 St. Helen's Place, E.C.	1909	1906	.....
arles Augustin Hanson	*Broad Street*	99 Gresham Street, E.C.	1909	.....	.....
Geo. Joseph Woodman, Kt.	*Walbrook*	27 Old Jewry, E.C.	1909	1905	.....
Horace B. Marshall, Kt.	*Vintry*	Temple House, E.C.	1909	1901	.....
ward Ernest Cooper	*Cornhill*	Cowper's Court, E.C.	1909	.....	.....
mes Roll	*Billingsgate*	3 Adelaide Place, E.C.	1910	1909	.....

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London, Charles Johnston, Alderman, 17 Aldersgate Street, E.C., and Harvey Cecil Buckingham, 5 Ropemaker Street, E.C.

Under-Sheriffs, Rupert Smyth, Deputy Alderman, 133 Aldersgate Street, E.C., and Edmund Victor Huxtable, 96 Cheapside, E.C.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21); meets at Guildhall on alternate Thursdays at 1 p.m. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor presides. The various Committees of the Court of Common Council are shown below in their order of precedence, viz.:—(1) The City Lands Committee, whose Chairman is unofficially designated "Chief Commoner"; (2) Bridge House Estates; (3) Coal and Corn and Finance; (4) Improvements and Finance; (5) Streets; (6) Sanitary; (7) Central Markets; (8) Cattle Markets; (9) Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets; (10) Police; (11) Port of London Sanitary; (12) County Purposes; (13) Library; (14) City of London Schools; (15) Orphan School; (16) Music; (17) General Purposes; (18) Officers and Clerks; (19) Law and City Courts; (20) Gresham; (21) Epping Forest; (22) West Ham Park; (23) Accounts; (24) City of London Asylum; (25) Special (Port of London); (26) Elementary Education; (27) Special; (28) Distress; (29) Overseers; (30) Assessment.

ALDERSGATE.—*Ald.* C. Johnston; *Dep.* T. H. Ellis; *Dep.* R. Smyth; D. Haydon, T. M. Janes, R. Green, R. N. Stollery, G. L. Wild, V. I. R. Longman.

ALDGATE.—*Ald.* Sir J. Pound, Bart.; *Dep.* C. Barham; J. L. Pound, G. Haysom, G. C. H. Jennings, T. Ellis, F. G. Mellows, H. E. Sparks, F. A. Lindsay-Smith.

BASSISHAW.—*Ald.* Sir A. J. Newton, Bart.; *Dep.* J. B. Pittman; H. E. Preen, W. J. W. Beard, C. Hayden.

BILLINGSGATE.—*Ald.* J. Roll; *Dep.* J. L. Sayer; T. H. Miller, E. Seaman, E. Ansted, H. W. Russell, H. Bird, S. W. Morris, J. G. Howell.

BISHOPSGATE.—*Ald.* Sir H. D. Davies, K.C.M.G.; *Dep.* A. Wagstaff; *Dep.* D. Greenaway; G. Taylor, E. F. Fitch, W. Bull, J. Tollworthy, C. J. Thomas, E. Ardley, J. S. Robinson, L. Bamberger, T. Robinson, T. Freeman, J. Elkan, C. Farris.

BREAD STREET.—*Ald.* Sir C. C. Wakefield; *Dep.* S. D. Coates; G. H. Steinberg, A. B. Smith, P. Alliston, W. de Sélincourt, S. A. Worskett, C. C. Hodges, E. R. Hitchins.

BRIDGE.—*Ald.* Sir J. Knill, Bart.; *Dep.* W. G. Barnes; W. H. Williamson, A. W. Timbrell, W. Hacker, T. H. Deighton, F. D. Bowles, J.P., H. P. Squire, O. C. Berry.

BROAD STREET.—*Ald.* C. A. Hanson; *Dep.* J. S. Thompson; W. P. Neal, R. Davies, L. G. Marcus, W. H. Brown, W. W. Hale, S. H. M. Killik, W. Spyer.

CANDLEWICK.—*Ald.* Sir D. Burnett; *Dep.* C. G. Algar; C. Game, W. Dennis, G. E. Ellis, E. H. Lamb, C.M.G., J.P., A. Gill.

CASTLE BAYNARD.—*Ald.* Sir T. V. Bowater; *Dep.* A. B. Hudson; J. R. Brough, T. B. Callard, J. Wann, Rev. P. Clementi-Smith, M.A., J. L. Evans, W. W. Jaggard, E. S. Jacob.

CHEAP.—*Ald.* Sir W. H. Dunn, M.P.; *Dep.* J. Tickle; A. W. Read, W. H. Thomas, J. R. Pakeman, Col. J. W. Beningfield, L. A. Newton, M. Jenks, E. J. Trustram.

COLEMAN STREET.—*Ald.* Sir J. C. Bell, Bart.; *Dep.* F. G. Painter; H. S. Dove, F. Brinsley Harper, W. Cambden, J. Gunton, F.R.I.B.A., F. Walker, L. Taylor, G. Billings.

CORDWAINER.—*Ald.* Sir W. V. Morgan, Bart.; *Dep.* G. Edwards; J. F. Bennet, H. F. Hepburn, E. Hughes, C. P. Whiteley, F. Dean.

CORNHILL.—*Ald.* E. E. Cooper; *Dep.* M. Wilkinson; H. A. Summers, C. E. Atkins, M. R. Sewill, T. Goldney, A. C. Hays.

CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN.—*Ald.* Sir H. E. Knight; *Dep.* Sir R. H. Rogers; Sir R. Stapley, J.P., G. Briggs, W. Oatley, A. Tillie, T. H. Wye, T. F. Rider, T. R. Croger.

CRIPPLEGATE WITHOUT.—*Ald.* Sir H. E. Knight; *Dep.* Sir J. J. Baddeley, J.P.; G. T. S. Tranter, J. Westerby, J. Lake, R. Dyas, B. T. Swinstead, L. B. Peters, C. E. Scholes.

DOWGATE.—*Ald.* Sir G. W. Truscott, Bt.; *Dep.* J. D. Matthews, F.R.I.B.A.; G. J. Berridge, E. H. Haywood, G. G. Staunham, A. T. Snell, E. J. L. Slazenger.

FARRINGDON WITHIN.—*Ald.* Sir G. F. Faudel-Phillips, Bart., G.C.I.E.; *Dep.* C. J. Cuthbertson; *Dep.* J. L. Grossmith; Sir T. H. Brooke-Hitching, W. H. Pitman, R. Peachy, D. G. Collins, J. B. Wild, T. Crawford, S. J. Sandle, C. W. Whitaker, M.A., H. G. W. Brinsley, H. H. Wells, H. J. Dorée, B. F. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.

FARRINGDON WITHOUT.—*Ald.* Sir W. P. Treloar, Bart.; *Dep.* B. Turner; *Dep.* A. C. Morton, M.P.; T. A. Woodbridge, J. H. Lile, J.P., W. H. Key, N. Fortescue, J.P., A. L. Bower, S. Alderton, C. Hentschel, G. Lavington, F. Link, J.P., A. Jerrold-Nathan, C. Wilkinson, H. Shirreff, T. Darrington, W. Reid.

LANGBOURN.—*Ald.* Sir T. B. Crosby, M.D.; *Dep.* C. T. Harris, J.P.; W. H. Liversidge, J. Cloudsley, J.P., J. Layton, W. M. Cross, J. W. Domoney, L.C.C., Sir J. J. Ruutz, J.P., H. D. Kimber, M.A.

LIME STREET.—*Ald.* Sir W. Wilkin, K.C.M.G.; *Dep.* J. K. Brown; H. D. Singer, A. Moore, H. R. Barrett.

PORTSOKEN.—*Ald.* Sir M. Samuel, Bart.; *Dep.* L. M. Myers; A. H. Barber, J.P., B. Aarons, J. J. Redding, G. Fraenkel, A. J. Hollington, J.P., T. D. Metcalfe, I. N. Jacobs.

QUEENHITHE.—*Ald.* Sir T. V. Strong; *Dep.* W. R. Pryke; E. E. Bond, T. Pimm, S. Pollitzer, A. Todd, T. H. Platt.

TOWER.—*Ald.* Sir J. T. Ritchie, Bart.; *Dep.* H. H. Heath, J.P.; J. Perkins, T. Adams, F. Farnan, R. G. Hall, C. E. Smith, W. W. Green, Maj. J. Humphery.

VINTRY.—*Ald.* Sir H. B. Marshall; *Dep.* M. Wallace, J.P.; Col. V. Dunfee, S. Spencer, F. G. Dray, W. J. B. Tippetts, A. Monckton.

WALBROOK.—*Ald.* Sir G. Woodman; *Dep.* G. H. Heilbuth; C. F. J. Jennings, H. P. Monckton, W. P. King, C. G. Kekewich, F. G. Sharpe.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect.
ecorder, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C.	£4,000 1900
hamberlain, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Bt., K.C.V.O.	£3,000 1902
own Clerk, James Bell	£2,500 1902
ommon Serjeant, Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C.	£3,000 1900
udges of City of London Court (and other offices), Lumley Smith, K.C.	£2,500 1901
J. A. Rentoul, LL.D., K.C.	£2,000 1901
ssistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Frank Stather Jackson	£1,500 1900
ommissioner of Police, Capt. J. W. Nott Bower	£1,250 1902
omptroller, Edgar Alexander Baylis	£2,000 1898
emembrancer, Adrian D. W. Pollock	£2,000 1903
olicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford	£2,500 1885
econdary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A.	£1,300 1905
edical Officer, City of London, Wm. Collingridge, M.D., M.A., LL.M.	£1,250 1901
roner for London (£1250) and Southwark (£126 19s. 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A., J.P. [Golden Lane, E.C.]	£1,376 19 4 1901
eward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 7 0 1900
erk of the Peace, Alfred Read	£300 1895
urveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A.	£1,250 1905
ngineer, Frank Sumner, M.I.C.E.	£1,000 1905
ead Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,000 1905
2nd Master, F. W. Hill, M.A.	£600 1890
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, R. E. Montague, M.A.	£500 1890
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss A. E. Blagrave	£300 1894
Reg. of Mayor's Court, David Harrison	£950 1900
Sword-Bearer, Lt.-Col. John C. Ker-Fox, M.A.	£400 1907
Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. J. T. Kearns	£350 1907
Librarian, Bernard Kettle	£600 1909
Director, Art Gallery, A. G. Temple, F.S.A.	£500 1886
Medical Officer Port of London, Herbert Williams, M.D.	£800 1901
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Douglas	£1,150 1887
Assistant, J. G. Trotter	£650 1887
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill	£1,000 1887
Assistant, S. Richards	£600 1888
Registrar City of London Court, James Anstey Wild	£1,700 1889
Asst. to do., E. B. Tattershall	£800 1896
High Bailiff of do., J. E. Sly	£600 1892
Keeper of the Guildhall, A. J. Glasspool	£350 1908
Marshal, Capt. Alfred E. Wood	£300 1907
Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., H. Montague Bates	£1 800
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. A. Pickering	£1,000 1893
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, H. C. Overall	£1,000 1900

*The City's Estate, 1909.

NET RECEIPTS.	£	£
States revenue		174,422
Markets, viz.:—		
London Central	38,262	
Billingsgate	4,756	
	£43,018	
Less Metropolitan Cattle	£2,535	
Leadenhall	550	
,, Spitalfields	1,328	
,, Shadwell	2,481	
	6,893	36,125
Office of Chamberlain (Excess of Income)		1,995
		£212,542

NET EXPENDITURE.	£
To Magistracy	56,298
Criminal Justice	11,768
Civil Government	39,581
Port of London Sanitary Act	11,080
Open Spaces	11,800
Guildhall Library, Museum, &c.	8,173
Guildhall School of Music	1,613
City of London School	5,923
City of London School for Girls	1,237
Freemen's Orphan School	5,065
Sundries	1,154
Committee Allowances	2,342
To Officers' Establishments	15,198
Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues	2,447
Pensions not allocated	3,488
Charitable Donations	5,079
Other Public Donations	772
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500
Expenses of Honours conferred	198
Receptions (Berlin Municipality, £2,917; Home and Atlantic Fleets, £2,556; H.M. the King of Portugal, £1,920; other receptions, &c., £1,527)	8,920
To London Almshouses	1,996
Expenses of Bills in Parliament	392
Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000
Loss on Realisation	676
Interest on Asylum Loan	260
Balance carried to General Balance Account	1,580
Total	£212,542

* The above is abstracted from the 277th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1909. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The extract is from the 126th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1909. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, and the 14th December, 1905, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

Offices, Spring Gardens, S.W.—*Education Offices*, Victoria Embankment, S.W.
Hours 9.30 to 5 (Saturday 9.30 to 1).—Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.
The next triennial election takes place in March, 1913.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 121 square miles, with boundaries conterminous with those of the area over which, prior to 1889, the Metropolitan Board of Works exercised jurisdiction under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, except that under the London Government Act, 1899, there was some rearrangement of the county boundaries, the principal being that Penge was taken out of and South Hornsey was added to London.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county, and was not much affected by the Act. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 19 aldermen, and 118 councillors, together 138, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman (as at present), 137. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and 10 or 9 retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and will all retire in March, 1913, the eighth council having been elected in March, 1910. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office. The first meeting of the London County Council was held on the 21st March, 1889, under the presidency of Lord Rosebery.

The result of the 1910 election was an almost equal division of parties, so far as the elected representatives are concerned, but including the aldermen the Municipal Reform party have a small majority.

The powers, duties, and liabilities of the Council include the following: *First*, those formerly belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works in connection with the raising and loaning of money, and the sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; main drainage, and the sanctioning of local sewers; fire brigade; parks and open spaces; works for prevention of floods by the Thames; Thames crossings (bridges, tunnels, and ferry); street improvements; controlling the width of new streets, the building line, and the naming and numbering of streets; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; structure of theatres and music-halls; artizans' dwellings; cattle diseases; explosive substances and petroleum storage; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; tramways, &c. *Secondly*, those transferred from former county justices in connection with the granting of music and dancing licences; provision of asylums for pauper lunatics, and of reformatory and industrial schools, the duties with regard to the latter, however, being now discharged by the Council under its powers as Education authority; testing weights and measures; county buildings; coroners; and other minor matters. *Thirdly*, powers transferred from various authorities with regard to highways; licensing of houses or places for the performance of stage-plays beyond the limits of the Lord Chamberlain's authority; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; and the supervision of common lodging-houses. *Fourthly*, new powers with respect to registration of electors; public health; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; suppression of nuisances; regulation of overhead wires; the administration of the Shop Hours and Shop Seats Acts, the Children Act, and the Midwives Act; reformatories for inebriates; the licensing and inspection of employment agencies; the registration of motor cars; and the collection of duties on dog and establishment and certain other licences. Under the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council became the authority for all public education in the county, both elementary and higher. As the central representative body in London, the Council also interests itself in the thousand and one things affecting the welfare of the people of London as a whole, and has delegates on the Metropolitan Water Board and numerous other boards, charities, &c.

The Council entrusts many of its duties to committees, who not only administer most of the executive duties which fall upon the Council, but also prepare and submit for the consideration of the Council schemes and proposals. The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a gross debt, according to the latest returns, of about £83,235,000, a Sinking Fund of £31,918,000, and an annual expenditure, including loans advanced to other bodies, of about fifteen millions, of which about six millions are expended on education. The Council has recently revised its standing orders relating to expenditure with a view to strengthening its control. The Asylums Committee have special powers under the Lunacy Acts, and manage Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Banstead, Canehill, Claybury, Bexley, and Horton Asylums. On the Horton estate a working colony for epileptic patients has been established. Accommodation is provided in the London County asylums for nearly 20,000 patients. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The Council has quite recently decided to clear a large insanitary area at Tabard Street, Southwark, and two smaller areas close by, at an estimated cost of £473,300. The total accommodation provided by the Council up to 31st March, 1910, comprised 2,111 cottages, 6,428 tenements in block dwellings, and 1,846 cubicles in three lodging houses. The total capital outlay was £2,792,855. It is the aim of the Council to make its working-class dwellings self-supporting, and in this, taking all the dwellings as a whole, it has succeeded, but there is a charge on the rates in respect of estates in course of development.

The Improvements Committee are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction and maintenance of bridges

utside the City of London) and tunnels across e river Thames. The largest improvements rried out in recent years are the new street etween Holborn and the Strand, now known as ingsway and Aldwych; a new tunnel under e Thames at Rotherhithe; and an extensive nprovement at Westminster, including a new nbankment of the Thames between the Houses Parliament and Lambeth Bridge. This imrovement is nearing completion, and the mmittee have in hand several smaller imrovements.

The Fire Brigade, directed by the Fire Brigade ommittee, has been much increased since the ouncil came into existence: the authorised fire aff now numbers over 1,360 men; several new ations are being built, while old stations are ing improved and enlarged, and the equipent improved by the addition of motor appliices. Perhaps the most popular work of the ouncil is that connected with its parks and pen spaces. Amongst the latest additions to ese open spaces in and around London are arble Hill, Twickenham (to preserve the view om Richmond Hill), Avery Hill, Eltham, Hainult Forest, Essex, Springfield Park, Clapton, d Ruskin Park, Denmark Hill. The annual penditure on the maintenance of parks d open spaces (over 5,100 acres) is about ,140,000.

The disposal of sewage is the work of the Main rainage Committee. The metropolitan main rainage system covers about 140 square miles, cluding certain districts outside the county, and mprises 290 miles of main, storm-relief, interpting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping staons, two sewage precipitation stations, and six dge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the utfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the olid matters held in suspension are precipitated, he harmless effluent being allowed to flow into he river, while the sludge is taken out to sea. he total quantity of sewage treated at the outalls in the course of a year amounts to over 00,000 million gallons. A comprehensive scheme or enlarging the main drainage system was dopted by the Council in 1900, and this was mplemented in 1904 by a scheme of extensive ood relief works. These works are already well n hand. The total capital outlay on main rainage up to 31st March, 1910, was £11,623,979.

In previous Almanacks particulars have been iven of the purchase by the Council of the most mportant tramway systems within the county. he Council is now in possession of all the tramays in London with the exception of a few iles of lines in the north-west. On 31st March, 910, the system extended over 135½ street iles, being 115½ miles of electric lines (mostly nderground conduit) and 20 miles of horse nes. The latter are being rapidly reconstructed or electric traction. Practically the whole of his great system is worked by the Council. The otal capital outlay on tramways amounted, on 1st March last, to £10,709,504, and the net debt utstanding to £8,899,999. A report recently resented to the Council on the results of the ear 1909–10 showed gross receipts of £2,023,003, surplus on working of £789,036 (surplus on lectric lines £834,208, less deficiency on horse nes £45,172), and a net surplus, after payment f interest on capital outlay and providing for epayment of debt, of £192,109, of which £132,230 was carried to the renewals fund, and the balance to General Reserve. 43,160,186 car-miles were run and 451,439,216 passengers were carried during the year. This department of the Council's work is directed by the Highways Committee.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members. Names of these members will be found under the Alphabetical List of Councillors. The Council is responsible for the education of about 730,000 children in elementary schools, and is doing much to improve the supply of secondary and technical education in London and the provision of training colleges for teachers. The estimates of expenditure on rate account for education for the year 1910–11 amount to £5,721,339, of which £4,748,433 is for elementary and £972,906 is for higher education, which now includes evening schools as well as secondary schools, training colleges, polytechnics, and technical institutes. The charge falling on the rates, after deducting grants and other receipts in aid, is £3,785,576, necessitating a rate of 1s. 8¼d. in the pound—an increase of ½d. in the pound upon the rate for 1909–10.

The Local Pensions Committee, appointed under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, is composed of twenty-one members of the Council and twelve persons appointed by the Council.

The expenditure of the Council is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, and current income raised in a county rate. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. The capital disbursements for the year ended 31st March, 1910, amounted in round figures to £2,694,000, including improvements (streets, bridges, and tunnels), £364,000; housing of the working classes, £119,000; main drainage, £373,000; fire brigade, £31,000; parks and open spaces, £114,000; lunatic asylums, £36,000; tramways, £1,226,000; new county hall, £151,000; and education, £376,000. The maintenance of these works and services, the sinking fund to pay off debt, and the interest on the debt, together with all recurring disbursements of every kind, are paid out of rates, or, in the case of tramways and working-class dwellings, out of receipts. Some idea of the nature and amount of the expenditure on rate account will be gathered from the statement on the next page.

The last issue of London County Consolidated Stock made by the Council was that of £2,250,000 in May, 1909, carrying interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., the Stock being issued at £102 per £100 of stock. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years. The total Stock now outstanding amounts to about £73,500,000, out of total issues of £77,856,011.

The rating for the year 1910–11 amounts to 2s. 11d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 2¼d. in the pound, together 3s. 1¼d. This includes 1s. 8¼d. for education. The assessable value of the County of London on 6th April, 1910, was £44,864,000—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £186,900.

The following is a summary of the estimates of the amount to be raised by county rate for the year to 31st March, 1911, prepared at the beginning of the year. These figures do not include the receipts and expenses on account of the revenue-producing undertakings (tramways, working-class dwellings, &c.):—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.		
1. ESTIMATED BALANCES on 1 April, 1910		£813,308
2. RECEIPTS in aid of expenditure:—		
Exchequer Contribution	£480,096	
Government Grants in aid of Education	1,536,337	
Interest on Loans advanced to Local Authorities, &c.	562,080	
Rents	144,320	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	286,188	
		3,009,021
3. CONTRIBUTIONS from Revenue-producing undertakings for interest and repayment of debt chargeable thereto (Tramways, Working-class Dwellings, &c.)		749,963
4. TRANSFER from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates—		
Parks Boating		2,000
5. GRANT from Local Taxation Account under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896		1,633
6. **COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS** required to be raised:—		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education (1s. 2¾d.)	£2,757,396	
For Education (1s. 8¼d.)	3,785,576	
	6,542,972	
Special County (2¼d.)	368,878	
		6,911,850
Total rate, 3s. 1¼d.]		
		£11,487,775

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.		
1. DEBT:—Redemption	£1,573,632	
Dividends on Stock	2,169,840	
Interest on sundry liabilities	74,431	
Income Tax	60,004	
Management of stock, &c.	79,100	
		£3,957,007
2. GRANTS:—To Guardians for indoor paupers	£327,131	
To Guardians and others out of the Exchequer contribution	310,926	
		638,057
3. PENSIONS (including Superannuation and Provident Fund)		77,710
4. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (not charged to particular services)		213,685
5. JUDICIAL EXPENSES		48,935
6. REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS, &c.		15,050
7. MAIN SERVICES:—		
Main Drainage	£256,620	
Fire Brigade	270,210	
Parks and Open Spaces	140,865	
Bridges Tunnels and Ferry	48,190	
Embankments	8,855	
Pauper Lunatics	78,845	
Inebriates Acts	13,760	
Coroners	30,720	
Weights and Measures	14,915	
Gas-meter & Gas Testing	13,280	
Building Acts	24,600	
Diseases of Animals Acts	16,345	
Collection of Local Taxation Licence Duties	12,760	
	969,965	
Education— £		
Elementary 4,748,433		
Higher 972,906		
5,721,339		
Less debt charges included in Head 1 789,864		
4,931,475		
Steamboats and Piers 33,360		
Less debt charges (Head 1) 27,640		
5,720		
		5,907,160
8. PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES		7,700
9. MISCELLANEOUS		73,225
10. TRANSFERS to revenue-producing undertakings towards estimated deficiencies (working-class dwellings)		3,600
Total Expenditure		10,342,129
11. ESTIMATED BALANCES on 31 March, 1911		545,646
		£11,487,775

Elected 5th March, 1910, for three years.

Chairman	W. Whitaker Thompson, LL.B., J.P.
Vice-Chairman	Cyril Cobb.
Deputy Chairman	A. J. Shepheard.

IN the following list the figures after each division represent the number of voters on the Register in 1910; the figures after the names represent the votes polled at the General (or subsequent bye-) Election. The names of members are in *italics*, and members of the last Council have an asterisk * prefixed to their names; † denotes an Alderman of the late Council.

BATTERSEA, 23,102

Illiam Davies, P. 7,254
Warren, P. 7,049
A. Shirley Benn, *M.R.*... 6,837
. Evans, *M.R.* 6,441

BERMONDSEY, 14,952

n. C. Russell, P. 3,288
H. Ecroyd, P. 3,276
ev. W. J. Somerville, *M.R.* 2,509
oseph Ricardo, *M.R.* ... 2,470
Dr. A. Salter, *Lab.* 1,876

THNAL GREEN (N.E.), 8,987

rnham Edmonds, P.... 3,423
Smith, P. 3,369
lexr. Edwards, *M.R.* ... 1,327
. L. Restall, *M.R.* 1,221

THNAL GREEN (S.W.), 8,741

o. S. D. Headlam, P.... 2,684
ecy A. Harris, P. 2,618
ric Hoffgaard, *M.R.* ... 2,060
. A. Meadway, *M.R.* ... 1,900

OW AND BROMLEY, 11,729

Lansbury, Lab. 4,002
L. Bruce, P. 3,442
H. V. Rowe, *M.R.* 2,507
Moor-Radford, *M.R.*.. 2,395

BRIXTON, 13,961

Haydon, M.R. 4,324
rest Gray, M.R. 4,295
. B. Lange, *P.* 3,188
Shrubsall, *P.* 3,186

MBERWELL (North), 14,357

A. Bray, P. 4,355
R. Taylor, P. 4,339
. Courtney, *M.R.* 2,694
. F. Michael, *M.R.* ... 2,633

CHELSEA, 15,099

C. Norman, M.R. 4,935
. Meinertzhagen, M.R. 4,886
W. J. Costello, *P.* 2,809
hn MacKenzie, *P.* 2,766
ITY OF LONDON, 24,645

L. Cohen, M.R. 5,413
V. Donaney, M.R. 5,404
inkey, M.R. 5,383
H. Pinnell, M.R. 5,370
C. Rawlings, *P.* 1,439
J. Glanville, *P.* 1,403
L. Doré, *P.* 1,403
ederick Link, *P.* 1,393

CLAPHAM, 28,418

*d Dunmore, V*t, *M.R.* 9,184
M. Sebag-Montefiore, M.R. 9,087
*Griffiths, *P.* 5,864
Watts, *P.* 5,861

DEPTFORD, 17,816

reeman Barrett, M.R. 5,932
umford Preston, M.R. 5,047
J. Pethybridge, *P.*... 4,920
Watson, *P.* 4,880

DULWICH, 15,787

F. Hall, M.R. 5,836
A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.R. 5,786
Rev. A. J. Waldron, *P.*... 3,872
Dr. J. E. Boon, *P.* 3,871

FINSBURY (Central), 9,380

*A. B. Russell, F.C.A., P.... 2,481
*L. W. S. Rostron, M.R.... 2,460
*Capt. Hon. F. Hemphill, *P.* 2,459
S. Joyce Thomas, *M.R.* 2,420

FINSBURY (East), 6,224

H. E. A. Cotton, P...... 2,026
G. M. Gillett, P. 2,020
Lord Hardwicke, *M.R.*.... 1,616
Rev. J. Lewthwaite, *M.R.* 1,592

FULHAM, 25,687

Cyril Cobb, M.R. 7,398
E. G. Easton, M.R. 7,314
W. R. Sayer, *P.* 4,989
G. A. Gale, *P.* 4,856

GREENWICH, 15,338

Lord Hill, M.R. 4,574
G. H. Hume, M.R. 4,569
Thomas Ford, *P.* 2,919
J. B. Allpass, *P.*..... 2,768
E. Gilbert, *Lab.* 1,161

HACKNEY (Central), 11,298

†*A. J. Shepheard, P.* 3,634
Miss N. Adler, P...... 3,521
G. J. Dowse, *M.R.*..... 3,157
J. F. Vesey-FitzGerald, *M.R.* 3,053

HACKNEY (North), 17,129

G. W. H. Jones, M.R...... 5,133
O. Warburg, M.R. 5,042
E. C. Price, *P.* 3,970
John Bussey, *P.* 3,953

HACKNEY (South), 16,263

T. Chapman, P. 4,947
W. A. Casson, P. 4,867
W. Deedes, *M.R.* 2,830
Master of Saltoun, *M.R.* 2,809

HAGGERSTON, 9,643

Stephen Gee, P...... 2,845
A. A. Allen, P...... 2,839
*Hon. G. Johnstone, *M.R.* 2,479
G. V. Wellesley, *M.R.* ... 2,358

HAMMERSMITH, 17,946

J. Brandon, M.R. 5,815
I. Salmon, M.R. 5,654
†Ben Cooper, *P.* 2,969
D. R. Thomas, *P.* 2,936

HAMPSTEAD, 15,593

A. T. Taylor, M.R...... 4,527
W. Reynolds, M.R. 4,509
A. J. David, *P.* 3,431

HOLBORN, 11,751

Hon H. Lygon, M.R. 3,324
R. I. Tasker, M.R. 3,309
T. E. Morris, *P.* 1,444
David Endacott, jun., *P.* 1,424

HOXTON, 10,749

B. B. Evans, P. 3,645
J. Stanley Holmes, P. ... 3,612
Col. C. Ford, *M.R.*..... 1,944
Cecil Trotter, *M.R.* 1,922

ISLINGTON (East), 13,438

E. Smallwood, P...... 4,031
A. A. Thomas, P. 3,949
C. Crole-Rees, *M.R.* 3,715
Percy Simner, *M.R.* 3,685

ISLINGTON (North), 14,870

J. C. Hill, M.R. 4,613
F. L. Dove, M.R...... 4,591
†W. E. Mullins, *P.* 3,918
G. R. Hall Caine, *P.*..... 3,884

ISLINGTON (South), 9,767

*Howell J. Williams, P.... 2,855
G. Dew, P...... 2,841
S. Lambert, *M.R.* 2,515
Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant, *M.R.* 2,475

ISLINGTON (West), 9,862

R. C. Lambert, P. 3,193
†*H. L. Jephson, P.* 3,172
*H. J. Clarke, *M.R.* 2,542
F. Russell Davis, *M.R.*... 2,524

KENNINGTON, 11,824

*Sir John W. Benn, P.... 3,290
Baron de Forest, P. 2,828
F. Budge, *M.R.* 2,421
Cecil Ince, *M.R.*..... 2,317
Gilbert Dale, *Lab.*..... 900

KENSINGTON (North), 13,312

D. Davis, M.R...... 3,761
*Maj. C. Skinner, M.R.... 3,714
F. M. Carson, *P.* 2,990
Dr. Ethel Bentham, *Lab.* 2,724

KENSINGTON (South), 14,193

Col. W. Cavaye, M.R. 4,752
†*Whitaker Thompson, M.R.* 4,701
J. E. Allen, *P.*..... 566
J. Llewellyn Williams, *P.* 543

LAMBETH (North), 7,734

F. Briant, P...... 2,262
F. S. Smith, Lab...... 1,930
H. Norris, *M.R.* 1,780
H. Charlewood Turner, *M.R.* 1,753

LEWISHAM, 29,919

Lord Stanhope, M.R. 9,031
F. Carter, M.R. 8,958
A. R. Gridley, *P.* 4,950
A. Gee, *P.* 3,297

LIMEHOUSE, 7,403

A. W. Yeo, P. 1,963
Cyril Jackson, M.R. 1,962
H. J. Ogden, *P.* 1,930
G. L. Craik, *M.R.* 1,825

MARYLEBONE (East), 9,204
Col. H. A. Pakenham, M.R. 3,089
**Lord A. Thynne,* M.P., *M.R.* 3,056
H. J. Helsdon, *P.* 1,100
S. E. H. Kilner, *P.* 1,050

MARYLEBONE (West), 11,907
†*E. White, M.R.* 3,710
Miss Susan Lawrence, M.R. 3,681
Councillor Connelly, *P.* 1,378
F. Dolman, *P.* 1,359

MILE END, 6,401
C. Stettauer, P. 2,032
James May, P. 2,016
*E. Coumbe, *M.R.* 1,898
P. Henriques, *M.R.* 1,884

NEWINGTON (West), 11,998
**James D. Gilbert, P.* 3,540
**Evan Spicer, P.* 3,536
F. H. Baber, *M.R.* 2,483
R. O. Roberts, *M.R.* 2,470

NORWOOD, 16,986
**C. U. Fisher, M.R.* 5,604
**F. St. John Morrow, M.R.* 5,565
N. W. Hubbard, *P.* 3,698
F. Kellaway, *P.* 3,552

PADDINGTON (North), 15,117
**J. H. Hunter, M.R.* 4,017
**C. E. Goff, M.R.* 3,965
J. Fairbank, *P.* 3,882
Horace G. Holmes, *P.* ... 3,732

PADDINGTON (South), 9,375
J. B. Karslake, M.R. 3,226
Major Lewis-Barned, M.R. 3,200
E. E. Hayward, *P.* 984
A. Y. Mayell, *P.* 946

PECKHAM, 14,655
**Thomas Gautry, P.* 4,381
Lord Haddo, P. 4,097
*W. L. Dowton, *M.R.* ... 3,553
P. Conway, *M.R.* 3,508

POPLAR, 10,088
**Sir John McDougall, P.* 3,169
R. C. K. Ensor, Lab. 2,835
Dr. T. J. Clarke, *M.R.* ... 1,883

ROTHERHITHE, 11,358
†*Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, P.* 3,716
Stuart, R. L., *P.* 3,706
H. G. L. Davidson, *M.R.* 2,060
Gilbert Hurst, *M.R.* 2,058

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE, 12,418
**Lord Cheylesmore, M.R.* 4,283
**H. J. Greenwood, M.R.* ... 4,243
F. T. Mackenzie Bell, *P.* 912
J. Scott Duckers, *P.* 884

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, 3,766
**Harry Gosling, P.* 1,532
C. J. Mathew, P. 1,492
*Percy Simmons, *M.R.* ... 1,147
J. W. Gilbert, *M.R.* 887
— Brame, *I.* 56

ST. PANCRAS (East), 11,899
H. C. Lea, P. 3,764
**A. W. Claremont, P.* 3,678
D. Hazel, *M.R.* 2,789
Arthur Vesaey, *M.R.* ... 2,738

ST. PANCRAS (North), 12,396
T. F. Hobson, P. 3,552
A. L. Leon, P. 3,507
Rev. T. H. Russell, *M.R.* 3,097
Wyndham Clarke, *M.R.* 3,022

ST. PANCRAS (South), 7,668
**George Alexander, M.R.* ... 2,719
J. C. Denison-Pender, M.R. 2,633
*Rev. F. Hastings, *P.* ... 1,281
Sir C. Tarring, *P.* 1,267

ST. PANCRAS (West) 11,046
W. Lloyd-Taylor, P. 3,148
S. Lithgow, P. 3,118
*Percy Vosper, *M.R.* 2,969
R. W. Barnett, *M.R.* ... 2,876

SOUTHWARK (West), 10,815
**Albert Wilson, P.* 2,907
**Thomas Hunter, P.* 2,904
Edward Matthews, *M.R.* 2,542
Capt. J. Wigan, *M.R.* ... 2,531

STEPNEY, 5,343
**A. O. Goodrich, M.R.* 1,809
J. Sankey, K.C., *M.R.* ... 1,758
W. S. Glyn Jones, *P.* ... 1,646
J. M. Myers, *P.* 1,524

STRAND, 10,720
**Lt.-Col. Probyn, M.R.* ... 3,004
**P. E. Pilditch, M.R.* 2,974
J. M. Dent, *P.* 758
S. G. Fenton, *P.* 752

WALWORTH, 10,855
**J. A. Dawes,* M.P., *P.* 2,981
**C. Jesson, P.* 2,868
Frederick Bird, *M.R.* ... 2,029
C. Sproule, *M.R.* 1,980

WANDSWORTH, 48,111
**W. Hunt, M.R.* 12,806
J. W. Lorden, M.R. 12,665
Lieut. E. A. Sanders, *P.* 6,722
John Dean, *P.* 6,709

WESTMINSTER, 9,950
R. W. Granville-Smith, M.R. 2,907
**C. Y. Sturge, M.R.* 2,828
W. Wheeler, *P.* 1,018
C. L. Heywood, *P.* 1,014

WHITECHAPEL, 5,143
**William C. Johnson, P.* ... 1,954
**H. H. Gordon, P.* 1,950
W. Dulley, *M.R.* 825
J. B. Lindenbaum, *M.R.* 813

WOOLWICH, 21,084
**W. J. Squires, M.R.* 7,956
**E. A. H. Jay, M.R.* 7,736
Miss M. Bondfield, *Lab.* 6,931
Rev. Jenkins Jones, *Lab.* 6,739

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
*c*Adler, Miss Henrietta (*P*)	*Hackney Central.*
*Alexander, George (*MR*) ...	*South St. Pancras.*
**c*Allen, A. A. (*P*)	*Haggerston.*
*c*Anderton, F. R.	*Alderman till* 1913.
*c*Barrett, W. F. (*MR*)	*Deptford.*
*Benn, A. Shirley (*MR*)	*Alderman till* 1916.
*Benn, Sir J., J.P. (*P*)	*Kennington.*
Boscawen, Lt.-Col. A. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
*Brandon, J. (*MR*)	*Hammersmith.*
**c*Bray, Reginald (*P*)	*North Camberwell.*
*Briant, F. (*P*)	*North Lambeth.*
*c*Bruce, G. L. (*P*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
†Buxton, Alfred Fowell	*Alderman till* 1916.
Carter, F. H. (*MR*)	*Lewisham.*
*Casson, W. A. (*P*)	*South Hackney.*
Cavaye, Col. W. F. (*MR*) ...	*South Kensington.*
*Chapman, T. (*P*)	*South Hackney.*
*Cheylesmore, Maj.-General Lord, K.C.V.O. (*MR*)	*St. George's, Han. Sq.*
*Claremont, A. W., J.P. (*P*)	*East St. Pancras.*
**c*Cobb, C. S. (*MR*)	*Fulham.*
*Cohen, N. L. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
*c*Cotton, H. E. A. (*P*)	*East Finsbury.*
Cox, Harold (*P*)	*Alderman till* 1916.
*Davies, W., J.P. (*P*).....	*Battersea.*
*Davis, D. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
*Dawes, J. A., J.P., M.P. (*P*)	*Walworth.*
*c*de Forest, Baron (*P*)	*Kennington.*
*c*Denison-Pender, J. C. D. (*MR*)	*South St. Pancras.*
**c*Dew, G. (*P*)	*South Islington.*
*Domoney, J. W. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
*Dove, F. L. (*MR*).....	*North Islington.*
*c*Drage, G. (*MR*).....	*Alderman till* 1916.
Dunmore, Earl of, M.V.O., V.C (*MR*).....	*Clapham.*
*Easton, E. G. (*MR*).....	*Fulham.*
Ecroyd, W. H. (*P*)	*Bermondsey.*
*c*Edmonds, G. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green*
Ensor, R. C. K. (*Lab.*)	*Poplar.*
Evans, B. B. (*P*)	*Hoxton.*
*Fisher, C. U. (*MR*).....	*Norwood.*
†Fisher, W. Hayes.....	*Alderman till* 1913
**c*Gautrey, T. (*P*)	*Peckham.*
Gee, Stephen (*P*).....	*Haggerston.*
*Gilbert, J. D., J.P. (*P*)	*West Newington.*
*c*Gilbert, John W. (*MR*)	*Alderman till* 1916
Gillett, G. M., J.P. (*P*)	*East Finsbury.*
*Goff, T. C. E. (*MR*).....	*North Paddington.*
†Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. D. T., P.C., K.C.M.G., &c.	*Alderman till* 1913
*Goodrich, A. O., J.P. (*MR*)...	*Stepney.*
*Gordon, H. H. (*P*).....	*Whitechapel.*

Name.	Electoral Division.
osling, H. (*P*)	*St.George's-in-the-E.*
ray, E. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
reenwood, H. J., J.P. (*MR*)	*St.George's,Han.Sq.*
addo, Lord (*P*)	*Peckham.*
all, F. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
arris, P. A. (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
aydon, W. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
eadlam, Rev. Stewart (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
ill, Viscount (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
ill, J. C. (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
obson, T. F. (*P*)	*North St. Pancras.*
olland, Bernard, C.B.	*Alderman till* **1916.**
olmes, J. S. (*P*)	*Hoxton.*
ume, G. H. (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
unt, W., J.P. (*MR*)	*Wandsworth.*
unter, J. H. (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
unter, Thomas (*P*)	*West Southwark.*
ackson, C. (*MR*)	*Limehouse.*
ay, E. A. H. (*MR*)	*Woolwich.*
ephson, H. L., J.P. (*P*)	*West Islington.*
esson, C. (*P*)	*Walworth.*
ohnson, W. C., J.P. (*P*)	*Whitechapel.*
ones, G. W. H. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
arslake, J. B. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
ambert, R. C., J.P. (*P*)	*West Islington.*
ansbury, G. (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
awrence, Miss Susan (*MR*)	*West Marylebone.*
ea, H. C. (*P*)	*East St. Pancras.*
eon, A. L., J.P. (*P*)	*North St. Pancras.*
ewis-Barned, Major H. B. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
idgett, Rev. J. Scott, D.D.	*Rotherhithe.*
thgow, S. (*P*)	*West St. Pancras.*
rden, J. W. (*MR*)	*Wandsworth.*
gon, Hon. H. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
athew, C. J. (*P*)	*St.George's-in the-E.*
ay, James (*P*)	*Mile End.*
eDougall, Sir John (*P*)	*Poplar.*
einertzhagen, E. L., J.P. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
chelham, Lord	*Alderman till* **1913.**
idleton, Viscount, P.C.	*Alderman till* **1913.**
ntefiore, R. M. Sebag- (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
orrow, F. St. John (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
aylor, G. K.	*Alderman till* **1913.**

Name.	Electoral Division.
*Norman, R. C. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Pakenham, Col. H. A., J.P. (*MR*)	*East Marylebone.*
*Pannell, W. H., J.P. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
*Pilditch, P. E. (*MR*)	*Strand.*
Preston, E. M. (*MR*)	*Deptford.*
†Primrose, Hon. Neil, M.P. (*P*)	*Alderman till* **1913.**
*Probyn, Lt.-Col. C., J.P. (*MR*)	*Strand.*
*Reynolds, W. (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
eRogers, Frederick ( )	*Alderman till* **1916.**
Rostron, L. W. S. (*MR*)	*Central Finsbury.*
*eRowe, H. V. (*MR*)	*Alderman till* **1916.**
*eRussell, A. B. (*P*)	*Central Finsbury.*
Russell, Hon. Chas. (*P*)	*Bermondsey.*
eSt. Helier, Lady (*MR*)	*Alderman till* **1916.**
*Salmon, I. (*MR*)	*Hammersmith.*
*Sankey, H. Stuart (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Sankey, J., K.C. (*MR*)	*Stepney.*
*eShepheard, A. J.	*Central Hackney.*
*Simmons, P. C. (*MR*)	*Alderman till* **1916.**
*eSkinner, Maj. Charles (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Smallwood, E. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
*Smith, Edward, J.P. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Grn.*
*eSmith, F. (*P*)	*North Lambeth.*
Smith, R.W. Granville-(*MR*)	*Westminster.*
*Spicer, Evan, J.P. (*P*)	*West Newington.*
*Squires, W. J., (*MR*)	*Woolwich.*
Stanhope, Earl (*MR*)	*Lewisham.*
Stettauer, C. (*P*)	*Mile End.*
Stuart, R. L., J.P. (*P*)	*Rotherhithe.*
*Sturge, C. Y. (*MR*)	*Westminster.*
†Swinton, Capt. G. S. C. (*MR*)	*Alderman till* **1913.**
Tasker, R. I., J.P. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
*eTaylor, A. T. (*M.R.*)	*Hampstead.*
*Taylor, H. R., J.P. (*P*)	*North Camberwell.*
Taylor, W. Lloyd-, J.P. (*P*)	*West St. Pancras.*
eThomas, A. A. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
*eThompson, W. W., J.P., LL.B.	*South Kensington.*
*Thynne, Lord A., M.P. (*MR*)	*East Marylebone.*
eWarburg, O. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
†Ward, Henry	*Alderman till* **1913.**
Warren, W. (*P*)	*Battersea.*
*eWhite, Edward, J.P.	*West Marylebone.*
*Williams, H. J., J.P. (*P*)	*South Islington.*
*Wilson, A. (*P*)	*West Southwark.*
Yeo, A. W., J.P. (*P*)	*Limehouse.*

NOTE.—The letters (*P*), (*MR*), (*I*), (*Lab.*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was the election -viz., (*P*) Progressive; (*MR*) Municipal Reform; (*I*) Independent; (*Lab.*) Labour.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, ether with the following co-opted members:—Mrs. Handel Booth, H. J. Clarke, Hon. Violet glas-Pennant, Miss M. Frere, S. J. G. Hoare, A. L. Leon, H. W. Liversidge, Mrs. Wilton Phipps, S. Sanders, Rev. W. J. Sommerville, Miss K. Wallas, (one vacancy).

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

rk of the Council, G. Laurence Gomme...£2,000
puty Clerk, J. Bird.
ntroller, H. E. Haward £2,000
puty Compt., C. D. Johnson.
f Engineer, Maurice Fitzmaurice, M.G. £2,000
ief Asst. Engineer, C. Elwin.
ditor, W. E. Riley £2,000
ief Asst. Archt., J. Briggs.
ver, A. Young £2,000
nior Asst. Valuer, F. W. Cook.
ditor, E. Tanner..... £1,500
puty Solicitor, D. P. Andrews.
ational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett £1,500
ation Officer, R. Blair £1,250
puty Educ. Officer, B. M. Allen.

Ch. Inspr., Educ., Dr. C. W. Kimmins ...£1,000
Med. Officer, Sir Shirley F. Murphy, M.D. £1,250
Asstts., (General) Dr. W. H. Hamer; *(Education)* Dr. J. Kerr.
Public Control Dep., J. Ollis £800
Statistical Officer, E. J. Harper £1,100
Chemist, F. Clowes, D.Sc. £1,100
Parks Dep., Maj. P. Maud, R.E. £700
Chief of Fire Brigade (see p. 500).
Tramways Chief Officer, A. L. C. Fell £1,750
Deputy, J. K. Bruce.
Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess £800
Stores Chief Officer, F. W. Mackinney £1,000
Asylums Committee Clerk, H. F. Keene ...£900
Pathologist, F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S. ...£1,000
Engineer, W. C. C. Smith..... £1 200

LONDON POLICE.

THE CITY POLICE district comprises an area of 673 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 206). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 26,923 night residents to be protected.

The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 5 Chief Inspectors, 23 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors, 96 Sergeants, and 1,029 Constables; also 1 Sergeant and 49 Constables on private service duty.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of between seven and eight millions. There are within this area sixteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, East Ham, Greenwich, Lambeth, Marlborough St., Marylebone, North London (Stoke Newington Rd.), Old Street, South Western (Lavender Hill), Thames (Stepney), Tower Bridge, West Ham, West London (Vernon Street), Westminster, and Woolwich (*see* p. 206).

The force on Oct. 16, 1910, consisted of 3[illegible] Superintendents, 603 Inspectors, 2,544 Sergeants, and 16,034 Constables, making a total of 19,213, with 286 horses.

It is scarcely possible to form an accurate estimate of the enormous actual value of the property under police protection, but the mean rateable value of the metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1909–10 was £55,217,933.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under an Act passed in 1774, the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries; though, independently of this provision, for more than thirty years before 1866 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On 1st January, 1866, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On 1st January, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of life from fire. By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade. In 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from "Metropolitan Fire Brigade" to "London Fire Brigade." The total amount expended on the Brigade for the year ended 31st March, 1910, was £304,446. Of this amount the Treasury and the various insurance companies contributed £46,999.

On 31st March, 1910, the complement of the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer; 2 divisional officers; 2 assistant divisional officers; and 1,356 officers, firemen, coachmen, and pilots. There were 81 land fire-stations, 3 river stations; and the appliances included 75 horsed fire-engines, 76 horsed fire-escapes, 8 motor fire-engines, 10 motor fire-escapes, 5 motor hose-tenders, 6 turntable long ladders, 29 long ladders, 23 smoke helmets, 90 hose-carts, 2 fire-floats and 4 steam fire-engines on rafts, 4 oil-tank wagons, 4 motor cars. There were 315 horses and 53 miles of hose in use by the Brigade. The fire-alarms distributed over London numbered 1,320. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended 31st December, 1909, totalled 5,233, and the fires numbered 3,197, of which 62 were classed as "serious."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Officer, Lieut. Sampson Sladen, R.N. (with certain allowances) £900
Divisional Officers, Sidney G. Gamble, C.E. Arthur R. Dyer.
Assistant Divisional Officers, Cyril C. B. Morris, Lieut. H. Spencer, R.N.
Headquarters: 94 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, J.P. ..... †
Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P. ..... *unp.*
Clerk of the Board, A. B. Pilling £1,750
Assist. do., W. J. G. Norris £600
Supervisor, F. W. Drake £700
Solicitor, W. Moon £1,000
Chief Engineer, W. B. Bryan £2,500
Depy. do., J. W. Restler £1,827
Accountant and Registrar, A. Newton ... £1,000
Depy. do., D. P. Hutchings £600
Chief Revenue Officer, J. Wilson £618
Director of Water Examinations, Dr. A. C. Houston £1,100

The Metropolitan Water Board was created in 1902, and came into existence in 1903, the duties of the Board being to supply water to the districts previously supplied, or authorised to be supplied, by the various authorities superseded. The area of the Board is 537 square miles, with a population of 7,108,504 in 1910. The total amount of water supplied during the year 1909–10 was 82,365,791,471 gallons. The charge for domestic purposes is 5 per cent. on the rateable value. The sources of supply are four in number, namely, (1) the river Thames and Lee; (2) gravel beds adjoining the main stream of the Thames and other gravel beds at Hanworth; (3) natural springs; and (4) wells sunk in the chalk or other strata in the Lee Valley on the north of the Thames, in Kent and at certain other points south of the Thames. The Board consists of 66 members, nominated by the constituent authorities of the water area for three years ending 1st June, 1913, and meet on the Friday in each fourth week at Metropolitan Asylums Board Offices, Thames Embankment, E.C. *Offices*, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

† A sum of £500 per annum is voted to the Chairman to defray the cost of "official hospitality."

THE CITY COMPANIES, NUMBER OF LIVERYMEN, CORPORATE AND TRUST INCOMES, MASTERS, CLERKS, AND HALLS.

s will be seen from the following table, many he London Livery Companies are possessed of t wealth. Of some portion of the property are merely trustees, but of the "corporate" perty they are the sole owners, and may dis- of the income as they please. Fifteen of Companies have more than ten thousand ds a year, and most of them are very liberal heir charities, especially in the way of cation. In the majority of cases the desig- nation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, but the Fletchers (arrow makers) and the Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers) are not self-explanatory. The following list is compiled from returns made (in many cases but partially) at the Editor's request. Where the return was incomplete the Editor allowed the old figures to remain. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

Company.	No. of Liverymen.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1910—1911.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
ers (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	Earl of Selborne, K.G.	G. H. Blakesley	4 Ironmonger Lane.
rs (2)	183	37,500	500	38,000	Wm. Jas. Thompson	R. V. Somers-Smith	Princes St.
ers (3)	300	50,000	28,000	78,000	John Barrow	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St.
mongers (4)	334	47,798	2,428	50,226	W. T. Brand	J. Wrench Towse	Adelaide Pl., Lond. Br.
smiths (5)	250	43,000	26,000	58,000	Charles H. Townley	Sir W. S. Prideaux	Foster Lane.
ers (6)	230	21,000	34,000	65,000	Stanley Keith	E. H. Draper, B.A.	Dowgate Hill.
ant Tay- (7)	352	37,000	13,000	50,000	H. L. Hopkinson	Edward Nash	30 Threadneedle St.
rdashers (8)	341	9,000	49,000	58,000	S. Osborn, J.P.	J. Eagleton	33 Gresham St.
s (9)	176	20,000	2,000	22,000	Sydney Vacher	S. W. Luard	St. Swithin's Lane.
ongers (10)	37	12,000	11,000	23,000	Sir E. F. G. Hatch, Bt.	R. C. A. Beck	Fenchurch St.
ers (11)	205	9,500	1,500	11,000	F. P. Bacon	C. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
rkers (12)	180	42,000	28,000	60,000	Rev. J. W. Horne, M.A.	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
ecaries (58)	150	..	..	600	A. T. Norton, C.B.	A. Mowbray Upton	Water Lane.
urers and siers (22)	90	7,940	60	8,000	Sydney Pitt	(vacant)	81 Coleman St.
(19)	114	1,580	320	1,900	Samuel Guest	Frank C. Lingard	16 Harp Lane.
rs (17)	118	..	..	..	E. W. Burr	Do.	Monkwell St.
maiters (52)	80	..	none	..	Palmer Bryant	H. H. Bobart	[22 Basinghall St., E.C.]
smiths (40)	92	684	none	684	John Arthur Mack	W. H. Garrett	[65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.]
ers (38)	29	618	42	660	Sir Douglas Straight	H. E. Griffith	[11 St. Bride's Av., E.C.]
rs (14)	48	2,500	15,000	17,500	Col. Francis Charring-ton, C.M.G.	W. Higgins	Addle St., E.C.
vers (48)	30	..	..	..	Charles R. Freeman	G. W. Barber, J.P.	[13 St. Swithin's La., E.C.]
ers (24)	156	..	828	..	Herbert Hill	R. J. V. Philpott	Bartholomew Close.
ers (89)	42	70	none	70	W. A. Perry	H. W. Capper	[Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.]
ters (26)	150	16,000	1,280	17,280	Robert Cobay	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av.
makers (61)	80	..	..	..	H. Dent Gardner	H. C. Overall	[Guildhall, E.C.]
makers (79)	101	1,203	none	1,203	Arthur S. Winter-botham.	T. H. Gardiner	Noble St., E.C.
(35)	65	2,000	100	2,100	Alfred Hose	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
(36)	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	E. J. Turnbull	H. Pelham Boyer	71 Basinghall St.
iners (27)	120	7,700	1,600	9,300	Wm. Thomas Hirts	C. H. W. Mandler, LL.M.	7 Cannon St.
rs (29)	69	2,142	98	2,240	Hewin Edward Coles	E. H. Burkitt	6 London Wall.
(28)	100	5,350	50	5,400	F. W. Williams	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.
llers (74)	55	..	none	..	Col. W. Nicholls, V.D.	T. G. Vickery	[Guildhall, E.C.]
(13)	88	6,000	1,000	7,000	John Henry Smee	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
akers (84)	93	150	none	150	Sir Homewood Craw-ford.	H. D. P. Francis, M.A.	19 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.
ers (55)	80	192	non.	192	W. Ballin Hinde	B. F. Popham	[40 Leadenhall St.]
akers (64)	65	..	126	..	Alfred Moore	Alfred Penchey	[17 Salisbury Sq., E.C.]
rs (30)	20	100	none	100	H. R. Simpson	P. H. Shepheard	6 Finsbury Circus.]
ers (33)	72	1,710	115	1,825	George H. Walker	C. F. Corbould-Ellis, J.P.	13 St. Swithin's Lane.
nework ters (65)	98	310	352	662	Alexander Lorrimer	John Woodhouse, J.P.	[18 Essex St., Strand.]
ers (45)	92	90	..	90	Col. Vickers Dunfee	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Lane.]
ers (66)	79	45	..	45	Charles Payer	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[1 Paper Bldngs., Temple.
s (23)	90	3,000	1,300	4,300	W. Joynson-Hicks	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St.
dlers (77)	41	none	21	21	T. L. Green	R. H. Evans	[58 Gracechurch St.]
n (60)	70	260	40	300	R. Eyas, C.C.	W. J. B. Tippetts, C.C.	11 Maiden Lane.]
s (81)	68	100	58	158	H. C. Marshall	A. W. Burt	[2 Mourgate St. Bldgs.]
& Silver)	130	35	3	38	James Speller	W. E. Baxter	9 Laurence Pntny. Hill.]
leavers (82)							
kers (80)	31	900	none	2,800	H. Stanley Barnett	D. C. Lee	46 Commercial Road E., E.
(60)	100	89	none	89	J. T. Edmonds	Howard Deighton	44 King William St., E.C.
ers (32)	87	2,000	230	2,230	H. F. Pardy	E. Bruce	College St., Dowgate Hill.
(41)	107	1,300	none	1,300	Joseph Young	H. L. Bedford	[St. Sepulchre's Ch., E.C.]
ellers (25)	152	23,000	5,000	23,000	R. E. Cunning	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place, E.C.
rs (57)	305	600	6	606	J. Dixon, M.D., J.P.	C. F. J. Jennings	[27 Walbrook, E.C.]
(56)	62	550	none	550	A. C. Blow	R. L. Hunter	9 New Sq., Lincs. Inn, W.C.

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1910–1911.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
*Musicians (94) ..	128	400	90	490	Alfred H. Littleton..	T. C. Fenwick	[16 Berners St., W.]
²*Needlemakers(69)	46	230	*none*	250	(vacant)	J. King Farlow	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C.]
*Painters (28)	150	700	2,300	3,000	J. W. J. Kennedy ..	T. Pritchard; F. Engle-field	9 Little Trinity Lane.
²*Pattenmkrs. (76)	40	87	29	116	Frederick Cleeves ..	Charles Fitch	[Guildhall, E.C.]
*Paviors (56)	19	..	..	*none*	Ald. J. Roll	William P. Neal	[62 London Wall, E.C.]
*Pewterers (16) ..	99	5,250	232	5,482	Geo. Howard Fisher	C. W. Sawbridge	15 Lime St., E.C.
²*Plaisterers (46)	46	1,100	30	1,130	Col. Frank Griffith ..	Alfred F. Mott	[22 Bedford Row, W.C.]
*Pl. Card Mkrs.(83)	130	50	5 5 0	55 5 0	A. T. Walmisley	W. Hayes	[Guildhall, E.C.]
²*Plumbers (31) ..	85	880	20	900	The Lord Mayor	W. R. E. Coles.....	[1 Adelaide Bgs., Lond Br.]
*Poulters (34)	100	850	320	1,170	W. H. Eves, J.P.	H. W. Liversidge ..	[Libr. Chmbrs., Temple.]
*Saddlers (25)	95	11,200	1,000	12,200	H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	J. W. Sherwell	141 Cheapside, E.C.
²*Scriveners (44) ..	50	..	..	..	F. W. Lawrence	T. J. Wootton	[2 Finsbury Circus, E.C.]
²*Shipwrights (59)	200	830	*none*	830	Professor J. H. Biles	Col. T. Davies Sowell, D.R.A.S.	[Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.]
*Spectaclemkrs.(60)	320	1,300	50	1,350	Col. Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P.	Do. [D.S.	Do.
*Stationers (47) ..	283	1,600	3,100	4,700	George Chater, J.P. ..	C. R. Rivington, J.P.,	Stationers' Hall Ct.
*Tallowchandlrs (21)	108	..	220	220	Philip Cooper	M. F. Monier-Williams	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
²*Tin Plate Wkrs. (67)	132	13	6	19	Fred. A. Wood .... [M.A.	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[1 Paper Bgs., Temple, E.C.]
²*Turners (51)....	170	64	*none*	64	H. Llewellyn Howell,	W. M. Shirreff	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
²*Tylers & Bkrs.(37)	44	1,900	80	1,980	Alfred Stoner	A. Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W.C.]
²*Upholders (49)..	30	277	20	297	J. S. Taylor-Restell..	Wm. H. C. Crump ..	[17 Leadenhall St., E.C.]
*Waxchandlers(20)	27	1,370	230	1,600		F. R. Bridgwater	Gresham St., E.C.
²*Weavers (42) ..	89	1,170	1,668	2,838	Sir G. Hayter-Chubb, Bt., J.P.	James Reynolds	[70 Basinghall St., E.C.]
*Wheelwrights(73)	150	..	*none*	..	H. D. Buckland	T. Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E.C.]
*Wire Workers ..	..	(*See*	Tin	Plate	Workers.)		
*Woolmen (43) ..	33	376	*none*	376	F. H. Morris	P. C. C. Francis	[Guildhall, E.C.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

The report, in 5 vols., published in 1884, of the City Livery Companies' Commission appointed in 1880 (*Chairman*, the late Earl of Derby), stated the rateable value of the Halls of the London Companies at about £55,000, and that of their Schools and Almshouses about £18,000 a year; the value of their Plate and Furniture at £320,000; and the annual income of the livings in their gift about £12,300.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1891.	Population. 1901.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality ..... Within the Limits of the County of London.....	74,816	4,228,317	4,536,267*
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	673	37,702	26,923
Central Criminal Court District	269,148	5,260,680	6,101,664
Metropolitan Police District (not including City).....	442,746	5,596,104	6,554,448
Metropolitan and City Police Districts.....	443,419	5,633,806	6,581,371*

* Estimated population in the middle of the year 1910, 4,872,702.

Parliamentary Boundaries. In consequence of changes of boundaries under the London Government Act 1899, the County of London does not now include the whole of certain *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions; on the other hand, it includes portions of certain *Extra-Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with a rateable value in 1909-1910 of £55,217,933, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1909 is 556,240, with 3,438 in course of erection; during the same period 8,245 new streets and squares were formed, the new mileage since 1879 being 1,542.

FELONIES IN LONDON.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, etc., in the Metropolitan Police District in ten years 1900-1909.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of Pop.
1900	16,665	12,089	£212,340	£39,178	£173,162	6,576,648	2·534
1901	17,433	12,347	376,206	142,490	233,716	6,678,808	2·610
1902	17,759	12,272	158,992	46,268	112,724	6,779,336	2·619
1903	17,896	12,735	191,885	42,108	149,777	6,880,696	2·601
1904	18,806	12,897	163,876	42,562	121,314	6,983,249	2·693
1905	18,515	12,850	181,018	52,915	128,103	7,086,638	2·613
1906	17,197	12,255	147,963	42,035	105,928	7,191,018	2·391
1907	19,622	12,978	202,811	62,781	140,030	7,296,404	2·689
1908	19,079	13,111	193,601	36,538	157,063	7,402,817	2·577
1909	17,982	13,322	176,205	42,984	133,221	7,510,273	2·394

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CONTENTS OF SUPPLEMENT.

Imperial Dominions and Foreign Countries.

HE INDIAN EMPIRE.....505-536
Countries contiguous to India 536-537
ROPEAN DOMINIONS.....538-540
IATIC DOMINIONS 541-545
RICAN DOMINIONS.....546-563
Union of South Africa 546-551
ORTH AMERICAN DOMINIONS 564-578
Dominion of Canada 564-572
Newfoundland 572-573
OUTH AMERICAN DOMINIONS 579-580
AUSTRALASIAN DOMINIONS 581-595
Commonwealth of Australia 581-592
Dominion of New Zealand.....592-594
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (Alphabetically arranged) 596-661
GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS AND TERRITORIAL CHANGES (E. Heawood) 662-665
MILITARY SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD 666-667
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD 668-670

Summaries and Special Articles.

AVAL PROGRESS IN 1910 (P. A. Hislam).....671-673
HE ARMY IN 1910 (P. R. Coles)...673-675
CONDARY EDUCATION IN 1910 ...676-677
TENDED AND CHEAPER IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHY 678-680
ALUATION FOR RATING PURPOSES..681-682
HE WORLD'S OUTPUT AND CONSUMPTION 683-684
CENSED PREMISES IN LONDON ... 685
VIEW OF THE DRAMA IN 1910 (J. T. Grein).....686-687
AYS PRODUCED IN LONDON.....688-690
BLIC AND PRIVATE WEALTH AND HARITABLE BEQUESTS (J. H. Smee).....691-698
National Income—Cost of Living—Sources of Income—Rubber Estates—Income Tax in Foreign Countries — Inhabited House Duty — Rent — Death Duties—Large and Small Estates Personalty Abroad—Legacy and Succession Duties — Investments — Consols — Imaginary Wealth — Works of Art—Charitable Bequests—Weir Charity.
EVENTS OF KING EDWARD'S REIGN 699-703
RETROSPECT OF SPORT (1909-10) ...704-717
MOTOR MARKS..... 717
CLOSE TIMES FOR GAME, FISHERY DISTRICTS, &C. 718 723
FORMER WINNERS AT HENLEY REGATTA 724 727
THE YEAR'S WEATHER, STORMS AND FLOODS, EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES 728-732
FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES 733-736
HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF BRITISH AND INDIAN RAILWAYS 737-749
SHIPBUILDING TABLES 750-751
THE MERCANTILE FLEETS OF THE WORLD 752-772
COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES 773-789
INDEX TO FORMER ISSUES 789-792

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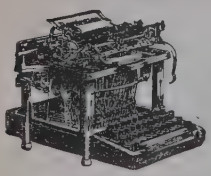

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The Indian Empire extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52–3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government; and within the Indian sphere of influence lie the self-governed States of Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan.

Boundaries and Area.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Harirud; then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Muztagh (Karakoram) and Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Calcutta, the capital, lies in 88° E. long. The total area of India proper is about 1,767,000 square miles, of which 680,000 square miles are under native administration. The British Provinces comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 79 per cent. of the population, which in 1901 numbered 294,361,056. (For details, see pp. 507–8.)

Physical Features and Products.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush Mountains. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. Of these, two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the

The principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament in the past year were:—Statistical Abstract, 1899–1900 to 1908–9; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1908–9; Tables of the Trade of India, 1904–5 to 1908–9; Review of the Trade of India in 1909–10; Sanitary Measures in India, 1908–9; Indian Financial Statement for 1910–11; Home Accounts, 1908–9, with Estimates 1909–10; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1910–11; Return of Net Income and Expenditure, 1898–9 to 1908–9; Administration Report on Railways in India, 1909; Enteric Fever, &c., Return (H.C. 245); Excise Administration (Cd. 4488); Fifth Quinquennial Review of Education (Cd. 4635–6); Memo. on Indian Administration during the past Fifty Years (Cd. 4956); China, Opium (Cd. 4967); Legislative, &c., Councils, Regulations (Cd. 4987); Tibet, Further Papers (Cd. 5240); Press Act, 1910 (Cd. 5269).

Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. So rich is the Indo-Gangetic plain that it supports a population of about 50 millions, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population is extremely high in this region, averaging in the Bengal delta 552 per square mile, and rising in a few districts to 900. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Behar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India Native States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern table-land has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hill and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced in rapidly increasing quantities, and jade and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rain, the fall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 30 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

The People of India.

Population.—The third general census of India was taken on the 1st March, 1901. The enumeration embraced the whole of the Indian Empire, except a few outlying tracts and certain disturbed areas on the frontier. The final census returns gave a population of 294,361,056, as compared with 287,314,671 in 1891 (for details *see* p. 508). Deducting for purposes of comparison the population of tracts not enumerated in 1891, the increase in the ten years is only about 1½ per cent., as compared with an increase of over 11 per cent. in the previous decade. These statistics show that long-continued famine in Western India, combined with an abnormal prevalence of cholera, plague, and other diseases, had, during the decade, seriously enhanced mortality. The census total of 1901 is divisible into 231,899,507 (or 79 per cent.) for British India, and 62,461,549 (or 21 per cent.) for Native States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist.

Languages.—India has 147 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 292,563,771 persons in India are grouped in three families; and twenty-three languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 60,354,137 persons), Bengali (44,624,048), Bihari (37,076,990), Telugu (20,696,872), Marathi (18,237,899), Panjabi (17,070,961), and Tamil (16,525,500), after which come Rajasthani, Kanarese, Gujarati, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

Religions.—The population by religions includes 207,147,026 Hindus (70 per cent. of the total), 62,458,077 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 9,476,759 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving 6 per cent. for all other religions, including 2,923,241 Christians (two-thirds of whom are in Madras and Travancore), 2,195,339 Sikhs, 1,334,148 Jains, 94,190 Parsis, and 8,584,148 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. Christian converts come mainly from the more degraded classes in Bengal and Madras.

Large Towns.—Tables below show the populations of the chief towns and the distribution of the people by occupations. There are 28 towns with a population of over 100,000, and 49 with 50,000 to 100,000. The urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise less than 10 per cent. of the total population.

Occupations.—About two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture. The cotton industry supports over 7,500,000 persons, more than two-thirds of whom depend on handweaving. There are 5,500,000 persons in Government service, civil or military.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. Infant marriage and enforced widowhood are extending through Brahmanical influence and notions of social distinction. There are nearly 26,000,000 widows in India. The males outnumber the females in the proportion of 1,000 to 963.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Order of Occupations.	Total Supported.	Actual Workers.		Percentage of Supported to Total Population.
		Males.	Females.	
Agriculture	191,691,731	60,827,087	27,520,631	65·16
Earthwork and general labour (not agricultural)	17,953,261	5,803,321	4,043,577	6·10
Provision of food, drink, and stimulants	16,758,726	4,796,381	3,330,834	5·70
Provision of textile fabrics and dress	11,214,158	3,507,767	2,210,543	3·80
Personal, household, and sanitary services	10,717,500	3,760,267	1,805,703	3·64
All other occupations	45,852,670	17,014,457	4,135,614	15·60
	294,188,046	95,709,280	43,046,902	100·00

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (*including Cantonments*).

	Total Population.			Total Population.	
	In 1901.	In 1891.		In 1901.	In 1891.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,106,738	882,116	Amritsar	162,429	136,766
Bombay City and Island (1906)	977,822	821,764	Jaipur	160,167	158,787
Madras City	509,346	452,518	Bangalore	159,046	180,366
Hyderabad and Suburbs	448,466	425,039	Poona	153,320	161,390
Lucknow	264,049	273,028	Patna	134,785	165,192
Rangoon	234,881	180,324	Bareli	131,208	121,039
Benares	209,331	219,467	Nagpur	127,734	117,014
Delhi	208,575	192,579	Srinagar	122,618	118,960
Lahore	202,964	176,854	Surat	119,306	109,229
Cawnpore	197,170	188,712	Meerut	118,129	119,390
Agra	188,022	168,662	Karachi	116,663	105,199
Ahmedabad	185,889	148,412	Madura	105,984	87,428
Mandalay	183,816	188,815	Trichinopoly	104,721	90,609
Allahabad	172,032	175,246	Baroda	103,700	116,420

Province, State, or Agency.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.	Persons. Males.	Females.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Population, Census, 1891.	Difference per cent. 1901 & 1891.
PROVINCES.											
1. Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	4	740	107,401	251,026	225,896	476,912	125,314	351,598	542,358	— 12·07
2. *Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	—	63	2,550	18,695	5,954	24,649	—	24,649	15,609*	—
3. *§Baluchistan (*Districts and Admints-tered Territories*)	45,804	6	1,274	68,503	178,526	129,720	308,246	40,033	268,213	—	—
4. Bengal	115,819	142	137,489	9,935,185	25,154,847	25,567,220	50,722,067	3,336,482	47,385,585	49,321,758	+ 2·84
5. Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,064	202	25,699	3,490,715	9,583,409	8,976,152	18,559,561	3,536,299	15,023,262	18,878,314	— 1·70
Bombay	*75,018*	*173*	*21,290*	*2,800,108*	*7,791,089*	*7,513,588*	*15,304,677*	*3,494,970*	*12,209,707*	*15,959,135*	— *4·10*
Sind	*47,906*	*20*	*4,403*	*587,709*	*1,791,790*	*1,449,120*	*3,240,910*	*397,355*	*2,843,555*	*2,875,100*	— *11·08*
Aden	*80*	*9*	*—*	*102,898*	*50,530*	*13,444*	*63,974*	*44,974*	*—*	*44,079*	— *0·24*
6. *§Burma	236,738	52	60,395	2,092,811	3,342,033	5,148,591	10,490,624	989,938	9,500,686	7,722,053	— 9·12
7. Central Provinces and Berar	100,345	102	37,905	2,500,724	5,936,502	6,055,168	11,991,670	1,227,399	10,764,271	13,062,604	— 8·02
8. Coorg	1,582	5	479	30,560	100,258	80,349	180,607	15,249	165,358	173,055	+ 4·36
9. †Eastern Bengal and Assam	106,130	61	91,760	5,870,796	15,771,904	15,189,555	30,961,459	736,933	30,224,526	28,259,128	+ 9·56
10. Madras	141,726	234	54,610	7,127,014	18,841,284	19,368,152	38,209,436	4,275,178	33,934,258	35,630,440	+ 7·24
11. †North-West Frontier Province	16,466	20	3,348	350,895	1,159,306	906,174	2,125,480	269,905	1,855,575	1,857,504†	+ 7·61
12. Punjab	97,209	171	32,661	3,212,734	10,942,705	9,387,634	20,330,339	2,325,467	18,004,872	19,009,343	+ 1·68
13. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107,164	453	105,068	8,684,860	24,616,942	23,074,840	47,691,782	5,273,573	42,418,209	46,904,791	+ 1·68
Agra	*83,198*	*374*	*80,430*	*6,300,000*	*18,243,785*	*16,800,920*	*35,858,705*	*4,334,449*	*30,524,256*	*34,253,900*	+ *1·76*
Oudh	*23,966*	*79*	*24,129*	*2,384,860*	*6,568,157*	*6,264,920*	*12,833,077*	*939,124*	*11,893,953*	*12,650,831*	+ *1·44*
Total, British Territory	1,097,901	1,452	551,493	43,474,748	117,897,437	114,175,395	232,072,832	22,151,770	209,921,062	221,376,957	+ 4·82
STATES AND AGENCIES.											
14. *§Baluchistan (*Agency Tracts*)	85,511	—	780	109,817	266,994	235,506	502,500	—	502,500	—	—
15. Baroda State	8,099	47	3,035	489,955	1,008,634	944,058	1,952,692	468,850	1,483,842	2,415,396	— 19·16
16. Bengal States	32,773	13	21,418	768,245	1,985,769	1,954,693	3,940,462	60,713	3,879,749	3,637,344	+ 8·28
17. Bombay States	65,761	129	14,995	1,513,380	3,513,003	3,395,645	6,908,648	1,251,980	5,656,668	8,082,207	— 14·50
18. Central India Agency	78,772	80	33,282	1,697,850	4,428,790	4,199,991	8,628,781	981,328	7,647,453	10,318,812	— 16·38
19. Central Provinces States	31,188	11	8,290	296,690	811,970	819,170	1,631,140	52,553	1,578,587	1,712,562	— 4·75
20. Hyderabad State	82,698	78	20,011	2,283,447	5,673,629	5,467,513	11,141,142	1,126,948	10,014,194	11,537,040	— 3·43
21. Kashmir State	80,900	2	8,946	464,635	1,542,057	1,363,521	2,905,578	158,748	2,746,830	2,543,952	+ 14·22
22 Madras States	9,969	17	4,997	807,732	2,098,048	2,090,038	4,188,086	291,660	3,896,426	3,700,622	+ 13·17
23. Mysore State	29,444	128	16,884	1,110,687	2,797,024	2,742,375	5,539,399	722,103	4,817,296	4,943,604	+ 12·05
24. Punjab States	36,532	57	10,997	762,557	2,409,809	2,014,589	4,424,398	463,906	3,960,492	4,263,280	+ 3·78
25 Rajputana Agency	127,541	128	29,901	1,911,483	5,104,246	4,619,955	9,723,301	1,410,192	8,313,109	11,990,504	— 18·91
26. United Provinces States	5,079	6	3,576	150,089	414,414	387,683	802,097	103,880	698,217	792,491	+ 1·21
Total, Native States	675,267	696	177,112	12,366,567	32,054,387	30,233,837	62,288,224	7,092,451	55,195,773	65,937,714 ‖	— 5·63
Grand Total, India	1,773,168	2,148	728,605	55,841,315	149,951,824	144,409,232	294,361,056	29,244,221	265,116,835	287,314,671	+ 2·45

* Enumerated incompletely prior to 1901. † The North-West Frontier Province was formed in 1901 out of certain Punjab Districts and areas not previously included in India.
‡ Includes South Lushai and Manipur. § Certain areas were imperfectly enumerated owing to tribal disputes. ‖ Includes Shan States, Chin Hills, and Karenni.
N.B.—Revised figures showing area and population of the provinces of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam as reconstituted in 1905 are now furnished above. The Central Provinces and Berar have been amalgamated for administrative purposes.

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts of later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The people who wrote these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabhárata* and *Rámáyana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually then existed. The ascendency of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified. A branch of Buddhism, however, or a survival of a kindred creed, continues to exist in India in the distinct sect of the Jains. The followers of this creed, which flourished most from about 950–1300 A.D., are still numerous in Gujarat, and are also found in other parts of India.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, and speaks of the people as brave and truthful, and averse to litigation, and of the women as chaste; and he notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272–231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to, and a great patron of Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China, who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606–648), after many years of fighting, which made him master of Northern India, ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but the advance of their power was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babar*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540–1545. *Akbar the Great*, Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms; he was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance

minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. Bairam Khan, Akbar's faithful guardian in his youth, revolted when the young king seized the reins of power, but was pardoned. *Jahangir* (1605–27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. His empress was the famous Nur Jahan. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627–1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many public works and grand buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658–1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707–12) gained the coveted crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719–48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748–1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754–1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759–1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627–1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712–1720), Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who, at first attracted by love of adventure or hopes of gain, had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780–1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision which he himself had carefully avoided, and after two wars with the British the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the *Portuguese* enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505–1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. When the crowns of Spain and Portugal were united in 1580 under Philip II., the Asiatic interests of Portugal were subordinated to the European interests of Spain, and the decline of Portuguese power in Asia was rapid. Till then the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other ports of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the *Dutch* were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602 they formed "The Dutch East India Company" by amalgamating previously existing trading companies, and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch occupied the Cape as a halfway station. After a time they firmly established themselves in Java and the neighbouring coasts and islands, but were forced by the British to relax their hold on India. *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English, like the Dutch, became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, aided by the influence of the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position and prospects of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and to piratical excesses in the East, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by the Protector Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but they were invited to return, and in 1690 were laid, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the modern city of Calcutta. In 1698 a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company," was started. After a period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondichérry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. As a result of Clive's efforts, the East India Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under the government of the Company. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 he became Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue arrangements and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of a hostile Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached, but acquitted.

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of the permanent settlement of the land revenue in Bengal, by the remodelling of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as courageous and as hostile to the English as his father, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were strongly established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that

of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the missions of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively, and captured Mauritius. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepaul ended with the Treaty of Sagauli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the Pindaris of Central India, freebooters who organised large bands that devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the fertile provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1836 42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely-contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *vid* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal, still one of the largest irrigation works in India. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened the British Empire in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, the Central India campaign, and all the heroism of that momentous time will never be forgotten. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the Great Mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established in India. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863. *Sir John (Lord) Lawrence* (1864-69) took measures to reform the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864), and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation. *Lord Mayo* (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended. He promoted the construction of roads and canals. During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty. *Lord Lytton's* administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India, by the Second Afghan War, and by the Queen's assumption of the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA in 1877. He was succeeded by the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84), whose peaceful term was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms. His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88), during whose viceroyalty occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was added to the Empire. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and extending and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. As regards domestic policy, he took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He also reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial

matters. The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the tribes along the whole border from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah Campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong; the frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894. Legislative Councils were created for the Punjab and Burma.

Lord Curzon (1899–1904, and 1904–5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. India was thrice called on to defend Imperial interests by the despatch of troops to South Africa in 1899, to China in 1900, and to Somaliland in 1903–4. In 1899–1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions, of whom more than a half were in native States. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. Among his measures for aiding cultivators were the institution of agricultural banks and departments, and reforms in revenue law and administration designed to free the cultivators from the moneylenders. The famine codes were amended. Better arrangements were made for controlling the tribes and for distributing the troops on the frontier, and a new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. The Viceroy appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. A Railway Board was constituted to administer the railways, and a Commerce and Industry Department, in charge of a new Member of Council, was created. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. The reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. Lord Curzon returned to England for a few months in 1904. During his absence *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* returned to India on reappointment in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, which had become unwieldy for administrative purposes, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the organisation of the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George), with the Princess, made a tour in India during the winter of 1905–6. There has been considerable agitation among Bengalis since 1905 owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907, the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to bring all classes of the people into closer relations with the Government and its officers. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action has been taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character, and the laws relating to the Press and to explosives were strengthened. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the Viceregal and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in Bengal and other provinces (*see* also page 514). The Act became operative in Jan., 1910. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed, and the Seditious Meetings Act extended, in 1910.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—The original charter of the East India Company was granted by Queen Elizabeth at the end of 1600. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General and his Council, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while in 1833 the monopoly of the China trade was abolished. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889 and 1907, at least 9 members of Council must have resided in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 14. The term of office is now 7 years, with power of extension. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CREWE, K.G.

H.M. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. In all matters the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. No expenditure from the revenues of India is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of native States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office (*see* p. 188).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Judges in the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually five years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains six ordinary members (of whom three must have served in India ten years), as well as himself and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. The Governors of Bombay and Madras have each an Executive Council of three members. An Executive Council is to be created in Bengal. All acts of the SUPREME GOVERNMENT IN INDIA run in the name of "The Governor-General in Council"; ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. The Governor-General's Legislative Council, in accordance with the Indian Councils Act, 1909, consists of 28 official and 32 non-official members (including 25 elected), in addition to *ex-officio* members. There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma. For the first five of these the maximum number of members is 50, and for the last two 30, in addition to *ex-officio* members. The Governor-General's Council has an official majority of three, while all the provincial councils have non-official majorities. Every Indian Act requires the Governor-General's assent, but the Crown may disallow it.

As the result of important changes in administration, business is now conducted by ten Departments—Finance, Foreign, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, Railway, Army, and Education. Each Department is in charge of a Secretary to Government, and under the care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal and other conterminous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. Its Agents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the civil service, ecclesiastical and judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. The recently created department of *Commerce and Industry* has been placed in charge of a special member. It deals with trade and shipping, customs, excise, salt, ports, post-office, telegraphs, mines, factories, statistics, &c. Railway administration is now entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in charge of the Commerce and Industry Member of Council, and controlled by a Railway Board. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. A new *Education Department* is being constituted to take from the Home Department the control of education, local government, sanitation, &c.

British India is no longer divided into three Presidencies, but into 13 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras and Bombay, still termed Presidencies; under Lieutenant-Governors, the provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, the Central Provinces and Berar, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, British Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, and the Andaman Islands. The chief Local Governments enjoy a large measure of financial and administrative independence. Proposals for further decentralisation are under discussion. The Governors of Madras and Bombay have greater independence than the others, being alone permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are now 267 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal (with jurisdiction also over Eastern Bengal and Assam), and in the North-West Provinces. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Punjab and Lower Burma have Chief Courts. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, CALCUTTA.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem*.]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., *b.* 1858, assumed charge Nov., 1910..... *per mensem* Rs.20,833

Private Secretary, J. H. Du Boulay, C.I.E. Rs.2,000

Military Secretary, Maj. F. A. Maxwell, V.C., D.S.O., 18 P.W.O. Tiwana Lancers Rs.1,500

Aides-de-Camp, Maj. the Hon. H. J. Fraser; Capt. R. G. Jelf; and Capt. the Hon. A. O. W. C. Weld Forester.

Native Aides-de-Camp, Subadar-Maj. Madho Singh Rana, Sardar Bahadur, 2-4 G. R.; and Risaldar-Maj. Abdul Karim Khan, Sardar Bahadur, G.-G's. Body Guard.

Surgeon. Maj. F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S. Rs.1,200

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Extraordinary Member, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India (1909) Rs.8,333

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Sec. to Council, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.

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Finance (Military) Sec., J. B. Brunyate, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

Deputy do., Col. B. W. Marlow, I.A. ... Rs.2,500

" " Lt.-Col. G. A. Robertson... Rs.1,700

Foreign Sec. (vacant) Rs.4,000

Deputy do., E. H. S. Clarke, C.I.E. Rs.2,250

" " L. W. Reynolds Rs.2,250

Home Sec., Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. Rs.4,000

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Deputy do., Col. E. W. Maconchy, C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs.1,700

**Revenue and Agriculture Sec.*, E. D. Maclagan, C.S.I. Rs.4,000

Deputy do., J. H. Kerr Rs.2,000

Public Works Sec., Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, L. M. Jacob, C.S.I. Rs.3,500

Deputy do., G. H. Le Maistre .....

Insp.-Gen. of Irrigation, J. Benton, C.I.E. Rs.3,500

Commerce and Industry Sec., B. Robertson, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Under do., A. H. Ley Rs.1,300

" " A. C. McWatters Rs.1,300

Dir.-Gen. of Commercial Intell., F. Noel Paton Rs.2,000

Sec. (Inventions and Designs), H. G. Graves ..... Rs.1,400 to Rs.1,800

Railway: President of Railway Board, Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E. Rs.5,000

Other Members, W. H. Wood (Rs. 4,750) and S. Finney, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

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Secretary, R. C. F. Volkers Rs.1,500

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* These officers are members of the Board of Scientific Advice.

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Keary, Col. H. D'U., D.S.O.
Mellis, Col. C. J.
Stewart, Col. J. M.
Goulding, Col. H. R., V.D.
Gwalior, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja of, *(hon.)*.
Idar, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H.H. Sir Pratab Singh, Maharaja of, *(hon.)*.
Kuch Behar, Hon. Col. H. H. Maharaja of, *(hon.)*.
Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, Hon. Col., *(hon.)*.
Bikaner, Hon. Col. H. H. Sir Ganga Singh, Maharaja of, *(hon.)*.
Rampur, Hon. Col. H. H. Sir Muhammad Ali Khan, Nawab of, *(hon.)*.

HON. PHYSICIANS TO H.M.

Pinkerton, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. J., M.D.
McVittie, Surg.-Gen. C. E.
Franklin, Surg.-Gen. Sir B., K.C.I.E.
Richardson, Surg.-Col. J., M.B.
McLeod, Col. K., M.D.
Cunningham, Col. D. D., C.I.E., M.B.

HON. SURGEONS TO H.M.

Bidie, Surg.-Gen. G., C.I.E., M.B.
Cleghorn, Surg.-Gen. J., C.S.I., M.D.
Colvin-Smith, Surg.-Gen. Sir C., K.C.B., M.D.
Turnbull, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. P. S. M.D.
Hooper, Col. Sir W. R., K.C.S.I.
Spencer, Surg.-Gen. Sir L. D., K.C.B., M.D.

HEAD QUARTERS STAFF OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Commander-in-Chief, H.E. General Sir O'Moore Creagh, G.C.B.
Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. M. R. H. Wilson, 10th *Hussars*.
Asst. Mil. Sec. & Interpreter, Maj. A. B. Lindsay, 2nd *Gurkha Rifles*.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. H. S. Becher, and Gurkha Rif.; Capt. H. McL. Lambert, 1st Dns.

Branch of the Chief of the General Staff.

Chief of the Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.V.O.
Dir. of Military Operations, Brig.-Gen. A. Hamilton-Gordon, C.B.
Gen. Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. A. W. S. Wingate; Lt.-Col. A. S. Cobbe, V.C., D.S.O.; Col. J. A. Tanner, D.S.O.
Dir. of Training and Staff Duties, Col. J. E. W. Headlam, D.S.O.

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Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B.
Dep.-Adj.-Gen., Col. W. G. Hamilton, D.S.O.
A.A.G., Col. C. T. Robinson; Col. D. C. F. Macintyre; Col. J. MacN. Walter, D.S.O.
D.A.A.G., Maj. G. R. Cassels.
Judge Advocate-General, Col. L. H. Reid.
Inspector-General of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Grover, C.B.
Inspector-General of Coast Defences and Garrison Artillery, Brig.-Gen. H. P. Hickman.
Inspector-General of Volunteers, Maj.-Gen. W. du G. Gray, C.B.

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D.Q.M.G., Col. H. V. Cox.
Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. H. Mansfield, C.B.
Dir.-Gen., Army Remount Dept., Col. R. C. Broome.
Principal Veterinary Officer, Col. C. Rutherford, C.M.G.

Medical Branch.

Principal Medical Officer, Surg.-Gen. A. T. Sloggett, C.M.G.

Ordnance Branch.

Dir.-Gen. of Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. R. H. Mahon, C.B.

Military Works Branch.

Dir.-Gen. of Mil. Works, Brig.-Gen. F. G. Bond, C.B.

Northern Army. *Head Quarters*, Murree.

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A.M.S.,
A.D.C.,
Brig.-Gen., Gen. Staff., Brig.-Gen. W. E. Bunbury.
Inspector of R.A., Brig.-Gen. H. S. Dawkins.
Divisional and Brigade Commanders—
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Peshawar Inf. Brig., Brig.-Gen. H. Mullaly, C.B.
Nowshera Brig., Maj.-Gen. R. Bannatine-Allason, C.B.
Nowshera Cavalry Brig., Brig.-Gen. F. W. P. Angelo.
2nd *(Rawal Pindi) Division*, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. R. Martin, K.C.B.
Rawal Pindi Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. J. C. Young.
Jhelum Brig., Maj.-Gen. J. W. G. Tulloch, C.B.
Abbottabad Brig., Brig.-Gen. J. A. Bell.
Sialkot Brig., Maj.-Gen. A. Phayre, C.B.
3rd *(Lahore) Division*, Maj.-Gen. A. A. Pearson, C.B.
Jullundur Brig., Maj.-Gen. C. H. Powell, C.B.
Sirhind Brig., Maj.-Gen. T. D. Pilcher, C.B.
Ambala (Cavalry) Brig., Brig.-Gen. C. P. W. Pirie.
Ferozepore Brig., Brig.-Gen. A. F. Hogge, C.B.
7th *(Meerut) Division*,
Meerut (Cavalry) Brig., Brig.-Gen. W. E. Peyton, D.S.O.
Bareilly Brig., Maj.-Gen. L. J. E. Bradshaw, C.B.
Garhwal Brig., Brig.-Gen. J. T. Evatt, D.S.O.
Dehra Dun Brig., Brig.-Gen. F. Campbell, C.B.
8th *(Lucknow) Division*, Maj.-Gen. B. T. Mahon, C.B.
Lucknow Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. H. B. B. Watkis, C.B.
Fyzabad Brig., Brig.-Gen. C. J. Melliss, V.C., A.D.C.
Assam Brig., Maj.-Gen. H. Bower, C.B.
Allahabad Brig., Maj.-Gen. J. L. Keir, C.B.
Presidency Brig.,

Kohat Brigade, Brig.-Gen. W. R. Birdwood, C.S.I., A.D.C.
Bannu Brigade, Maj.-Gen. C. G. M. Fasken, C.B.
Derajat Brigade, Brig.-Gen. G. J. Younghusband, C.B.

Southern Army. *Head Quarters*, Ootacamund.

General Officer Commanding, Gen. Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B.
A.M.S., Maj. H. O. Parr.
A.D.C., Lt. R. E. Barrow.
Brig.-Gen., Gen. Staff., Brig.-Gen. F. C. Beatson, C.B.
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4th *(Quetta) Division*, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Sclater, C.B.
Quetta Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. J. B. Forster.
Karachi Brig., Maj.-Gen. R. L. Payne, C.B.
5th *(Mhow) Division*, Lt.-Gen. C. H. Des Vœux, C.B.
Nasirabad Brig., Brig.-Gen. K. S. Davison, C.B.
Jubbulpore Brig., Brig.-Gen. A. Wallace, C.B.
Jhansi Brig., Maj.-Gen. J. S. S. Barker, C.B.
6th *(Poona) Division*, Maj.-Gen. E. A. H. Alderson, C.B.
Poona Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. C. St. L. Barter, C.V.O.
Belgaum Brig., Maj.-Gen. E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, C.B.
Bombay Brig., Maj.-Gen. J. C. Swann, C.B.
Ahmednagar Brig., Maj.-Gen. F. H. Kelly, C.B.
9th *(Secunderabad) Division*, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. W. Murray, K.C.B.
Secunderabad (Cavalry) Brig., Maj.-Gen. M. F. Rimington, C.B.
Secunderabad 1st Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, C.B.
Secunderabad 2nd Inf. Brig., Brig.-Gen. H. D'U. Keary, D.S.O., A.D.C.
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Bangalore Brig., Maj.-Gen. J. G. Ramsay, C.B.
Southern Brig., Brig.-Gen. E. T. Gastrell.
Burma Division, Lt.-Gen. Sir L. Dening, K.C.B.
Rangoon Brig., Brig.-Gen. L. Herbert, C.V.O.
Mandalay Brig., Maj.-Gen. E. S. Hastings, C.B.

Aden Brigade, Maj.-Gen. E. De Brath, C.B.

INDIAN ARMY.

Cavalry.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD, *Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., V. A. S. Keighley, *capt.*
GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD .... *Madras.*
Commdt., R. B. Worgan, *capt.*
GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD .... *Bombay.*
Commdt., G. W. C. Lucas, *capt.*

1ST DUKE OF YORK'S OWN LANCERS (Skinner's Horse), *Dera Ismail Khan.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Hon. Maj.-Gen., H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., A.D.C.
Commdt., C. Davis, *l.c.*

2ND LANCERS (Gardner's Horse), *Saugor.*
Commdt., F. H. B. Commeline, *l.c.*

3RD SKINNER'S HORSE ..... *Necmuch.*
Commdt., W. E. A. Blakeney, *l.c.*

4TH CAVALRY ..... *Fyzabad.*
Commdt., J. G. Turner, *c.*

5TH CAVALRY ..... *Rawal Pindi.*
Col., Sir C. J. S. Gough, V.C., G.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., E. B. Lang, *l.c.*

6TH KING EDWARD'S OWN CAVALRY, *Ferozepore.*
Col., Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., W. F. Shakespear, *l.c.*

7TH HARIANA LANCERS .... *Jacobabad.*
Col., J. C. Stewart, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., G. C. Cawood, *l.c.*

8TH CAVALRY ..... *Ambala.*
Col., H. Chaman, *g.*
Commdt., W. M. Carpendale, *l.c.*

9TH HODSON'S HORSE ..... *Cawnpore.*
Commdt., A. G. Peyton, *c.*

10TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN LANCERS (Hodson's Horse), *Jullundur.*
Commdt., M. Cowper, *c.*

11TH KING EDWARD'S OWN LANCERS (Probyn's Horse), *Delhi.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col., Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., E. H. Cole, *l.c.*

12TH CAVALRY ..... *Allahabad.*
Commdt., T. H. Smith, *c.*

13TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LANCERS (Watson's Horse), *Loralai.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Sir J. Watson, V.C., G.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., H. E. Whiffin, *l.c.*

14TH MURRAY'S JAT LANCERS, *Bannu.*
Commdt., S. F. Crocker, *l.c.*

15TH LANCERS (Cureton's Mooltanis), *Nowshera.*
Col., G. A. Prendergast, *m.g.*
Commdt., H. M. Johnston, *l.c.*

16TH CAVALRY ..... *Lucknow.*
Col., G. T. Halliday, *l.g.*
Commdt., H. M. Roberts, M.V.O., *l.c.*

17TH CAVALRY ..... *Bareilly.*
Col., W. A. Lawrence, *m.*
Commdt., E. B. Burton, *c.*

18TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) TIWANA LANCERS, *Meerut.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col., Sir G. L. R. Richardson, K.C.B., *l.g*
Commdt., S. B. Grimston, *m.*

19TH LANCERS (Fane's Horse), *Quetta.*
Col., W. W. Biscoe, C.B., *l.g.*
Commdt., A. G. Medley, *l.c.*

20TH DECCAN HORSE ..... *Bangalore.*
Commdt., ...

21ST PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN CAVALRY (Frontier Force), (Daly's Horse), *Jhelum.*
Col., C. S. Macleau, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., J. R. Mathewes, *l.c.*

22ND SAM BROWNE'S CAVALRY (Frontier Force), *Sialkot.*
Col., Sir F. Lance, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Commdt., W. W. Norman, *c.*

23RD CAVALRY (Frontier Force), *Kohat.*
Col., Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., H. Keunedy, *l.c.*

25TH CAVALRY (Frontier Force), *Nowshera.*
Commdt., H. L. E. Palmer, *l.c.*

26TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) LIGHT CAVALRY, *Poona.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Hon. Col., H.H. Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I.
Commdt., F. C. Logan-Home, *l.c.*

27TH LIGHT CAVALRY ..... *Jubbulpore.*
Col., J. M. Calloway, *m.g.*
Commdt., R. H. D. Thring, *l.c.*

28TH LIGHT CAVALRY ..... *Multan.*
Col., Sir D. J. S. McLeod, K.C.I.E., *g.*
Commdt., L. W. C. Kerrich, *c.*

29TH LANCERS (Deccan Horse), *Bolarum.*
Col., J. T. Cummins, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., B. Holloway, *l.c.*

30TH LANCERS (Gordon's Horse), *Jhansi.*
Col., H. M. Mason, *m.g.*
Commdt., W. H. Fasken, *l.c.*

31ST DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN LANCERS, *Meerut.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Commdt., W. S. Murdall, *l.c.*

32ND LANCERS ..... *Sialkot.*
Commdt., C. E. Baines, *l.c.*

33RD QUEEN'S OWN LIGHT CAVALRY, *Secunderabad.*
Col., J. F. Willoughby, *m.g.*
Commdt., Fitzj. M. Edwards, D.S.O., *l.c.*

34TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN POONA HORSE, *Aurungabad.*
Col., G. C. Hogg, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., T. M. Ducat, *c.*

35TH SCINDE HORSE ..... *Peshawar.*
Commdt., F. W. G. Wadeson, *c.*

36TH JACOB'S HORSE ..... *Ambala.*
Col., Sir W. H. R. Green, K.C.S.I., *m.g.*
Commdt., C. M. Cartwright, *l.c.*

37TH LANCERS (Baluch Horse), *Lahore.*
Commdt., H. N. Roome, *m.*

38TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) CENTRAL INDIA HORSE, *Agar.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Commdt., F. C. B. Colgrave, *l.c.*

39TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) CENTRAL INDIA HORSE, *Goonit.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Commdt., W. A. Watson, C.I.E., *c.*
ADEN TROOP ..... *Khormaksar.*
Commdt., C. P. G. Griffin, D.S.O., *m.*

The Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's), *Mardan.*

Col., G. Stuart, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., R. G. Egerton, *c.*

Artillery.

21ST KOHAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force), *Dera Ismail Khan.*
Commdt., A. C. Fergusson, *capt.* R.A.

22ND PARJIAL MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force), *Nowshera.*
Commdt., L. J. Chapman, *maj.* R.A.

23RD PESHAWUR MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force), *Abbottabad.*
Commdt., G. G. W. Corrie, *capt.* R.A.

24TH HAZARA MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force), *Mayuyo.*
Commdt., H. J. Cotter, *capt.* R.A.

25TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.. *Abbottabad.*
Commdt., L. L. Pepper, *maj.* R.A.

26TH JACOB'S MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
Commdt., J. H. Paine, D.S.O., *capt.* R.A.

27TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY..... *Bhamo.*
Commdt., O. K. Tancock, *maj.* R.A.

28TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY ..... *Bannu*
Commdt., C. E. R. Forestier-Walker, *maj.* R.A.

29TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
Commdt., F. R. Patch, *maj.*

30TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY ..... *Kohat.*
Commdt., H. A. Reid, *maj.* R.A.

31ST MOUNTAIN BATTERY .. *Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., J. L. Parker, *maj.*, R.A.

32ND MOUNTED BATTERY .. *Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., O. C. Williamson Oswald, *maj.* R.A.

THE FRONTIER GARRISON ARTILLERY, *Kohat.*
Commdt., T. M. Luke, D.S.O., *capt.* R.A.

Sappers and Miners.

1ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) SAPPERS AND MINERS, *Roorkee.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col., Sir F. R. Maunsell, K.C.B., R.E., *g.*
Commdt., S. H. Powell, *l.c.*, R.E.

2ND QUEEN'S OWN SAPPERS AND MINERS, *Bangalore.*
Col., Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., G.C.B., R.E., *g.*
Commdt., C. H. Roc, *l.c.* R.E.

3RD SAPPERS AND MINERS .... *Kirkee.*
Col., C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., *l.g.*
Commdt., U. W. Evans, *l.c.* R.E.

NO. 25 (RAILWAY) COMPANY ..... *Quetta.*
Commdt., G. U. Yule, *capt.* R.E.

NO. 26 (RAILWAY) COMPANY .... *Sialkot.*
Commdt., A. D. Walker, *capt.* R.E.

Infantry.

1ST BRAHMANS ..... *Bolarum.*
Commdt., N. A. H. Budd, *l.c.*

2ND QUEEN'S OWN RAJPUT LIGHT INFANTRY, *Mhow.*
Commdt., F. A. Smith, *l.c.*

3RD BRAHMANS ..... *Agra.*
Commdt., P. B. Warren, *l.c.*

4TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RAJPUTS, *Fort Sandeman.*
Col., H. C. Anderson, C.B., *g.*
Commdt., A. B. Harvey, *l.c.*

5TH LIGHT INFANTRY ..... *Mowgang.*
Commdt., W. C. Borratt, D.S.O., *c.*

6TH JAT LIGHT INFANTRY ..... *Jhansi.*
Col., A. G. Handcock, C.B., *l.g.*
Commdt., C. F. G. Young, *c.*

7TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN RAJPUTS, *Dinapore.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., A. H. Bingley, C.I.E., *c.*

8TH RAJPUTS ..... *Lucknow.*
Commdt., H. McIntyre, *c.*

9TH BHOPAL INFANTRY ..... *Rangoon.*
Commdt., C. F. Dobbie, *maj.*

10TH JATS ..... *Alipore.*
Commdt., A. Pressey, *l.c.*

11TH RAJPUTS ..... *Fyzabad.*
Col., P. H. F. Harris, C.B., *g.*
Commdt., A. Giles, *l.c.*

12TH PIONEERS (THE KELAT-I-GHILZAI REGT.), *Kirkee.*
Col., Sir J. M. B. Fraser-Tytler G.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., J. R. Hill, *l.c.*

13TH RAJPUTS (THE SHEKHAWATI REGT.), *Hong Kong.*
Hon. Col., H. H. the Maharajah of Jaipore, G.C.S.I.
Commdt., W. Prior, *c.*

14TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) FEROZEPORE SIKHS, *Quetta.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Hon. Col., H.H. the Rajah of Nabha, G.C.S.I.
Commdt., H. J. Jones, D.S.O., *l.c.*

15TH LUDHIANA SIKHS ....*Nowshera.*
Commdt., W. A. Oswald, *l.c.*

16TH RAJPUTS (THE LUCKNOW REGT.), *Bareilly.*
Commdt., G. M. Evans, *l.c.*

17TH INFANTRY (THE LOYAL REGT.), *Manipur.*
Col., L. J. E. Bradshaw, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., A. R. Denne, *c.*

18TH INFANTRY.....*Ferozepore.*
Col., W. Winson, *m.g.*
Commdt., P. W. D. Brockman, *l.c.*

19TH PUNJABIS ....*Dera Ismail Khan.*
Col., J. Ruggles, *m.g.*
Commdt., L. N. Herbert, *c.*

20TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN INFANTRY (Brownlow's Punjabis), *Jhelum.*
Col., Sir C. H. Brownlow, G.C.B., *f.m.*
Commdt., L. C. Dunsterville, *l.c.*

21ST PUNJABIS.....*Bannu.*
Commdt., V. B. Fane, *c.*

22ND PUNJABIS.....*Jubbulpore.*
Col., B. T. Scafford, *m.g.*
Commdt., C. A. Fowler, D.S.O., *l.c.*

23RD SIKH PIONEERS.....*Amba'a.*
Col., Sir E. Stedman, K.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., G. L. Holland, *l.c.*

24TH PUNJABIS.....*Saugor.*
Commdt., A. L. Lindesay, *c.*

25TH PUNJABIS.....*Multan.*
Commdt., R. E. H. Dyer, *l.c.*

26TH PUNJABIS.....*Kohat.*
Col., Sir L. Dening, K.C.B., *hp.*
Commdt., A. A. E. Campbell, *l.c.*

27TH PUNJABIS.....*Alipore*
Commdt., C. W. O'Bryen, *l.c.*

28TH PUNJABIS.....*Lahore.*
Col., C. L. Prendergast, *m.g.*
Commdt., C. G. Prendergast, *l.c.*

29TH PUNJABIS.....*Jullundur.*
Col., Sir A. J. F. Reid, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., W. B. Mullins, *c.*

30TH PUNJABIS.....*Jhansi*
Col., R. D. Campbell, *m.g.*
Commdt., F. C. Muspratt, *l.c.*

31ST PUNJABIS.....*Nowshera.*
Col., H. B. B. Watkis, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., G. B. H. Rice, *l.c.*

32ND SIKH PIONEERS.....*Lahore.*
Col., E. De Brath, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., F. H. Peterson, D.S.O., *l.c.*

33RD PUNJABIS.....*Delhi.*
Col., J. T. Harris, *m.g.*
Commdt., H. King, *l.c.*

34TH SIKH PIONEERS.....*Sialkot.*
Commdt., R. C. Lye, D.S.O., *l.c.*

35TH SIKHS.....*Jhelum.*
Commdt., W. C. M. Woodcock, *l.c.*

36TH SIKHS.....*Rawal Pindi.*
Col., J. Cook, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., E. L. Sullivan, *l.c.*

37TH DOGRAS.....*Jhelum.*
Hon. Col., H.H. Sir Pratab Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir.
Commdt., J. A. H. Woodward, *l.c.*

38TH DOGRAS.....*Nowshera.*
Col., L. R. H. D. Campbell, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., A. Cadell, *l.c.*

39TH GARHWAL RIFLES.

1st Batt.....*Lansdowne.*
Commdt., R. H. Twigg, *c.*

2nd Batt.....*Lansdowne.*
Commdt., D. E. Mocatta, *l.c.*

40TH PATHANS ....*Dera Ismail Khan.*
Col., E. Dandridge, *g.*
Commdt., G. R. Crawford, *c.*

41ST DOGRAS.....*Cawnpore.*
Commdt., F. J. H. Wynch, *l.c.*

42ND DEOLI REGT.....*Deoli.*
Commdt., J. M. Ramsom, *c.*

43RD ERINPURA REGT. .....*Erinpura.*
Commdt., W. E. Banbury, *l.c.*

44TH MERWARA INFANTRY.....*Ajmir.*
Col., Sir O'M. Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., A. Poingdestre, *l.c.*

45TH RATTRAY'S SIKHS ....*Nasirabad.*
Commdt., H. C. Bernard, *l.c.*

46TH PUNJABIS .....*Ferozepore.*
Commdt., W. H. Millar, *l.c.*

47TH SIKHS.....*Dera Ismail Khan.*
Commdt., H. L. Richardson, *l.c.*

48TH PIONEERS .....*Allahabad.*
Commdt., C. W. Somerset, *l.c.*

51ST SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Peshawar.*
Commdt., P. J. Miles, *l.c.*

52ND SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Peshawar.*
Col., C. G. M. Fasken, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., A. H. Eustace, D.S.O., *l.c.*

53RD SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Jullundur*
Commdt., R. W. Falcon, *l.c.*

54TH SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Chakdara.*
Col., Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., K. J. Buchanan, C.B., *l.c.*

55TH COKE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Malakand.*
Col., W. du G. Gray, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., A. Nicholls, *c.*

56TH PUNJABI RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Sehore.*
Col. H. Tyndall, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., M. J. Tighe, D.S.O., *c.*

57TH WILDE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Bannu.*
Commdt., G. B. Hodson, D.S.O., *c.*

58TH VAUGHAN'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Fort Lockhart.*
Col., Sir J. L. Vaughan, G.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., A. A. J. Johnstone, *c.*

59TH SCINDE RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Kohat.*
Col., B. R. Chambers. *m.g.*
Commdt., R. A. Carruthers, C.B., *l.c.*

61ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) PIONEERS, *Secunderabad.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col., C. W. Cox, *m.g.*
Commdt., H. T. Brooking, *l.c.*

62ND PUNJABIS .....*Benares.*
Commdt., J. W. Drever, *l.c.*

63RD PALMACOTTAH LIGHT INFANTRY, *Bellary.*
Col., A. W. L. Anderson, *m.g.*
Commdt., W. B. Young, *l.c.*

64TH PIONEERS .....*Belgaum.*
Commdt., E. L. Holloway, *c.*

65TH PUNJABIS .....*Belgaum.*
Commdt., G. J. FitzM. Soady, *l.c.*

67TH PUNJABIS .....*Multan.*
Commdt., A. W. Newbold, *l.c.*

69TH PUNJABIS .....*Peshawar.*
Commdt., F. A. Hoghton, *l.c.*

72ND PUNJABIS .....*Barrackpore.*
Commdt., F. W. H. Cox, *l.c.*

73RD CARNATIC INFANTRY ..*Cannanore.*
Col., W. G. M. Strickland, *m.g.*
Commdt., J. A. Loudon, *l.c.*

74TH PUNJABIS .....*Lucknow.*
Col. F. H. Tyrrell, *i.g.*
Commdt., R. J. R. Brown, *l.c.*

75TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Trichinopoly.*
Commdt., T. B. Hawks, *l.c.*

76TH PUNJABIS .....*Tientsin.*
Col., H. S. Elton, *m.g.*
Commdt., R. D. Dewing, *l.c.*

79TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Aurungabad.*
Commdt., L. J. Andrews, *l.c.*

80TH CARNATIC INFANTRY .....*Poona.*
Commdt., C. H. M. Hitchins, *c.*

81ST PIONEERS.....*Bangalore.*
Commdt., C. E. Hendley, *l.c.*

82ND PUNJABIS .....*Nowshera.*
Commdt., H. E. Pritchard, *l.c.*

83RD WALLAJAHBAD LIGHT INFANTRY, *St. Thomas's Mount.*
Commdt., J. C. W. Erck, *l.c.*

84TH PUNJABIS .....*Rawal Pindi.*
Commdt., H. St. G. Thomas, *l.c.*

85TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Secunderabad.*
Commdt., W. G. H. Stirling, *l.c.*

87TH PUNJABIS .....*Jhelum.*
Commdt.,

88TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Fort William.*
Commdt., E. M. Jackson, *l.c.*

89TH PUNJABIS .....*Mandalay.*
Commdt., C. V. Mainwaring, *l.c.*

90TH PUNJABIS .....*Bhamo.*
Col., W. Osborn, *l.g.*
Commdt., C. R. Keate, *c.*

91ST PUNJABIS (Light Infantry), *Meiktila.*
Commdt., A. H. Williams, *l.c.*

92ND PUNJABIS .....*Mandalay.*
Col., E. S. Hastings, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., C. J. W. Grant, V.C., *c.*

93RD BURMA INFANTRY ..... *Rangoon.*
Commdt., J. A. G. Ramsford, *l.c.*

94TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY .... *Baroda.*
Commdt., R. G. Burton, *l.c.*

95TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY....*Bolarum.*
Commdt., F. V. Whittall, *c.*

96TH BERAR INFANTRY ..*Secunderabad.*
Commdt., C. H. Macdonald, *c.*

97TH DECCAN INFANTRY'....*Jubbulpore.*
Col., A. L. Playfair, *m.g.*
Commdt., T. H. Hardy, *l.c.*

98TH INFANTRY .....*Colombo.*
Commdt., A. W. Leonard, *c.*

99TH DECCAN INFANTRY ....*Singapore.*
Commdt., F. W. Rea, *l.c.*

101ST GRENADIERS .....*Mhow.*
Col., W. C. Black, *m.g.*
Commdt., R. M. Betham, *l.c.*

102ND (KING EDWARD'S OWN) GRENADIERS, *Aurungabad.*
Col., Sir S. de B. Edwardes, K.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., S.M. Edwardes, D.S.O., *l.c.*

103RD MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, *Belgaum.*
Col., F. D. Mander, *m.g.*
Commdt., G. de S. De Lisle, *l.c.*

104TH WELLESLEY'S RIFLES, *Bombay.*
Col., W. Bannerman, C.B., *g.*
Commdt., W. C. Walton, *l.c.*

105TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, *Hong Kong.*
Col., R. A. C. Hunt, *m.g.*
Commdt., H. C. B. Dann, *l.c.*

106TH HAZARA PIONEERS .....*Quetta*
Commdt., C. W. Jacob, *c.*

107TH PIONEERS .....*Jhansi.*
Commdt., C. G. Carnegy, *l.c.*

108TH INFANTRY .....*Aden*
Commdt., H. T. H. Hay, *l.c.*

109TH INFANTRY.....*Secunderabad.*
Col., G. W. Hanson, *m.g.*
Commdt., H. S. Hazelgrove, *c.*

110TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, *Belgaum.*
Col., H. H. James, *g.*
Commdt., G. S. Frazer, *maj.*

112TH INFANTRY .....*Kohat.*
Commdt., E. R. Hartigan, *c.*

113TH INFANTRY .....*Deesa.*
Commdt., E. M. Reed, *l.c.*

114TH MAHRATTA .....*Poona*
Col., F. S. Iredell, *l.g.*
Commdt., E. G. R. Wilkins, *l.c.*

116TH MAHRATTAS.....*Bombay.*
Commdt., H. R. Mead, *l.c.*

117TH MAHRATTAS .....*Kamptee.*
Commdt., C. W. F. Whyte, *c.*

119TH INFANTRY (THE MOOLTAN REGT.), *Bangalore.*
Commdt., A. E. Aitken, *c.*

120TH RAJPUTANA INFANTRY, *Dibrugarh.*
Col., W. S. Hore, *m.g.*
Commdt., G. W. C. Knatchbull, *l.c.*

121ST PIONEERS .....*Quetta.*
Commdt., F. C. Laing, *maj.*

122ND RAJPUTANA INFTY., *Ahmedabad.*
Commdt., W. G. Hatherell, *l.c.*

123RD OUTRAM'S RIFLES, *Ahmednagar.*
Col., Sir J. Gataere, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Comndt., W. S. Delamain, D.S.O., *c.*

124TH (DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN) BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY, *Quetta.*
Col., A. A. Pearson, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., H. F. Walters, *l.c.*

125TH NAPIER'S RIFLES.....*Bangalore.*
Commdt., A. H. Dennys, *l.c.*

126TH BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY, *Loralai.*
Col., A. W. L. Bayly, C.B., *m.g.*
Comndt., G. S. Broome, *l.c.*

127TH (PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN) BALUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, *Poona.*
Col., C. A. Cuningham, *m.g.*
Comndt., F. J. Fowler, D.S.O., *l.c.*

128TH PIONEERS.....*Meerut.*
Col., Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., G. A. Brownrigg, *l.c.*

129TH (DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN) BALUCHIS, *Karachi.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *fm.*
Col., Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Commdt., C. H. U. Price, D.S.O., *c.*

130TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) BALUCHIS, *Chaman.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Commdt., J. O. Mennie, *l.c.*

Gurkha Regiments.

1ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) GURKHA RIFLES (THE MALAUN REGIMENT).
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col., Sir R. S. Sale Hill, K.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. .....*Dharmsala.*
Commdt., A. G. B. Lang, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Dharmsala.*
Comndt., W. I. Ryder, *l.c.*

2ND (KING EDWARD'S OWN) GURKHA RIFLES (THE SIRMOOR RIFLES).
1st Batt.....*Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., J. Fisher, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Dehra Dun.*
Comndt., L. W. Shakespear, *c.*

3RD (QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S OWN) GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I., *l.g.*
1st Batt. .....*Kila Drosh.*
Commdt., W. H. Savage, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Lansdowne.*
Comndt., V. A. Ormsby, *l.c.*

4TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Hon. Col., Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, G.C.B., *m.g.*
Col., Sir A. G. F. Browne, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. .....*Bakloh.*
Comndt., W. G. Walker, V.C., *c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Bakloh.*
Commdt., A. Grant, *l.c.*

5TH GURKHA RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE).
Col., Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., *f.m.*

1st Batt. .....*Abbottabad.*
Commdt., G. H. Boisragon, V.C., *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Abbottabad.*
Commdt., J. M. Stewart, A.D.C., *c.*

6TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., J. P. Sheriff, C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. .....*Abbottabad.*
Commdt., J. B. Chatterton, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Abbottabad.*
Commdt., C. M. Crawford, *l.c.*

7TH GURKHA RIFLES
Col., Viscount Kitchener, G.C.B., O.M., *f.m.*
1st Batt.....*Quetta.*
Commdt., G. R. Row, *l.c.*
2nd Batt.....*Quetta.*
Commdt., N. G. Woodyat, *l.c.*

8TH GURKHA RIFLES.
1st Batt. .....*Shillong.*
Col., D. Robertson, *m.g.*
Commdt., F. Murray, D.S.O., *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Lansdowne.*
Col., H. M. Evans, C.B., *g.*
Commdt., C. H. Clay, *l.c.*

9TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Sir B. Duff, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt.....*Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., E. E. Couper, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., H. D. Watson, C.I.E., *l.c.*

10TH GURKHA RIFLES.
1st Batt. .....*Mhow.*
Commdt., J. Henegan, D.S.O., *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Almora.*
Comndt., G. H. C. Colomb, *l.c.*

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surg.-Gens., H. Hamilton, C.B., M.D.; P. H. Benson, M.B.; H. W. Stevenson; C. P. Lukis, C.S.I., M.D. (Dir.-Gen.)
Colonels, C. H. Beatson, C.B.; P. A. Weir, M.B.; W. O'Hara; D. Ffrench-Mullen, M.D.; W. A. Quayle, M.B.; H. St. C. Carruthers; A. M. Crofts, C.I.E.; C. F. Willis, M.B.; W. A. Corkery; R. W. S. Lyons, M.D.; R. N. Campbell, C.I.E., M.B.; E. Grainger, M.B.; G. F. A. Harris, M.D.; C. C. Manifold, M.B.; F. C. Reeves; G. W. P. Dennys; C. J. Bamber.

STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ARMIES IN BRITISH INDIA

(exclusive of Native Artificers and Followers).

	Northern Army.		Southern Army.		Total.	
British Army:						
Royal Artillery	8,049		7,620		15,669	
Cavalry	3,732		1,866		5,598	
Royal Engineers	—		—		346	
Infantry	29,954		23,763		53,717	
Indian Army, &c.	103		33		136	
	41,838		33,282		75,466	
	British.	Natives.	British.	Natives.	British.	Natives.
Indian Army:						
Artillery	48	6,593	8	3,753	56	10,346
Cavalry	307	15,415	184	8,976	491	24,391
Sappers, Miners, &c.	71	2,088	180	3,304	251	5,392
Infantry	905	65,942	706	53,375	1,611	119,317
	1,331	90,038	1,078	69,408	2,409	159,446
Imperial Service Troops (Native)	8,617		12,119		20,736	
Native Reservists	20,983		14,753		35,736	
Volunteers (Efficients)	18,438		18,602		37,040	

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

(1) MADRAS (area, 141,726 sq. miles; pop. 38,209,436) was not only the oldest, but the most important, of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, but it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, though an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, but irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. The people are chiefly Hindus. Many natives of Madras Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. There are over one million native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. The Governor of Madras is assisted by an Executive Council, which now consists of three members. The Legislative Council consists of 48 members, 24 nominated (including not more than 17 officials) and 19 elected according to regulations made under the Indian Councils Act, 1909, in addition to 3 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Madura (105,984) and Trichinopoly (104,721), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 509,346.
Governor, H.E. the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (March, 1906).....Rs. 10,000
Priv. Sec., A. Y. G. Campbell.....Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Major A. A. Duff, 3rd Gordon Highlanders..... Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Lt. the Hon. C. A. J. Annesley, Oxford L.I.; Lt. W. H. Atkinson, 1st Royal Dragoons.
Native Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Hari Singh.
Med. Officer, Capt. F. F. Elwes, I.M.S. ...Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Murray Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E.; J. N. Atkinson, C.S.I.; and the Maharaja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E. ..... each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec., A. G. Cardew, C.S.I. Rs. 3,125
Local, Municipal, &c., Sec., L. M. Wynch, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., F. J. Wilson, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750); C. A. Smith (*Irrigation*) .....Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, C. J. Weir (Rs. 3,750); A. E. C. Stuart, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500); J. Twigg; and J. Andrew ..... Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir C. A. White, Kt. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir R. S. Benson; J. E. P. Wallis; L. C. Miller; J. H. Munro; C. Sankaran Nair, C.I.E.; Abdur Rahim; V. Krishnaswami Aiyar Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of "BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,984 square miles (nearly equal in size to Prussia), with a population of 18,515,587. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 77 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. The people have suffered greatly from plague and drought in recent years. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (now combined with the Indian Midland system) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. The Governor now has an Executive Council of three members, while the Legislative Council comprises 48 members, 21 nominated (including not more than 14 officials) and 21 elected, in addition to 3 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Ahmedabad (185,889), Poona (153,320), Surat (119,306), and Karachi (116,663), the capital and chief port of Sind, are important cities. For Aden and Perim, *see* p. 524.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 977,822 (1905).
Governor, H.E. the Hon. Col. Sir G. S. Clarke, G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., F.R.S. (Oct., 1907) Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., C. C. Watson ..... Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Capt. J. G. Greig, 121st Pioneers Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. E. G. Drummond, 4th Goorkha Rifles; Capt. G. A. Sullivan, 1st Oxfordshire L.I.
Native A.D.C., Risaldar Bhagavan Singh.
Medical Officer, Capt. T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal; W. T. Morison, C.S.I. each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., Revenue, Financial, and Separate Depts., G. Carmichael.....Rs. 3,750
Political, Judicial, Legislative, &c., Sec., C. A. Kincaid .....Rs. 3,125
General, Marine, &c., Sec., L. Robertson, Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., W. L. Cameron, C.S.I. (Rs. 2,750) and A. Hill, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,500
Commr. in Sind, A. D. Younghusband...Rs. 3,750
Revenue Commrs., R. P. Barrow; M. C. Gibb; G. S. Curtis (*acting*) .....each Rs. 3,500
Commr. of Customs, W. W. Drew .....Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. L. P. Russell; Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt.; S. L. Batchelor; D. D. Davar; F. C. O. Beaman; J. J. Heaton each Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr. in Sind (Karachi), E. M. Pratt Rs. 3,000
Additional ditto, H. N. Crouch .....Rs. 2,750
" " M. H. Hayward .....Rs. 2,750

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the census of 1901.

(3) BENGAL (reconstituted area, 115,819 sq. miles; pop. 50,722,067) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but the present province comprises only a part of Bengal proper, with Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached from the province in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. Bengal occupies the Ganges Valley eastward of Benares, and extends from the Himalayas to the mouth of the Mahanuddy. Only 5 per cent. of the population live in towns. Nearly 78 per cent. of the population consists of Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali, Hindi, and Bihari. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, producing rice, and is the most populous and productive in all British India. Orissa and Chota Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. The chief products of the province, besides rice, are opium, indigo, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and jute. In the hills bordering the great plain coal measures, yielding the greater part of India's coal output, are worked. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running N. from Calcutta, is also important. Other extensive systems are the Bengal and North-Western in the north and the Bengal-Nagpur in the south. The Lieutenant-Governor, under the Indian Councils Act, is now assisted by a Legislative Council of 50 members, 22 nominated (including not more than 17 officials) and 26 elected, besides 2 extra members. An Executive Council is being created. Important cities are Patna (134,785) and Howrah (157,594), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,106,738.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir E. N. Baker, K.C.S.I. (Nov., 1908).....Rs. 8,333
Private Secy., Lieut. R. C. B. Williams, 35th Sikhs .....Rs. 630
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. G. C. S. Black, 8th Rajputs; and Lt. J. S. Dallas, 6th Goorkha Rifles.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., F. W. Duke, C.S.I. .....Rs. 3,333
Rev. and Gen. Sec., J. G. Cumming .....Rs. 2,750
Fin. and Munic. Sec., H. Wheeler, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Jud. Sec., E. P. Chapman.....Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs. (Irrig., Rys., and Marine) T. Butler (Rs. 2,500), and (*Bldgs. and Roads*), A. S. Thomson .....Rs. 2,750
Board of Revenue, F. A. Slacke, C.S.I; W. C. Macpherson, C.S.I.....each Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir L. H. Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E. ..... Rs. 6,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. Harrington; C. M. W. Brett, C.S.I.; H. L. Stephen; J. G. Woodroffe; Dr. A. Mukharji, C.S.I.; C. P. Caspersz; H. Holmwood; C. W. Chitty; E. E. Fletcher; Saiyid Sharf-ud-din; H. R. H. Coxe; H. W. C. Carnduff, C.I.E.; D. Chatarji each Rs. 4,000

(4) EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM (reconstituted area, 106,130 sq. miles; pop. 30,961,459). In 1905 this province was formed by the addition to Assam of 15 districts of Bengal, and was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Council. Under the Indian Councils Act this Council has 42 members, 18 elected and 22 nominated (including not more than 17 officials), besides 2 extra members. Assam had been constituted a separate administration in 1874, out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. The High Court for the province is that of Calcutta. Much of the transferred portion of Bengal belongs to the great Gangetic plain. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Gauhati and Sylhet respectively. The forest area is very large. The rainfall is abundant and well distributed. Rice, tea, jute, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. About 58 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans, and 37 per cent. Hindus. Large towns are few. There is a great variety of languages, Bengali and Assamese being the principal. The Assam-Bengal and Eastern Bengal Railways traverse the province, and the former terminates at the growing port of Chittagong. The census of 1901 showed that Assam contained 775,844 immigrants from other parts of India, mostly coolies for tea-gardens.

CHIEF CITY, Dacca. Population, 90,542.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Aug., 1906) ...Rs. 8,333
Pte. Sec., Capt. L. E. Dening, 33rd Lt. Cav. Rs. 750
Aide-de-C., Lt. O. C. Pulley, 16th Rajputs Rs. 530
Chief Sec., H. Le Mesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Fin. and Munic. Sec., L. J. Kershaw ...Rs. 2,250
Revenue and Gen. Sec., B. C. Allen (*offg.*) Rs. 1,800
Public Works Sec., F. St. G. Manners Smith Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, P. G. Melitus, C.I.E.; P. C. Lyon, C.S.I. .....each Rs. 3,500

(5) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,164 sq. miles; pop. 47,691,782), form the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. In population they come next to Bengal. Originally these provinces (excluding Oudh) formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief staple is wheat, while rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds are widely cultivated. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Bihari are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council was established. Under the Indian Councils Act it consists of 48 members, 26 nominated (including not more than 20 officials) and 20 elected, besides 2 extra members. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (188,022), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (209,331), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (197,170), and Meerut (118,129).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 172,032.
,, (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 264,049.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Jan., 1907) .....Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., Lt.-Col. R. F. C. Gordon, 15th Lrs. Rs. 991
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. V. Pollok, 15th Hussars .....Rs. 890

Chief Sec. to Govt., J. W. Hose .....Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., R. Burn.....Rs. 2,250
Judicial Sec., L. Stuart.....Rs. 2,250
Public Works Secs., (Bldgs., &c.) C. E. V. Goument (Rs. 2,500), and *(Irrign.)* N. F. McLeod Rs. 2,750
Board of Revenue, L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I., and D. C. Baillie, C.S.I. .....each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir John Stanley, Kt. Rs. 5,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox, Kt.; Pramada Charan Banarji; H. G. Richards; Saiyid Karamat Husain; H. D. Griffin; W. Tudball .....each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, E. M. D. Chamier Rs. 3,500
1st Add. do., L. G. Evans .....Rs. 3,333
2nd Add. do., T. C. Piggott .. ..Rs. 3,333

(6) The PUNJAB (area, 97,209 sq. miles; pop. 20,330,339) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849, and up to 1853 was under a Board of Administration. This Board was then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being largely extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Wood is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. Of the former, the Pathans are found chiefly in the north-western hill districts. The Sikhs number over 2,100,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western Railway serve the Punjab. In 1897 a Legislative Council was constituted, which, under the Indian Councils Act, consists of 26 members, 19 nominated (including not more than 10 officials) and 5 elected, besides 2 extra members. The ancient imperial city of Delhi, with 208,575 inhabitants, is the largest city; while Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 162,429 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 202,964.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Louis W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (May, 1908).....Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec. & A.D.C., Major E. C. Bayley Rs. 991
A.D.C., Capt. J. C. Russell.....Rs. 624
Chief Sec. to Govt., H. P. Tollinton .....Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., (Irrign.) W. B. Gordon, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750); *(Bldgs. and Roads)* J. T. Farrant Rs. 2,500
Financial Commr., J. M. Douie, C.S.I. *(offg.)* .....Rs. 3,500
Settlement Commr., A. H. Diack, C.V.O. Rs. 2,750

CHIEF COURT.

Chief Judge, Sir A. H. S. Reid, Kt. .....Rs. 4,000
Judges, F. A. Robertson; A. Kensington; D. C. Johnstone; H. A. B. Rattigan ...each Rs. 3,500

(7) BURMA is bounded by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, by the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam on the north, and by the Bay of Bengal. It is the largest province of the Indian Empire, having a total area of 236,738 sq. miles, with a population of 10,490,624. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population is rapidly increasing. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. About 75 per cent. speak Burmese. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, is the religion of nearly 90 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, and jadestone; gold and silver are also known to exist. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railway has reached Myitkina on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council consisting, under the Indian Councils Act, of 17 members, 14 nominated (including not more than six officials) and one elected, besides 2 extra members. The present capital, Rangoon, is fast increasing in population owing to commercial prosperity, while the old native capital, Mandalay, tends to decline.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Pop. 234,881.

CHIEF CITY, UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 183,816.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I. (May, 1910) .....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Lt. E. L. Caldecott, R.A.....Rs. 833
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. E. C. Lentaigne.
Chief Sec., W. F. Rice, C.S.I. .....Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., G. F. Arnold .....Rs. 1,800
Public Works Secs., G. G. White and O. C. Lees .....each Rs. 2,750
Financial Commissioner, F. C. Gates, C.S.I. Rs. 3,250
Settlement Commr., H. M. S. Mathews...Rs. 2,250
Supt. & Political Offr., S. Shan States, G. C. B. Stirling, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,250

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir C. E. Fox, Kt. Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. H. S. Hartnoll; E. W. Ormond D. H. R. Twomey .....each Rs. 3,500

Judicial Commissioner (Upper Burma), G. W Shaw, C.S.I.....Rs. 3,500

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (reconstituted area, excluding Berar, given below, 82,635 sq. miles; pop. 9,237,654). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. One district was detached and added to Bengal in 1905. The country is hilly and forest-clad, and contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. A great deal of the waste land is covered with jungle. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. Much has been done by constructing roads and railways (belonging to the Indian Midland and Great Indian Peninsula and the Bengal-Nagpur systems) to open up the country, which possesses coalfields and manganese ore, and is an important producer of rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,710 sq. miles; pop. 2,754,016), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in our hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent. In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam, who thus obtains an assured instead of a fluctuating income therefrom. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields the finest cotton in India, besides millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

There is no Legislative Council for the Central Provinces and Berar, and all legislation is done by the Governor-General's Council.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 127,734.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Mr. R. H. Craddock, C.S.I. (March, 1907) ..... Rs. 5,166
Chief Sec. Civil Dept., B. P. Standen, C.I.E., Rs. 2,250
Public Works Sec., G. M. Harriott, C.I.E., Rs. 2,500
Judicial Commr., H. V. Drake-Brockman, Rs. 3,500
Do. (1st *addl.*), J. K. Batten ..... Rs. 3,000
Do. (2nd *addl.*), H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E. ... Rs. 2,750
Financial Commr., M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I. Rs. 3,500

BERAR.

Commr., F. G. Sly ..... Rs. 2,750

(9) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (area, 16,466 sq. miles; pop. 2,125,480) was constituted on November 9, 1901, by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the district of Hazara, and the Trans-Indus districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, and by the addition of the following Political Charges—Kurram, Malakand (Dir, Swat, and Chitral), Khaibar, Tochi, Gomal, and Shirani. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 95,147.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos Keppel, K.C.I.E. ..... Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr., A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Revenue Commr., Major C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500

(10) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 476,912), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 73,839.

Chief Commissioner, E. G. Colvin, C.S.I. Rs. 4,000
Commr., Lt.-Col. W. C. R. Stratton ..... Rs. 2,250

(11) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 180,607), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. H. Daly, C.S.I. ..... Rs. 4,000
Commr. L. T. Harris ..... Rs. 2,000

(12) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 45,804 sq. ms.; pop. 308,246) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the rest of Baluchistan, including the native States of Kalat and Las Bela, up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (namely, the Assigned Districts of Sibi, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Quetta, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. About 44 per cent. of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896–7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs through Baluchistan *viâ* Quetta. A new trade-route between India and Seistan, in Persia, *viâ* Nushki, in northern Baluchistan, was opened in 1896. A railway runs from Quetta to Nushki. The Khan of Kalat is the head of a loose confederacy, and is amenable in all important matters to the Governor-General's Agent. He receives about £11,000 per annum for quit-rents and subsidy. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, Lt.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 4,000
Judl. and Rev. Commr., Lt.-Col. C. Archer, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500

(13) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. ms.; pop. 24,649) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. The *Andamans*, in two groups, the Great and Little Andamans, are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and inhabited by a tribe of Negritos. The race is dying out. Since 1858 these islands have been used as a penal settlement by the Indian Government. Port Blair, with its safe and spacious harbour, on South Andaman, is the convict station. The number of convicts in 1908 was 13,300. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, which lie almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands (seven uninhabited), of which the northernmost (Car Nicobar) contains half the population. The principal products are coco-nuts. The inhabitants, Malay in type, are indolent, and are becoming extinct.

Chief Commissioner and Superintendent (Port Blair), Lt.-Col. H. A. Browning..... Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,274.)

Aden, Perim, and Protected Chiefships.—From old time Aden, situated on a peninsula of volcanic origin, on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Aden trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of N.E. Africa and S. Arabia. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 43,974 (1901). Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. Aden serves as an *entrepôt* for the adjacent Arabian and African coasts. India, the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, and the United States have a considerable trade with Aden, the chief imports being cotton goods, grain, spices and sugar, and the chief exports salt, precious stones, and hides and skins. The total trade in 1908–9 was over £7,697,000. In 1907–8, 1,436 vessels entered Aden and 401 entered Perim. Aden has a Port Trust and a Chamber of Commerce. In the hinterland of Aden the British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair. As the result of an agreement arrived at in 1903-4 with Turkey, a line fixing the boundary of the tribes with which the British Government has treaty relations has been demarcated by a joint British and Turkish Commission from Sheikh Sayad, on the coast opposite Perim, to the river Bana.

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Omân, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. ms.), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a primitive, pastoral, Muhammadan population of 12,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy from the British Government in exchange for a pledge not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

Aden: Political Resident, Major-Gen. E. de Brath, C.B., C.I.E.....*per mensem* Rs. 3,000

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—Important changes in the regulations took effect in 1906. The next examination will commence in London on 1st August, 1911, the number of appointments (usually about 50) depending on the requirements of the local Governments. Candidates must be over 22 and under 24 on that date, and of good health and character. Application for admission to compete must be made on or before the 1st July, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Examination fee, £6. The selected candidates will be on probation in England for one year, and will receive an allowance of £150 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State for India, conduct themselves well, and comply with all rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, languages, history, &c. Seniority in the service depends on the order in which candidates stand in the list resulting from the combined marks of the open competitive and final examinations. Selected candidates must qualify in riding. Successful candidates are allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes, but always subject to the needs of the public service. Within a certain time of the candidate's arrival in India, he must elect to serve in the executive or the judicial branch of the administration, the summit of the profession in one branch being the Lieutenant-Governorship of a Province, in the other a Judgeship of a High Court. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 4,800 (£320) a year. The number of civilians at present in the service is about 1,100.

Indian Army.—The Native Army absorbs the larger proportion of the officers; but a considerable number are selected for civil employment. A certain number of appointments in the Indian Army are offered to cadets of the Royal Military College, and a certain number to candidates from the Universities (regulations obtainable from War Office). All King's Cadets, British and Indian, and Honorary King's Cadets, nominated by the Secretary of State for India (rules on application to the Military Department, India Office), have the option, during their last term at the Royal Military College, of electing for appointment to the unattached list for the Indian Army or for appointment to commissions in the British Cavalry or Infantry. After the claims of these cadets have been satisfied, remaining appointments to the unattached list are allotted in order of merit to cadets who satisfy the requirements of the regulations respecting admission to the Royal Military College, and who elect to compete for such appointments, at each final examination at Sandhurst. Election is made during a cadet's last term at the Royal Military College, and is final, no transfer being subsequently possible except by exchange. On receiving his commission a successful candidate is gazetted as second lieutenant on the unattached list of the British Army, provided with a passage to India, attached to a British regiment (receiving Indian pay and allowances as an officer of the British Army) and, after one year's actual duty, transferred to a native regiment as second lieutenant. Unless he is found fit in every respect and passes certain language and professional tests within three years of the date of his admission to the Indian Army, he will be removed from the service. Any officers who may from time to time be required to supplement the direct supply from Sandhurst are drawn from the R.A. and Cavalry and Infantry of the Line serving in India, subject to certain conditions. On appointment to a native regiment a second lieutenant or lieutenant's initial pay is not less than Rs. 4,560 (£304) a year.

The Public Works Department includes a staff of engineers engaged in the construction and maintenance of State public works. They are recruited from the corps of Royal Engineers, from persons appointed by selection in the United Kingdom, and, in respect of natives, from the civil engineering colleges in India. Other qualified persons are occasionally admitted. In the summer of 1911 not less than 23 appointments of assistant engineers will be made by a Selection Committee including at least one eminent engineer. Candidates must be between 21 and 24 years of age on 1st July, 1911, must be of good health and character, be able to ride, have passed the A.M.I.C.E. examination, or have obtained a University degree or an equivalent diploma or distinction in engineering, and have had some experience of important work. Candidates should apply on a prescribed form to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, S.W., before 1st May, 1911. Assistant engineers in India commence at Rs. 4,560 (or £304) a year, and there is a prospect of pension and also a provident fund.

The Forest Department of India is recruited from this country. The Secretary of State, acting on the advice of a Selection Committee, will appoint a number of probationers in the summer of 1911. Candidates must be under 23 years of age on 1st July, 1911. Preference will be given to those who, in addition to a good general education, possess an honours degree in natural science. Selected candidates, if they succeed in passing a strict medical examination, will spend two or three years on probation and in training, including practical training in Germany, and they must obtain the Oxford Diploma of Forestry. They must be able to ride before going to India. Assistant Conservators commence at Rs. 4,560 (£304) a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund. Candidates should apply to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, before 1st July, 1911.

Indian Police.—An examination is to be held in this country on 27th June, 1911, for about 32 appointments: Madras, 4; Bombay, 2; Bengal, 6; United Provinces, 4; Punjab, 5; Burma, 5; Central Provinces and Berar, 3; Eastern Bengal and Assam, 3. Candidates must be between 19 and 21 on 1st June, 1911, and applications must be sent before 1st May, 1911, to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, on a printed form to be obtained from him. There is a strict medical examination, and a riding test. Selected candidates "will be allotted as probationers to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes." On passing the prescribed departmental examinations, which must be done within two years of arrival in India, and being found otherwise fit, a probationer is appointed an assistant-superintendent. The initial salary is Rs. 3,600 (£240) a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund.

Indian Medical Service.—Examinations are usually held in January and July. The number of appointments offered is about 12 to 15. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 28, of good health and good character, and must possess a registrable qualification to practise both medicine and surgery in the United Kingdom and a certificate of ophthalmic instruction. They may be married or not. Successful candidates will be appointed lieutenants on probation, and required to attend courses of instruction at the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, and Aldershot, during which period they receive pay and certain allowances to cover cost of maintenance. A final examination is then held, and an officer's position on the list of the service depends on the combined results of the preliminary and final examinations. Officers will be liable for military employment in any part of India, but, with a view to transfers to civil employment, they will stand posted to one of four civil areas, their allocation being determined on a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes. Officers in one civil area are liable to be transferred elsewhere or recalled to military duty. Private practice is usually permitted. The commencing grade pay of a lieutenant is Rs. 5,040 (£336) a year. Full information can be obtained from the Military Secretary, India Office.

The *patronage of the Secretary of State for India* is small, and is chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial, Educational, or Ecclesiastical Departments. Appointments, usually of distinguished graduates of British Universities with a knowledge of teaching, are made to the Indian *Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts. Conditions of pay and service are the same for both. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 500 a month, with annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,000, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. The number of appointments varies from year to year, and is not large. The *Ecclesiastical Establishment*, which forms a civil department, consists of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay (others whose names are given on page 264 are not Bishops on the Establishment), and 150 Chaplains of the English and Scottish churches. Chaplains (who must be between 27 and 34 years of age) are on probation for three years after appointment, and receive a salary of Rs. 5,760 (£384) a year. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary of State, India Office. Certain allowances are also paid from Indian revenues to other clergymen, and to priests and ministers of other denominations when serving with British regiments.

Appointments are also made by the India Office to the *Royal Indian Marine* (limits of age for officers 17 to 22, for engineers 21 to 25), *Bengal Pilot Service* (age 18 to 22), *Civil Veterinary Dept.* (age not over 26), *Indian Finance, Military Finance*, and *Customs Depts.* (age 22 to 25), *Indian Public Works Dept., Accounts Branch* (age 22 to 25), *Geological Survey Dept.* (age not over 25), *Imperial Customs* (age 22 to 25), *Agricultural Service* (age 23 to 30), *Assist. Supt., Traffic Dept., Indian State Railways* (not over 25), *Telegraph Dept.*, and *Military Nursing Service* (age 25 to 32).

The patronage of the Local Governments is considerable, but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian, or an officer of the Indian Army can be appointed to a post of over Rs. 200 a month without the sanction of the Government of India—the departments excepted from this rule being: *Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works, and Police.*

Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, of which a summary appears in the *India Office List*, published by Messrs. Harrison, 45, Pall Mall, S.W. This volume also contains the full regulations regarding Indian appointments.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1908, 1909, AND 1910.

The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.

Gross Revenue and Receipts.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	Revised Estimate, 1909-10.
Principal Heads of Revenue:	(000 omitted.)		
Land Revenue	£18,719	£19,759	£21,292
Opium	5,245	5,885	5,532
Salt	3,339	3,276	3,307
Stamps	4,260	4,344	4,552
Excise	6,227	6,390	6,536
Provincial Rates	526	534	546
Customs	5,004	4,832	4,913
Income Tax	1,504	1,553	1,565
Forest	1,733	1,701	1,719
Registration	415	431	436
Tributes (Native States)	585	590	596
Total	£47,557	£49,295	£50,994
Interest	£966	£987	£1,178
Post Office	£1,824	£1,826	£1,905
Telegraphs	£1,007	£978	£922
Mint	£444	£103	£103
Receipts by Civil Departments:			
Law and Justice	£518	£526	£533
Police	154	158	150
Ports and Pilotage	139	140	141
Education	145	158	164
Medical	53	57	58
Minor Departments	89	107	104
Total	£1,098	£1,146	£1,150
Miscellaneous:			
Superannuation	£222	£195	£189
Stationery & Printing	91	96	94
Exchange and Miscellaneous	398	285	329
Total	£711	£576	£612
Railways:			
State Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	£12,218	£9,887	£12,434
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	229	—	—
Subsidised Cos. (Interest)	52	71	57
Total	£12,499	£9,958	£12,491
Irrigation:			
Direct Receipts	£2,440	£2,467	£2,536
Portion of Land Rev. due to Irrigation	1,041	1,091	1,128
Total	£3,481	£3,558	£3,664
Other Civil Public Works	£249	£288	£272
Receipts by Military Depts.	£1,167	£1,047	£1,084
Total Revenue*	£71,003	£69,762	£74,375

Expenditure (charged against Revenue).

	1907-8.	1908-9.	Revised Estimate, 1909-10.
Direct Demands on the Revenues:	(000 omitted.)		
Refunds and Drawbacks	£244	£266	£448
Assignments & Compens.	1,193	1,214	1,211
Collection Charges, viz.:			
Land Revenue	3,501	3,654	3,674
Opium	1,669	1,236	1,104
Salt	363	343	330
Forest	980	994	1,023
Other Heads	887	1,035	1,028
Total	£8,837	£8,742	£8,818
Interest:			
On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation)	£1,321	£1,438	£1,548
On other Obligations	500	529	546
Total	£1,821	£1,967	£2,094
Post Office	£1,773	£1,897	£1,927
Telegraphs	£1,084	£1,028	£1,029
Mint	£165	£192	£127
Civil Departments:			
Gen. Administration	£1,622	£1,695	£1,665
Law and Justice	3,449	3,687	3,652
Police	3,813	4,196	4,244
Ports and Pilotage	175	252	170
Education	1,489	1,682	1,707
Ecclesiastical	124	120	125
Medical	857	1,018	1,023
Political	796	1,007	858
Minor Departments	773	832	845
Total	£13,098	£14,489	£14,289
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:			
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	£249	£243	£240
Civ. Furlough Allowances	330	367	398
Superannuation	3,009	3,058	3,101
Stationery and Printing	736	787	746
Miscellaneous	449	455	358
Total	£4,773	£4,910	£4,843
Famine Relief and Insurance	£1,296	£1,645	£1,000
Railway Revenue Account:			
State Railways (Interest and Annuities)	£10,248	£11,091	£11,573
Guar. Cos. (Interest, &c.)	592	13	—
Other Railway Exp.	96	96	91
Total	£10,936	£11,200	£11,664
Irrigation	£2,834	£2,949	£3,073
Other Civil Public Works	£4,686	£4,496	£4,164
Army & Marine Services	£20,415	£20,651	£20,375
Total Expenditure	£71,718	£74,166	£73,402
Net excess (+) on Provincial Allotments	−1,021	−667	+684
Total Expenditure from Revenue*	£70,697	£73,499	£74,085

* Certain heads in the above tables of gross revenue and expenditure and also the grand totals have been affected by recent changes in the form of the Indian accounts:
(1) Working expenses of railways are no longer treated as expenditure, but as a deduction from revenue;
(2) Transactions of District Boards and certain other local bodies are now excluded;
(3) Interest charges have been redistributed between ordinary and railway and irrigation debt;
(4) Marine receipts and charges, other than for Ports and Pilotage, have been transferred to Army Services.

GROSS AND NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The statement of Gross Revenue and Expenditure exhibits all revenue receipts and payments therefrom, except that railway working expenses are deducted from revenue. A clearer view of the financial position is obtained from the following statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure, in which departmental receipts, which are a set-off against expenditure, have been deducted, as also railway interest charges, interest charges and working expenses of irrigation works, refunds and assignments, cost of cultivating and manufacturing opium, &c.

In 1907-8 there was a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of £306,000, in 1908-9 a deficit of £3,738,000, and in 1909-10 (revised estimate) a surplus of £290,000.

NET REVENUE.	1907-8.	1908-9. (000 omitted.)	Revised Estimate, 1909-10.
Land Revenue	£17,983	£19,005	£20,552
Opium (Export)	£3,572	£4,645	£4,233
Taxation:			
Salt	£3,072	£3,009	£3,043
Stamps	4,212	4,294	4,499
Excise	6,163	6,314	6,458
Provincial Rates	525	533	545
Customs	4,896	4,725	4,801
Income Tax	1,496	1,544	1,555
Registration	414	430	435
Total, Taxation	£20,778	£20,849	£21,336
Commercial Undertakings:			
Forests	£1,728	£1,692	£1,713
Post Office	51	—71	—22
Telegraphs	—75	—50	—108
Railways	1,563	—1,242	828
Irrigation	646	608	591
Total, Commercial Undertakings	£3,910	£937	£3,002
Tributes from Native States	£389	£388	£397
Mint, Exchange, and Miscellaneous	£374	—£124	£19
	£47,006	£45,700	£49,539

NET EXPENDITURE.	1907-8.	1908-9. (000 omitted.)	Revised Estimate, 1909-10.
Collection of Revenue	£5,730	£6,027	£6,054
Debt Services	£855	£979	£917
Military Services:			
Army and Marine	£18,022	£18,666	£18,470
Military Works	1,226	937	820
Total, Military Services	£19,248	£19,603	£19,290
Civil Services:			
Civil Depts.	£12,000	£13,343	£13,139
Misc. Civil Charges	4,156	4,300	4,274
Civil Works, &c.	4,436	4,208	3,892
Total, Civil Services	£20,592	£21,851	£21,305
Famine Relief and Insurance	£1,296	£1,645	£1,000
Provincial Balances:			
Increased by Unspent Grants	£—1,021	£—667	£683
	£46,700	£49,438	£49,249
SURPLUS (or DEFICIT)	£306	£—3,738	£290

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—In addition to the expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1908-9, not charged to revenue, of £9,488,000 on State Railways, and of £983,000 on Irrigation Works.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the native States, the burden in 1909-10 was 1*s.* 9*d.* per head, or, if land revenue (which is equivalent to rent) be added, 3*s.* 5½*d.* per head. In 1910 the burden of taxation was enhanced by additions to certain import duties and stamp duties.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On 31st March, 1910, the debt of India amounted to £267,331,000, viz., Sterling Debt, £176,106,000, and Rupee Debt (converted into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee), £91,225,000. Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted in addition to about £22,825,000. Up to the same date the Indian Government had devoted £121,606,000 to the construction of railways and £32,258,000 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased from companies, by cash payments, annuities, or the issue of India stock, nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,000 had been spent. It had lent £12,805,000 to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., and had advanced £12,137,000 to railway companies. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £18,764,000, and the cash balances in India and England, £12,347,000 and £12,799,000 respectively. The assets of India exceed the liabilities. In 1909-10 a 3½ per cent. loan of £7,500,000 was raised in England, at 96½, and a 3½ per cent. loan of 2½ crores (£1,667,000) in India, at about 94. These loans were for railway purposes.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State in 1908-9 amounted to £20,850,000, of which £1,091,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may be grown only in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1908-9 45,900 chests

of Bengal opium were sold for export. The monthly auction sales at Calcutta realised £4,481,983, the expenses of production, &c., were £1,232,900, and the net receipts £3,249,083. In addition £1,399,617 (net) was derived from the duty (Rs. 600 a chest) levied in Bombay on Malwa opium. Most of the opium produced is exported to China and the Straits Settlements. Duty and licence fees on opium consumed in India (credited to Excise) yielded about £990,000. The total net opium revenue, therefore, was about £5,639,000. It has been decided to restrict the cultivation of opium in India in order to reduce exportation to China, on the understanding that China will reduce her own output.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to £6,314,000 net in 1908–9. Reforms in excise administration are being effected.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was £4,725,000 in 1908–9. (For tariff see page 531.) Certain import duties were enhanced in February, 1910. The export duty on rice yielded £545,000, and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods £236,000.

INCOME TAX.—This is levied on non-agricultural incomes of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 at about 2 per cent., and on those above Rs. 2,000 at 2½ per cent. It yielded £1,544,000 (net) in 1908–9.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded £4,294,000 (net) in 1908–9. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fee and one-third from commercial stamps. Certain stamp duties were enhanced in 1910.

SALT.—The salt duty, which was Rs. 2½ a maund (82 lb.) before 1903 over practically the whole of India, was then reduced to Rs. 2. In 1905 it was reduced to Rs. 1½, and in 1907 to Re. 1. The rate for Burma remains as before at Re. 1. The consumption of salt has increased, owing to the reduction of duty, to 1,682,000 tons, yielding a net revenue of £3,009,000 in 1908–9.

FORESTS.—Over 94,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 144,000 square miles besides are under State control. They produced in 1908–9 a net revenue of £1,692,000. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

TELEGRAPHS.—The length of telegraph wires on 31st March, 1909, was 280,955 miles, and the number of messages sent was 13,007,000. They yielded in 1908–9 a revenue of 1·51 per cent. on their capital cost of £7,097,000. In addition the Indo-European Telegraph Department gave a profit of 2·85 per cent. on its capital of £998,000. The Telegraph Dept. was reorganised in 1910.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office, which in 1908–9 conveyed 875 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 24 millions of money orders, was worked at a net loss to Government of £71,000. Reductions in postal rates have recently become operative, and inland letter rates are the lowest in the world.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on 31st December, 1909, was 31,490, while the mileage under construction or sanctioned was 2,957. Of the mileage open about 52 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 42 per cent. on the metre gauge. Up to the end of 1909 there was a capital outlay on open lines of £286,550,000. The net earnings of the railways in 1909 amounted to £13,786,000, equivalent to a return of 4·81 per cent. on the capital outlay. The number of passengers increased to 329 millions, but the goods traffic fell to 61 million tons. The net gain to the State on the working of the railways was £114,000 in 1909, as compared with a loss of £1,557,600 in 1908, after charging to expenditure interest on capital outlay of lines under construction and annuity payments in redemption of capital. The total expenditure on railways in 1908–9 was £10,051,000. Rates are very low, third class passengers travelling on the average nearly five miles for a penny. In 1908 a special committee of inquiry into the railways recommended the raising of larger loans for construction and equipment, so that £100,000,000 may be expended in the next eight years.

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to 31st March, 1909, was £34,543,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State of about 6¾ per cent. The area irrigated was over 21 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at about 108 per cent. of the capital outlay. The Irrigation Commission of 1901–3 recommended the construction of further works estimated to cost eventually nearly £30,000,000. Three large canals in the Punjab, besides less important works, have been put in hand. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1908–9 to £18,323,000:—Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £8,191,000; Interest on Irrigation Debt, £109,000; Interest on and Management of Debt, other than that for Railways and Irrigation, £1,897,000; Stores, £1,282,000, of which £741,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £1,096,000; Army non-effective charges, £3,044,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,399,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £937,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 180 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and since January, 1898, has been practically stable at 1*s.* 4*d.* This rate has now a legal sanction, since an Act of 1899 makes the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount. At the present low price of silver, the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* is worth much more than the value of the silver which it contains. For some years after 1893 the coinage of Indian rupees almost ceased, but in the five years ended 1907–8 there were large coinages. From 1900–1 to 1906–7, the whole, and in

1907–8 one-half, of the profit on silver coinage has been held as a special reserve—now called the Gold Standard Reserve—which is partly invested in England in sterling securities, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On 31st March, 1910, the investments of this fund in sterling Government stocks amounted to over £13,219,000 (cost price), while £2,534,000 was held in India in rupees, and £3,011,000 in cash in England. India has a paper currency. The 5, 10, and 50 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. A nickel anna piece, adopted in 1906, has become popular. Copper coins are being replaced by bronze.

ARMY.—The Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 78,000; and, secondly, of the native troops (largely Muhammadans), about 160,000 (for details see page 519). In addition, the native Army Reserves number 35,700 men, and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 20,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 37,040 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902–9) while Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On 1st June, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India, which now consists of the Northern and Southern Armies, each under a general officer and staff. The Northern Army includes five divisions and three independent frontier brigades, while the Southern comprises four divisions and the Burma and Aden garrisons. The artillery has been increased. Factories for making rifles, cordite, and gun carriages have been erected. The transport service has been improved. A Staff College has been established at Quetta. Additions to soldiers' pay and enlarged expenditure on artillery, barracks, coast and frontier defences, stores, transport, factories, &c., have increased the net military expenditure (including marine) from £15,474,000 in 1900–1 to £19,603,000 in 1908–9. During 1910–11 there will be increased expenditure on ammunition columns, re-armament of the artillery, formation of signal companies, purchase of short rifles, &c. A General Staff is in process of formation. The health of the Army has greatly improved in recent years. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death. The trooping service between England and India is carried out by hired steamers, under the superintendence of the Admiralty.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of the four troopships given below, four other steamers of about 1,000 tons each, and smaller craft for harbour and river navigation, surveying, and submarine mining. The principal officers and troopships of the R.I.M. are as follows:—

Director R.I.M., and Resident Transport Officer, Bombay, Capt. W. Lumsden, R.N., A.D.C. Rs. 2,500
Deputy ditto (Calcutta), Capt. G. S. Hewett.
Assist. ditto (Bombay), Capt. A. W. McArthur.
[*The figures denote gross tonnage and indicated horse-power.*]
Dufferin, 6291 (10,190). *Comm.* A. J. Marsack.
Hardinge, 5434 (9366). *Comm.* E. Stocken.
Northbrook, 5038 (7429). *Comm.* W. B. Huddleston.
Dalhousie, 1524 (2202). *Comm.* Lieut. G. N. Forteath.

For INDIAN DOCKYARDS, see page 223.

EDUCATION has benefited by larger grants for primary education. Increased attention is being given to primary, commercial, agricultural, and technical education. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1908–9 numbered 168,129 and the scholars 5,981,146, including 783,514 females. Of the institutions, about 70 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the remainder being private and unaided. There are five Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab. The Indian Universities Act of 1904 provides for a teaching system. Of the total expenditure on education in 1908–9, £4,397,552, £1,130,389 came from fees, and £2,364,414 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1901 showed that only 1 male in 10 and 1 female in 144 can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities in 1908–9 were 717 in number, controlling a total population of 16,719,050, and receiving an income of £2,873,799 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £1,157,730 from other sources (excluding loans). The members of municipal bodies are chiefly natives and non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly one-half of their total expenditure of £3,618,549 in 1908–9 was devoted to civil works, over one-fifth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 9,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are natives. In 1908 3,004,500 civil cases were decided; while 1,844,207 persons were tried, and 860,065 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 494 were sentenced to death, 2,023 to penal servitude, and 174,190 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1908 was 11,122 officers and 166,426 men. There were 753 prisons, with a daily average of 101,980 prisoners, in 1908. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 13,305 prisoners on 31 March, 1909.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The statistics of births and deaths are defective, and the apparent increase in mortality in recent years is really due to completer returns. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1908 ranged from 29·45 per 1,000 in 1901 to 38·91 in 1900. In 1908 it was 38·21. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, small-pox, and (since 1896) plague, being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1909 were about 6,364,000 in India as a whole. About 22,000 people are annually killed by snakes. In 2,593 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 27,076,000 patients were treated in 1908. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,123,000. According to the census of 1901 there were 97,340 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, and botanical surveys are in operation, while the archæological survey has been recently extended. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

Trade of India.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ...	68,722	72,205	86,597	80,844	78,038
Government Stores	6,020	5,956	4,429	5,008	3,731
Total Merchandise ...	74,742	78,161	91,026	85,852	81,769
Treasure—Private	13,948	18,134	21,880	15,088	24,951
Government ...	7,153	11,586	6,309	75	65
Total Treasure.....	21,101	29,720	28,189	15,163	25,016
Total Imports	95,843	107,881	119,215	101,015	106,785
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	105,460	115,625	115,727	99,905	122,891
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	2,353	2,323	2,511	2,114	2,259
Government Stores	78	72	85	77	55
Total Merchandise ...	107,891	118,020	118,323	102,096	125,205
Treasure—Private	4,300	3,809	3,631	3,971	4,262
Government,..	6,013	3	2	242	4
Total Treasure.....	10,313	3,812	3,633	4,213	4,266
Total Exports	118,204	121,832	121,956	106,309	129,471
Total Sea-borne Trade	214,047	229,713	241,171	207,324	236,256
Net Imports of Treasure	10,788	25,908	24,556	10,950	20,750
Net Exports of Merchandise	33,149	39,859	27,297	16,244	43,436

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1909–10:—

IMPORTS. (000 omitted.)	
Cotton Goods and Yarn	£26,247
Metals	8,511
Sugar.....	7,681
Railway Material	3,620
Machinery, &c.	3,381
Mineral Oil.....	2,097
Provisions	1,932
Hardware, &c. .	1,844
Apparel	1,588
Silk Goods	1,511
Woollen Goods	1,387
Liquors.....	1,277
Spices	858
Glass	857
Dyes & Tans ...	739
Instruments, &c.	723
Jewellery & Plate	681
Paper, &c.	675
Silk (raw)..... ..	651
Tobacco	632
Drugs, Medicines, &c.	601
Matches	544
Chemicals	536
Salt	459
Timber, &c. ...	440
Government Stores :	
Railway Material	1,970
Metals..... ...	338
Machinery, &c.	185
Arms, &c.	74

EXPORTS. (000 omitted.)	
Cotton (raw)...	£20,851
Seeds	12,484
Rice	12,163
Jute Manufacts.	11,398
Jute (raw).....	10,059
Hides and Skins	9,080
Wheat & Flour	8,869
Cotton Yarn and Cloth ...	7,944
Tea	7,805
Opium	6,209
Wool (raw) ...	1,995
Lac	1,848
Pulse, Millets, &c.	1,353
Fodder, &c. ...	863
Oils	806
Coffee	731
Manures	603
Provisions ...	591
Spices.....	472
Wood, &c.....	465
Coal, &c.....	452
Silk (raw)	338
Re-Exports:	
Cotton Yarn and Cloth..	808
Wool (raw)...	192
Provisions ...	113

Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which is greater than that of Canada and Australia combined. During the last five years both imports and exports have on the average been twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The above table exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling.

It will be observed that the year 1909–10 showed a recovery after the serious fall in 1908–9 as regards exports, which were of unprecedented magnitude. Imports of merchandise were below the level of 1908–9, although imports of cotton goods were larger by £1,124,000, and sugar increased. The imports of these articles had also been specially heavy in 1907–8. Imports of metals and metal manufactures, machinery, mineral oil, woollen goods, cotton yarn, salt, and railway materials showed a decline. Imports of treasure were unusually heavy. The imports of Government stores are mainly railway materials and army stores.

In the export trade, as the result of abundant harvests, there were enormous increases in raw cotton, pulses and millets, seeds, wheat, and rice, and less notable increases in cotton cloth, hides and skins, tea, and raw wool. In raw jute there was a large decline.

As will be seen, the great bulk of the imports consist of manufactured articles, while nearly 70 per cent. of the exports consist of food and raw materials.

The following table shows the distribution of Indian sea-borne trade in 1909–10 :—

Countries.	Private Merchandise only.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted)	£78,038	£125,150
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	62·5	26·3
China (including Hong Kong)	1·9	9·9
Germany	3·6	9·5
United States	3·1	7·6
France	1·5	6·5
Belgium	3·9	5·4
Japan	2·1	6·7
Straits Settlements	2·5	3·3
Austria-Hungary	2·3	3·5
Java	6·8	0·8
Ceylon	0·6	3·8
Italy	1·0	3·2
Mauritius	2·1	0·5
All other countries	6·1	13·0

In imports, the United Kingdom comes easily first with nearly two-thirds of the total, while all others, except Java, sent less than 4 per cent. In exports the United Kingdom is much less prominent, on account of the wide demand for India's raw produce for food and manufactures.

About 65 per cent. of India's total trade is with Europe, and about 23 per cent. with Asia.

Customs Duties.—Under the Indian Tariff Act, most goods imported pay a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Cotton yarn and thread are exempt from duty; but the tax on other cotton goods is 3½ per cent., a corresponding Excise duty being levied on those woven in Indian mills. There are special duties on arms and ammunition, which are taxed mainly for police purposes. Enhanced duties were imposed in February, 1910, on spirits, wines, tobacco, petroleum, and silver. Spirits pay generally Rs. 9.6 a gallon, salt Re. 1 a maund (82 lb.), and refined petroleum 1½ annas a gallon. Iron and steel goods pay one per cent. Silver is dutiable at 4 annas an ounce. Machinery, coal, raw cotton and wool, grain, oilcake, manures, living animals, unmanufactured tobacco, quinine, gold, precious stones and pearls, and a few other articles are duty-free. There is an export duty of 3 annas per maund on rice. The Government of India have adopted an attitude of strong opposition to preferential tariff proposals. They point out that two-thirds of India's imports come from the United Kingdom, while among the remainder are many articles which this country cannot produce. The exports are chiefly commodities that are untaxed or lightly taxed in foreign countries, and if retaliatory imposts were levied on these India's trade would decline and her capacity to meet her financial obligations abroad would be impaired.

Shipping.—In 1909–10 the number of vessels which entered from and cleared to foreign countries rose to 8,042, with a tonnage of 14,597,091 tons. Of this tonnage, approximately three-fifths was from or to the United Kingdom and British possessions; and 80 per cent. of the total trade of India was under the British flag.

Ports.—The chief ports are Calcutta and Bombay, which together do about 70 per cent. of the foreign trade. Next come Rangoon, Karachi, Madras, and Chittagong. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

Foreign Land Trade of India.—As registration is difficult, the statistics are of doubtful accuracy, and they include much that is really trade with border tracts administered by, or States subject to, the Indian Government. The most important countries are Afghanistan, Nepal, and the Shan States. The total frontier trade in merchandise and treasure has been as follows :—

	Imports. 000 omitted.	Exports. 000 omitted.	Total. 000 omitted.
1907–8	£5,718	£4,643	£10,361
1908–9	5,526	4,640	10,166
1909–10	5,638	4,545	10,183

Agriculture is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. Out of a surveyed area of 623 million acres in British territory in 1908–9, 268 millions were cropped or fallow, 113 millions cultivable waste, 158 millions not cultivable, and 82 millions under forests. The total area cropped was 246 million acres, of which about 8½ per cent. was under wheat, 30 per cent. under rice, and 41 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 6 per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. The area under wheat has been considerably increased by the aid of irrigation in the Punjab and United Provinces. The cultivation of jute has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, spices, tea, opium, and tobacco are other important crops. The cultivation of indigo has greatly declined. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which have been much developed since 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. Owing to the increasing world demand for raw cotton, great efforts are being made to cultivate a superior long-stapled cotton in India.

Minerals.—The output of the coal mines in India in 1909 was 11,890,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Eleven-twelfths of the total comes from Bengal. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1898 to 230 millions in 1909. The production of salt in 1909 was 1,189,000 tons. The output of manganese ore in recent years has been much increased, but there was a fall in 1908 to 431,000 tons. About 20,000 tons of saltpetre are produced annually and exported. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 674,000 oz. in 1909. There is a considerable output and export of mica, and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade stone.

Manufactures.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 232 cotton mills at work in 1908–9, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, representing a capital of about £13,682,000, contained 5,945,000 spindles and 74,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1908–9 was 658 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 192 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns, and to pay more attention to weaving. The 52 jute mills, situated in or near Calcutta, with a capital of £7,414,000, contained 607,358 spindles and 29,525 looms. There were, in 1908, 5 woollen and 9 paper mills, 24 breweries, and various other factories. Owing to complaints of long hours in mills a new Factory Bill has been introduced, restricting the hours of adult males to 12, of women to 11, and of children to 6 per day.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN CHIEFS, SHOWING SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

Salute and Title of Chief.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1901.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of, G.C.S.I.	1875	8,099	1,952,692	Hindus	1,054,000
Hyderabad, Hon. Lieut.-Gen. the Nizam of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	1869	82,698	11,141,142	Hindus and Muhammadans	3,333,000
Mysore, Hon. Col. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	1895	29,444	5,539,399	Hindus	1,847,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1901	6,997	665,961	Hindus	166,000
*Gwalior, Hon. Major-Gen. the Maharaja (Sindhia) of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.	1886	29,047	2,933,001	,,	986,000
*Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,500	850,690	,,	320,000
*Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	1885	80,900	2,905,578	Muhammadans	660,000
Kalat, The Khan of, G.C.I.E.	1893	90,000	507,472	,,	53,000
†Kolhapur, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.	1884	2,855	910,011	Hindus	345,000
†Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of, G.C.S.I.	1884	12,753	1,018,805	,,	160,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1885	6,730	2,951,038	Hindus and Christians	702,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	720,877	Muhammadans	205,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,982	626,665	Hindus	246,000
Bikaner, Hon. Col. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C.	1887	23,311	504,627	,,	133,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1889	2,220	171,227	,,	46,000
Cochin, The Raja of, G.C.S.I.	1895	1,362	812,025	Hindus and Christians	224,000
†Jaipur, Colonel the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.	1880	15,579	2,658,666	Hindus	413,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.	1886	1,242	156,786	,,	33,000
Kota, The Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1889	5,684	544,879	,,	218,000
Kutch, The Rao of, G.C.I.E.	1876	6,500	488,022	,,	153,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	1895	34,963	1,935,565	,,	333,000
Patiala, The Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.	1900	5,412	1,596,692	Hindus and Sikhs	524,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	1880	12,676	1,325,307	Hindus	191,000
Tonk, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E.	1867	2,553	273,201	,,	86,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
Alwar, The Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.	1892	3,141	828,487	Hindus	200,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1905	1,946	165,350	Animists	10,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	912	173,759	Hindus	60,000
Dewas, The Senior Raja of	1900	446	62,312	,,	4,000
Dewas, The Junior Raja of	1892	440	54,904	,,	4,000
Dhar, The Raja of	1898	1,739	142,715	,,	73,000
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of, K.C.I.E.	1901	1,155	270,973	,,	66,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1898	1,447	100,103	,,	15,000
†Idar, Hon. Major-Gen. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.C.	1902	1,900	168,557	,,	38,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1891	16,062	73,370	,,	9,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1909	6,109	199,313	Muhammadans	108,000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	1900	858	90,970	Hindus	30,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1874	2,080	321,634	,,	40,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	1890	886	52,025	,,	15,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1874	2,818	59,014	Buddhists and Hindus	9,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1875	1,964	154,544	Hindus	20,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	606	84,185	Hindus	60,000
Kuch Behar, Hon. Col. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., C.B., A.D.C.	1863	1,307	566,974	Hindus and Muhammadans	167,000
Rampur, Hon. Col. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., A.D.C.	1889	893	533,212	,, ,,	275,000
Tippera, The Raja of	1909	4,086	173,325	Hindus	131,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.

Salute and Title of Chief.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1901.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 11 Guns.					£
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	1859	771	78,236	Hindus	15,000
Bhaunagar, The Thakur Sahib of, K.C.S.I.	1896	2,860	412,664	Hindus and Muhammadans	200,000
Chamba, The Raja of, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1873	3,216	127,834	Hindus	39,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of, C.I.E.	1908	703	123,954	,,	26,000
Chhatarpur, The Raja of	1867	1,115	156,139	,,	27,000
Dhrangadra, The Raja Sahib of, K.C.S.I.	1900	1,156	70,880	,,	9,000
Faridkhot, The Raja of	1906	642	124,912	Sikhs and Hindus	25,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.	1869	1,024	162,859	Hindus and Muhammadans	125,000
Janjira, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E.	1879	324	85,414	,, ,,	36,000
Jhalawar, The Raj Rana of, K.C.S.I.	1899	810	90,175	,, ,,	30,000
Jind, The Raja of	1906	1,259	282,003	Hindus and Sikhs	87,000
*Junagarh, The Nawab of, G.C.S.I.	1892	3,284	395,428	Hindus and Muhammadans	180,000
Kapurthala, The Raja of, K.C.S.I.	1877	630	314,351	Muhammadans and Hindus	167,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1902	1,200	174,045	Hindus	29,000
Manipur, The Raja of	1891	8,456	284,465	,,	30,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.	1870	822	87,496	,,	50,000
*Nabha, The Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1871	928	297,949	Hindus and Sikhs	98,000
Nawanagar, The Jam of	1907	3,791	336,779	Hindus and Muhammadans	213,000
*Palanpur, The Diwan of, G.C.I.E.	1877	3,177	222,627	,, ,,	46,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,492	192,986	Hindus	33,000
Pudukota, The Raja of	1886	1,100	380,440	,,	121,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.	1902	880	88,376	,,	30,000
Rajpipla, The Raja of	1897	1,514	117,175	,,	46,000
Ratlam, The Raja of, K.C.S.I.	1893	902	83,773	,,	45,000
Sailana, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.	1895	500	25,731	,,	10,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Raja of, K.C.S.I.	1898	1,198	135,687	,,	40,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of, K.C.S.I.	1887	4,180	268,885	,,	41,000

N.B.—There are also 11 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

THE Native or Feudatory States, whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only one-fifth of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta and Pishin), and Berar are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the native States have a combined area of 679,393 square miles, and a population of 62,461,549. The aggregate revenues of the chiefs are about £15,000,000, out of which a tribute of £589,636 (£233,000 from Mysore) was paid to the Government of India in 1908-9. They maintain troops of inferior military organisation to the aggregate number of 85,000 men in addition to their Imperial Service troops, numbering

* The present chief has a personal salute of four, or, in the case of Palanpur, two, additional guns.

20,000 in 1910. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of native States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is as large as Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute subdivision, there are many chiefs of single villages. In the case of such petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over a native State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the native States, large and small, number 680, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. Lord Curzon reformed the Chiefs' Colleges and inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles.

The salutes enjoyed by the native princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 532–3 are the names of 71 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. In each group the States are given in alphabetical order. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Maharaja of Benares, G.C.I.E. (who is entitled to a salute of 13 guns), H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E., the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.I.E., and the Nawab of Dacca, K.C.S.I., are not ruling chiefs.

The native States may be thus classified:— 1. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier. 2. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 3. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal (including Kashmir). 4. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 5. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 7. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur, from which Warren Hastings expelled the Rohillas in 1774. 8. The ancient sovereignties of Rajputana, lying between Sind and the United Provinces. 9. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda, and to the south and east of Rajputana. 10. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 11. Baroda. 12. The Southern Mahratta States. 13. Hyderabad. 14. Mysore. 15. The Malayalim States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in S.W. India.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. Numerous minor States are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, and Travancore and Cochin. *Hyderabad* is the premier State in India. Its capital, Hyderabad (448,466), is the fourth city in India in population. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, 122,618) was granted to Ghulab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. The administration of the State has been much improved under the advice of the British Resident. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. Of the Sikh States the most important is *Patiala*. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,723,301) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 19 States of varying size and importance. Of these 16 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Moghul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. A large part of the area of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmir is desert. The *Central India States*, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana are nearly four times as numerous. All but 11 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of *Baroda* was deposed, but the native administration was continued under an adopted heir. In 1881 *Mysore*, which had been administered by the Indian Government since 1831, was restored to native rule. The important States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. The former stands third in population among the native States, and is exceedingly prosperous. Their Christian population numbers about 900,000. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention.

Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence.

THE native States of Nepal and Bhutan, though *in* India, enjoy a large measure of independence, and may be most conveniently treated as within the Indian sphere of influence. Outside India, but within its sphere of influence, is Afghanistan. Great Britain declared in 1910 that no administrative changes in Tibet would be allowed to affect the integrity of Nepal or Bhutan, whose interests and rights England is prepared to protect. For French and Portuguese possessions in India, see pages 617 and 644.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, H.H. Maharaja Dhiraja Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, *b.* 1875; *succ.* 1881. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min., H.E. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L.

Nepal (500 miles long by 100 miles broad; area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. about 4,000,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes, among other lofty peaks, Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the wild, sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces and fifteen districts. In 1909-10 its exports to British India were £2,192,000, while its imports amounted to £1,076,000. The principal trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister, who paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The British Political Resident does not interfere in internal affairs, but the Indian Government control foreign relations. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, *Katmandu* (pop. 75,000)—*British Res.*, Lt.-Col. J. Manners Smith, C.I.E. V.C...Rs.2,500

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the chief councillor and virtual ruler, known as the Tongsa Penlop (Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E.), was chosen hereditary Raja in 1907. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1909-10 was £23,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha*.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, His Majesty Siraj-ul-millat-wad-din Amir Habibullah Khan, G.C.M.G.; *b.* 1872, *succ.* October 7, 1901. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Its area is estimated at 246,000 sq. miles, and its population at 5,000,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1903. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, the Helmand, and the Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures in winter and summer. The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have been predominant since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu.

Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. The late Amir (1880-1901) established a strong central government, and introduced a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself, with transport services, &c. It comprises about 70,000 regulars and 20,000 irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for guns, rifles and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the Mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manu-

factured. Salt, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but have lately been improved, particularly where they may serve military purposes. Goods are conveyed by pack-animals. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1909–10 was over £2,261,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi;* while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway terminates at Chaman, on the frontier, 65 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 318 miles runs to Kabul. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. Russia gives bounties and rebates. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £900,000, including the subsidy of £120,000 a year from the Government of India. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

By agreement with the Amir, the "buffer State" of Afghanistan has no foreign relations with any Power except the Government of India. In all other respects it is independent, and the rule of the Amir despotic. The modern history of Afghanistan dates from 1881, when Abdurrahman, the late Amir, was recognised as ruler. As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the late Amir since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of 21 March, 1905. Under this treaty the British Government engaged to refrain from interference in internal affairs, but promised to preserve the safety and integrity of Afghanistan against any unprovoked attack, provided that the Amir acted as a friend and ally, and followed unreservedly the British Government's advice in all his external relations. The Amir visited India in 1907. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence, and engaged to conduct all her political relations with Afghanistan through Great Britain. Great Britain declared her intention not to change the political status of Afghanistan, to exercise only a pacific influence, and not to take or encourage measures that might threaten Russia. After reciting the treaty with the Amir in 1905 Great Britain engaged not to annex or occupy any part of Afghanistan in contravention of that treaty. It was agreed that specially designated Russian and Afghan frontier officials might establish direct relations for settling local non-political questions, and that Great Britain and Russia should enjoy equality of commercial facilities.

There is a native British Agent (a Muhammadan) at Kabul. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, and an agent at Peshawar, and also commercial agents in England and India.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 150,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (30,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (12,000) and Tashkurgan (17,000).

British Agent, Malik Talib Mehdi Khan
Rs. 1,500

Foreign Countries Contiguous to India.

THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in Persian Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, though there has recently been German competition. The bulk of the trade is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; while at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The southern shores are Turkish from Katif Town up to the vicinity of Koweit, and beyond those limits as far as Basra.

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Esa and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the head-quarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, and spices the chief imports. In 1909–10 the value of the exports was £1,170,000, and of the imports £1,895,000. The people (about 90,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, which has a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, stationed at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *vid* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, the proposed terminus of the Baghdad railway, which has an excellent harbour, recently buoyed by the British India Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers call fortnightly. The Sheikh of Koweit (Mubarak bin Sabah) is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government in respect of Koweit and its vicinity.

The Sultan of *Omân* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court (*see* page 639).

In the negotiations connected with the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 the policy of Great Britain was declared to be the preservation of the *status quo* and the maintenance of British trade, and Russia did not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Gulf.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf (*Bushire*), Lt.-Col. P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E.....*per mensem* Rs. 2,750
Do., Turkish Arabia (*Baghdad*), J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,500
Pol. Agent, Muscat, Major A. P. Trevor Rs. 2,200
Do., Bahrein, Major S. G. Knox.....Rs. 1,385
Do., Koweit, Capt. W. H. I. Shakespear Rs. 1,169

(For Persia, *see* pp. 640–642).

PERSIA borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905 by Col. McMahon. A railway was opened in 1905 from Quetta to Nushki, whence there is a caravan route (478 miles), with wells, rest-houses, telegraph, &c., to Persian Seistan, but traffic is small. In Persia consular officers representing British and Indian interests work side by side. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, S.E. Persia, east of a line drawn from the Afghan frontier, *viâ* Gazik, Birjand, Kerman, and Bunder Abbas, is assigned as a region in which Russia will not seek political or commercial concessions (for railways, &c.), or oppose similar concessions supported by the British Government (*see* also pp. 640–642).

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of the Russian Empire, including the vassal State of Bokhara and part of the Pamir Region, is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 recognises N.W. Persia as a region in which Russia has special interests, while Afghanistan is declared to be outside the Russian sphere of influence. The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway runs from Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, *viâ* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kuskh on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with the main Russian system at Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers. Russian territory stretches into the Pamir Region—the "Roof of the World"—a wind-swept, icy mountain-land, snow-bound for half the year. Its southern boundary was fixed in 1895 by the Anglo-Russian Pamir agreement.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, of China, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. Russia has special treaty rights in the dependency. There is a British consul at Kashgar (G. Macartney, C.I.E.). Trade with India, which has increased, is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *viâ* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India, from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, living animals, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods, coral, and grain. The total trade in 1909–10 was about £201,000—a serious decline on 1908–9, due to political troubles. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after a very arduous march and sharp fighting, on 3 August, 1904. A new Convention was signed (7 Sept.), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents, at Gyantse and Gartok as well as at Yatung, and for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. The new trade marts have been opened and trade regulations signed (1908). In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited the chief cities in Northern India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their former seclusion and authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897, a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made about trade, extradition, &c. The boundary towards Assam is undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £523,000 in 1909–10. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, &c., and exports raw cotton, cotton goods, and jade. A railway from Bhamo to Tēng-yuēh (130 miles) is under consideration. Tēng-yueh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Tēng-yuēh and Yunnan-fu (*see* p. 607).

FRENCH LAOS.—Through the cession of a portion of Laos by China in 1894, France obtained access to the left bank of the Mekong at a point where this river forms the boundary of the Shan States of Burma. The territory forms part of French Indo-China (*see* p. 618).

SIAM (*see* pp. 649–650) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, chiefly with Chiengmai, the imports being chiefly teak, cattle, and raw silk, and the exports cotton and silk goods. In 1909–10 the value of the total trade was £578,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892–3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

Imperial British Dominions.

THE following accounts of the Imperial Dominions have been revised by the various Governments, to whom the Editor begs to return his warmest thanks. He is also indebted to the valuable information contained in the "Colonial Office List." The Dominions are arranged Geographically, according to their position in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, or Australasia.

Europe.

THE British Dominions in Europe, exclusive of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, are Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, and have a total area of about 3,700 square miles, and a population of nearly 500,000.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1909 3,360 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 4,896,174. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. An enclosed harbour with three graving docks, capable of accommodating the largest battleships in the British Navy, has been completed. The estimated civilian population (1909) was 18,351.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation; there being no executive or legislative council.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Revenue	£83,804	£82,524	£85,541
Expenditure	71,670	79,523	82,313
Imports from U.K.	631,744	603,888	585,304
Exports to U.K.	36,214	23,911	27,555

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O. (and table allowance £500)	£4,500
Assistant Military Secretary, Capt. T. D. Jackson, D.S.O., Royal Lanc. Regt.	383
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. C. G. Darley, 14th Hussars	273
Gen. Staff Officer, Maj. A. W. Abercrombie	383
A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. R. B. Williams, C.B.	456
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. G. N. T. Smyth-Osbourne	383
Garrison Adjt. & Qr.-Mr., Major R. P. Norman	383
Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. T. Perrott, C.B.	1,095
Brigade-Major R.A., Major C. R. Buckle, D.S.O.	383
Chief Engineer, Col. E. R. Kenyon, R.E.	600
P.M.O., Col. H. W. Murray, R.A.M.C.	£600
Officer Commanding A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. I. A. P. Purvis	600
Assist. Director of Ordnance, Lt.-Col. W. Lambert	600
Command Paymr., Col. J. Lowry	600
Col. Sec., Sir F. Evans, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	1,000
Asst. do., J. C. King	350
Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood	£400 to 600
Captain of the Port, Commr. W. H. Niles, R.N.R.	500
Police Magistrate, B. H. T. Frere	£500 to 600
Chief of Police, J. Bennet	300 to 400
Postmaster, C. W. Hill	400 to 500
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, W. Turner, M.D.	250
Chief Justice, Sir H. R. Pipon Schooles	1,000
Attorney-General, A. M. Coll, K.C.	800
Registrar, Supreme Court, E. M. Hutton, M.A.	550

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 4½ days.

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony include also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area o 24¾ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitar station—and several islets. The civil popula tion of the whole group, 1 April, 1910, wa estimated at 215,879. In religion the Maltese ar Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainl Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which i generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is hel by some to be derived from the Carthaginian an Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostl descendants of those who sought the protectio of the Order of St. John during the Middl Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. The speak English and Italian. There is a Maltes order of nobility consisting of 29 families. Th islands are highly cultivated. The chief produc are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummi seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey ar plentiful. It was estimated that in 1909–10 th area under cultivation in Malta and Gozo w about 41,037 acres. On census day, 1901, 5,4 females were employed in making lace. Th principal occupation of the people is in conne tion with shipping. In 1901 there were 30,7 persons living in Valletta, but the total popul tion of the colony was 1,671 to the square mil

The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1892. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new dry docks and both arms of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed. The island is strongly fortified, and has a garrison which, on 31 March, 1910, consisted of 8,000 officers and men. The military expenditure for 1909–10 amounted to £513,636, of which £5,000 was contributed by the colony. The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months (June, July, August and September) is 75·7°. In winter the range is from 51·3° to 58°. In 1909–10 the highest temperature in the shade was 93°, and the lowest 42·2°. Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 300, but its suburb, Rabato, had 7,194 inhabitants in 1901. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 99 elementary schools, 2 secondary schools, and 38 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of about £40,400; in addition to which there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and about 120 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 11 official and 2 unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council, called the Council of Government—10 official and 8 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1909–10 the Port of Valletta was entered by 2,992 vessels (tonnage, 3,755,095).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population, 30,768 in 1901.

	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
Public revenue	£438,348	£457,520	£436,200
Expenditure ...	454,669	445,041	458,012
*Imports	1,236,530	1,273,049	1,172,180
*Exports	159,436	120,336	113,127
*Imports from U.K.	269,243	295,852	481,426

MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O.

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Gen. Sir H. M. L. Rundle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (table allowance £500)	£4,500
Colonial A.D.C., Lt. Contino Teuma Castelletti, K.O. Malta Militia	300
General Staff Officer, Major H. E. Gogarty	547
A.A.G., Col. R. N. R. Reade, C.B.	456
D.A.A.G., Maj. T. C. W. Molony, D.S.O., R.A.; Capt. H. Musgrave, R.E. .....each	383
Commg. R.A., Maj.-Gen. A. P. Penton, C.B., C.V.O.	1,095
Brig.-Maj., do., Capt. R. F. Lock, R.A. ...	383
Chief Engineer, Col. F. H. Horniblow	600
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. G. Stanley, C.B. ...	547
Princ. Med. Off., Col. W. G. Macpherson, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.	1,004
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Col. F. W. McT. Bunny	600
Commg. Inf. Brig., Brig.-General G. G. A. Egerton, C.B.	1,095
A.D.C., Lieut. N. J. Terry, Suffolk Regt.	273
Brigade-Major, Maj. F. D. Finlay, Wiltshire Regt.	383
Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt., His Hon. Sir J. Carbone, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., LL.D.	£150
Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, His Hon. Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	1,300
Assistant Secretary, Hon. E. P. S. Roupell, D.S.O.	500
Crown Advocate, Hon. V. Frendo Azopardi, C.M.G., LL.D.	600
Compt. of Charitable Institutions, Hon. Sir R. Micallef, K.C.M.G.	570
Public Works, Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G.	500
Director of Public Instruction, Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.D.	500
Auditor-General, Hon. C. Gatt	500
Postmaster-General, Hon. T. Vella	500
Receiver-General & Director of Contracts, Hon. C. Pace Bardon	500
Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Ports, Col. N. G. Biancardi, C.V.O., C.M.G.	500
Superintendent of Police, T. Curmi, M.V.O.	500
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, Sir J. Carbone, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., LL.D.	1,000
Judges, Dr. Z. Roncali; Dr. G. Pullicino; Dr. A. Micallef, Dr. A. Parnis; Dr. S. Micallef .....each	600

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *vid* Naples about 1,995; transit, 4 days.

* The above figures are calculated on a new basis, and cover the six months ended the 31st March, 1910.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lats. 34° 30′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 15′ and 34° 35′. It is about 60 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 41 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is about 3,584 square miles. The population in 1901 numbered 237,022, of whom 21·64 per cent. were Mohammedans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. Estimated population (1910) 261,587. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1909 the wine export was 974,850 gals., and that of spirits 67,216 gals., the bulk of wine going to Egypt and the spirits to Turkey. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus still forms part of the Ottoman Empire; but by virtue of a treaty made between England and the Porte, dated 4 June, 1878, the government is administered by England for so long a time as Batoum and Kars may be kept by Russia. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of eighteen members, six being official and twelve elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Mohammedan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Mohammedan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The amount payable to the Sublime Porte yearly is £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,220 okes of salt in kind (an oke = 2·8 lb.). This sum is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 16,227 in 1910; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 8,760), Limassol (9,127), Famagusta (4,253), Kyrenia (1,469), and Papho (3,447).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and has been extended westwards to Morphou, a total of 60 miles. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, leaving Port Said every Wednesday.

	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
Revenue	£311,810	£303,477	£309,775
Expenditure	203,029	244,061	251,265
	1907.	**1908.**	**1909.**
Total imports	£702,893	£618,781	£607,906
Total exports	635,055	653,589	520,817
Imports from U.K.	194,074	158,325	144,658
Exports to U.K.	198,265	154,861	130,057

High Commissioner, Sir Charles Anthony King-Harman, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C., J. B. Wodehouse (*acting*) 200
Chief Sec., Maj. J. E. Clauson, R.E., C.M.G. 800
Assistant Sec., T. H. Hatton-Richards ... 400
Treasurer, W. A. Bowring 600
Chief Justice, Sir C. R. Tyser 1,000
Puisne Judge, Anton Bertram 750
King's Advocate, J. A. S. Bucknill 750
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. R. A. Cleveland ... 500
Director, Public Works, E. H. Nicolls 550
Registrar-General, F. O. T. Ongley 550
Ch. Commdt., Police, Capt. H. Learmouth 500
Princ. Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill 500
Chief Collector of Customs, W. J. D. Ansell, I.S.O. 500
Director of Agriculture, D. Saracomenos £360 to 400
Commissioners—Nicosia, C. S. Cade, £450; *Larnaca*, C. B. Wodehouse, £600; *Limassol*, R. L. Michell, £600; *Famagusta*, F. R. S. Baxendale, £500; *Papho*, Major G. C. Bayly, £450; *Kyrenia*, Maj. W. N. Bolton 425
Presidents of District Courts—Nicosia, J. R. Holmes, £525; *Larnaca*, T. H. Haycraft, £500; *Limassol*, A. L. C. Stuart, £525; *Famagusta*, J. C. Maskie, £500; *Papho*, H. A. Bros 450
Local Auditor, E. du Boulay ..... £400 to 520
Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore ..... £350 to 400
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham ..... £300 to 350
Genl. Manager, Railways, G. A. Day 600

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 6 to 9 days.

Asia.

THE Imperial British Dominions in Asia include the Empire of India and its Dependencies (*see* pp. 505–537), and the following Islands and Settlements.

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 53½′—9° 50′ N. lat. and 79° 48′—81° 52′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The estimated population on December 31, 1908, was 4,038,456, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of padi and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1909, in acres, were:—Rice, 678,194; other grain, 104,554; tea, 535,691; coffee, 1,769; coco-nuts, 1,035,863; rubber, 154,460; cinchona, 263; cinnamon, &c., 47,906; cocoa, 36,324; and tobacco, 15,108. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially cateseye, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs.2,405,645 in 1905. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly, and yielded in 1909 a revenue of Rs.1,520,647.

There are 567 miles of railway open, 500 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 67 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and in 1909 the post and telegraph offices numbered 417, there being 4,292 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislative Council of 18 members, including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1908.	1909.
Public revenue.....	Rs. 35,572,850	Rs. 39,352,861
Public expenditure	Rs. 35,032,055	Rs. 35,790,308
Public debt	£4,566,402 / Rs. 3,111,086	£4,989,392 / Rs. 3,096,085
Total imports	Rs. 130,291,908	Rs. 133,782,127
Total exports.....	Rs. 130,170,406	Rs. 147,019,740
Imports from U.K.	£1,852,685	£1,919,665
Exports to U.K. ...	5,131,976	5,546,827

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 182,058).

Governor, Sir H. E. McCallum, G.C.M.G.	Rs. 105,000
A.D.C., Capt. F. G. Theobald	4,500
Priv. Sec., A. J. Hedgeland.....	4,500
Commdg. Forces, Brigadier-General A. J. Whitacre Allen, C.B., *p.s.c.*	23,480
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G. (Hon. H. L. Crawford, *actg.*) .	30,000
1st Assistant do., F. Bowes	11,250
Additional do., A. G. Clayton	11,250
2nd Assistant, E. B. Denham	9,000
Colonial Auditor, D. S. McGregor.....	12,000
Treasurer, Hon. B. Senior, I.S.O.	21,750
Govt. Agent, W. Prov., Hon. L. W. Booth	
Rs. 17,437 ; C. D. Vigors	16,875
,, ,, *Central Prov.*, R. B. Hellings ...	15,750
,, ,, *Northern* ,, F. H. Price	16,875
,, ,, *N.-West* ,, G. S. Sexton.....	16,875
,, ,, *Southern* ,, C. M. Lushington	18,000
,, ,, *Eastern* ,, J. O. K. Musty ...	12,375
,, ,, *N. Cent.* ,, C. S. Vaughan.....	12,375
,, ,, *Uva* ,, C. R. Cumberland	11,812
,, ,, *Sabaragamuwa*, G. M. Cookson	12,375
Surveyor-General, P. D. Warren, C.M.G....	15,937
Director Pub. Wks., F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	20,250
Postmaster-General A. S. Pagden.....	17,437
Principal Collector of Customs, Hon. W. H. Jackson	18,000
Chief Justice, Sir J. Hutchinson	£2,250
Sen. Puisne Judge, Henry Lorenz Wendt	1,400
Puisne Judge, J. P. Middleton.....	1,400
Do. do. A. Wood Renton	1,400
Dist. Judge, Colombo, Joseph Grenier	1,200
Do. do. Kandy, F. R. Dias	1,150
Do. do. Galle, W. E. Thorpe.....	Rs. 11,812
Do. do. Jaffna, R. N. Thaine.....	£700
Attorney-Gen., Alfred Geo. Lascelles, K.C.	1,450
Solicitor-Gen., J. C. W. Pereira, K.C.....	900
Registrar-General, P. Arunachalam	Rs. 19,125
Director Public Instruction, J. Harward...	£1,000
C.M.O., Maj. Sir Allan Perry, Kt., R.A.M.C.	1,400
Police, J. R. David	Rs. 15,000
Prisons, Major A. W. De Wilton	£1,200
Manager Railways, G. P. Greene	1,400

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Mohammedans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowry shells, 0000-nut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements have an entire area of about 1,660 square miles. The population in 1901 was 572,249, exclusive of Labuan, Cocos, and Christmas Island (Singapore, 228,555; Penang, Prov. Wellesley and Dindings, 248,207; Malacca, 95,487). The great bulk of the population consists of Chinese and Malays. On March 10, 1909, the former Siamese States of Kelantan, Trenganu, Keda, and Perlis were transferred to the British Government and annexed to the Straits Settlements, in return for the abrogation of certain extra-territorial rights in Siam. These States have an area of about 15,000 square miles and a population of close on 500,000.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang respectively. The Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca have seats in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement and in Labuan district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1908 amounted in Singapore to 85·44 inches, in Penang to 111·26 inches, and in Malacca to 72·2 inches.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, sugar, rice, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, copra, rattans, coffee, tobacco, gums, tin, &c.

The chief imports are rice, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal.

	1907.	1908.
Public revenue	$10,023,016	$8,969,015
Public expenditure	9,499,693	9,837,624
Public Debt (1 Dec.)	5,000,000	3,000,000
*Imports	350,570,202	316,395,939
*Exports	305,301,907	273,818,124
Imports from U.K.	49,434,985	37,592,442
Exports to U.K.	75,625,713	65,013,406

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G. £6,000
A.D.C., Capt. H. H. F. Stockley, R.M.L.I. 420
Commg. Troops, Maj.-Gen. T. Perrott, C.B.
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Capt. Sir Arthur Henderson Young, K.C.M.G. 1,700
Res. Councillor of Penang, Hon. R. N. Bland $9,600
Do. Malacca, Hon. W. Evans 7,800
Chief Justice, Sir W. H. Hyndman Jones £2,000
Attorney-General, ... £1,500
Treasurer, Hon. J. O. Anthonisz $7,800
Colonial Engineer, Hon. A. Murray, C.E. 7,800
Puisne Judges, S. L. Thornton £1,400
Do. W. W. Fisher 1,200
Do. T. Sercombe Smith $8,400
Do. T. de M. L. Braddell £1,200
Auditor-General, A. T. Bryant $7,800
Solicitor-General, W. G. Maxwell £900
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, A. H. Lemon ..... £900 to 1,020
Insp.-Gen. of Police, W. A. Cuscaden $6,000
District Judges (Singapore) E. G. Broadrick, £960; G. A. Hall, $5,400; (*Penang*), W. C. Michell $6,000
Princ. Civil Med. Off., D. K. McDowell, C.M.G. £1,000
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. D. Barnes 1,200
Master Attendant, Comm. C. A. Radcliffe, R.N. ..... £780 to 900
Inspector of Prisons, L. P. Ebden £900 to 1,020

* Exclusive of coasting traffic.

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 206 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 228,500 inhabitants in 1901. The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000,000, and extensive works for their improvement and for the improvement of the harbour are now in progress. The trade returns for 1908 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $422,071,477, the value of exported tin being $33,477,542.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1908, exclusive of native craft, was 10,348, with a tonnage of 13,933,205. The total for the whole colony was 18,495, with a tonnage of 21,750,245. The total native craft entered at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 17,747 (tonnage, 723,536). The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. It is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, spirits, wines, and beer consumed in the colony. The opium and spirit trades are farmed out to Chinese, and the Chinese element is conspicuous among the trading classes.

LABUAN is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 115° 15′ E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 31 square miles; and its population is 8,286. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour, and possesses extensive coal-mines, which are now being developed, the annual export being nearly 50,000 tons. The exports consist of cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1908) $1,129,278; exports, $1,146,327.

Resident, M. S. H. McArthur.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles South-west of Java, and 700 miles East of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population about 1,200. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1908 was 109,097 tons.

THE COCOS-KEELING ISLANDS are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles South-west of Sumatra, and form part of the settlement of Singapore. The population is about 700, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population, 1901, 128,830), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1901, 115,264), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 28′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kēdah. Area, 107 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1908 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $185,882,347; the export of tin from the port being $38,255,694 in 1908.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kēdah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian river acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, spices, tapioca and rubber plantations.

THE DINDINGS TERRITORY (area 260 square miles, population in 1901 4,113) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Pērak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 659 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, 17 March, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra.

Aggregate trade, 1908 ..... $8,853,068
(Including tapioca, $1,473,423, exported in 1908.)
Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days.
Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Pērak, Sēlangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a British Resident General, who controls the Residents subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 590 miles of railway all constructed from revenue, including the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which was opened for traffic on July 1, 1909, thus establishing through communication between Penang and Singapore. There are 2,100 miles of road, and 5,054 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats. The chief export and source of revenue is tin, of which about seven-tenths of the world's supply is produced. Coffee, coconuts, sugar, rice, and rubber are extensively cultivated. The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States maintain a highly efficient regiment of Sikh troops (the Malay States Guides), and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1908.	1909.
Public revenue	$24,623,325	$25,246,863
Public expenditure ...	25,854,573	23,633,851
Public debt	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	$51,343,592	$46,194,598
Total exports	66,421,978	76,273,438

High Commissioner, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G. (*Singapore*).
British Resident-General, Sir William T. Taylor, K.C.M.G. (*Kuala Lumpur*) £2,260
British Residents—Perak, E. W. Birch, C.M.G. $10,800
Selangor, H. C. Belfield, C.M.G. £1,400
Negri Sembilan, E. L. Brockman, C.M.G. 1,300
Pahang, W. D. Barnes 1,300
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir A. Fitz-Gerald Law $10,800
Judicial Commissioners, L. M. Woodward; J. R. Innes; T. de M. L. Braddell £1,200
Sec. to High Commr., Oliver Marks £660 to 780
Federal Sec., R. G. Watson 1,200
Legal Adviser, L. P. Ebden 1,200
Commdt., Malay States Guides, Maj. E. R. B. Murray 1,000
Director of Public Works, J. Trump 1,200
General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony ..... £1,250 to 1,400
Treasurer, H. J. B. Vane ..... £1,020 to 1,200
Commr. of Police, W. D. Douglas ..... £1,020 to 1,200
Sec., Chinese Affairs, C. J. Saunders 1,200
Director of Education, J. B. Elcum 1,200
Surveyor-General, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E. 1,200
Auditor-Gen., W. P. Hume ..... £900 to 1,020
Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin ..... £780 to 900
Conservator of Forests, A. M. Burn-Murdoch ..... £1,020 to 1,200

Sen. Warden of Mines (vacant), W. E. Kenney (*acting*)..... £900 to £1,020
Commr. Trade and Customs, J. R. O. Aldworth ..... £780 to 900
Supt. Indian Immigrants, L. H. Clayton ..... £780 to 900
Deputy Surveyor-General, A. E. Young £720 to 840
Principal Medical Officer, D. K. McDowell, C.M.G. 1,200
Director Institute Med. Research, H. Fraser 800
Director of Agriculture & Govt. Mycologist (vacant), B. J. Eaton (*acting*) ..... £660 to 800
Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor ..... £660 to 780
Director of Museums, H. C. Robinson £480 to 540
Supt. Printing Dept., J. Russell ..... £420 to 540

Kuala Lumpur (Estimated Pop. 40,000) is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (*vid* Penang).

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′—22° 34′ N. lat. and 113° 52′—114° 30′ E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842, British Kowloon being subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the "New Territories," being the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. It is a military and naval station for the protection of British commerce. The island is about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with an area of rather more than 29 square miles; the whole colony comprises an area of about 390 square miles. The island lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyeemoon) not more than a quarter-mile wide. The city of Victoria lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. The port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered (1907) 18,013,307 tons; (1908) 17,323,965 tons; (1909) 17,379,143 tons.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,770 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 62° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 54° in February. The average annual rainfall is 85 in., of which not less than 65 in. are received between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly sugar, opium, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandal-wood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c.

The population of the colony in 1909 was 428,883, of whom 408,409 are Chinese. The white residents, including naval and military, numbered 11,390.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1908 there were 73 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 6,178 pupils. A University is about to be established.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself and a representative from the Chamber of Commerce. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1908),

	1908.	1909.
Public revenue.....	$6,104,207	$6,822,966
Public expenditure.....	7,929,477	6,542,839
Public debt, 1 Jan.	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Imports from U.K.....	3,088,340	3,713,852
Exports to U.K.	510,495	455,674

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. £6,000
A.D.C., Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, 32 Lrs., I.A. 300
Extra A.D.C., Lieut. N. C. S. Simson ... 300
Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. R. G. Broadwood, C.B. .....
Colonial Secretary, Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. $10,800
Treasurer, &c., Hon. A. M. Thomson 7,200
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Wm. Rees Davies, K.C. £1,500
Director of Public Works, Hon. W. Chatham, C.M.G. $7,800
Registrar-Gen., Hon. A. W. Brewin $7,200
Chief Justice, Sir F. T. Piggott, Kt. £2,000
Puisne Judge, H. H. J. Gompertz..... $8,400
1st Police Magistrate, F. A. Hazeland ... 6,000
Capt.-Supt. Police, Hon. F. J. Badeley ... 7,200
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Hon. J. M. Atkinson, M.B. 7,800
Harbour-Master, &c., Capt. B. R. H. Taylor, R.N. £840

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *vid* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days.

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on the 1st day of July, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30′ N., longitude 122° 10′ E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and an estimated population of 150,000, in which are included 4,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a sphere of influence which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121° 40′—an area of 1,500 square miles. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The Government is administered by a Commissioner, who discharges his functions under the Weihaiwei Order in Council of 24th July, 1901, by which he is empowered to make ordinances, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the administration of the territory, and provision is made for a High Court, in which all jurisdiction, civil and criminal, is vested, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, and for District Magistrates' Courts. The village communities are administered through their headmen. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from

the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the port of Shanghai.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.
Sec. to Government and Magistrate, R. Walter.
District Officer and Magistrate, R. F. Johnston.
Medical Officers, H. Hickin, M.B.; W. M. Muat.

BORNEO.

Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is situated in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Musuts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). Rather more than two-thirds of the island is now included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. The remainder of the island is under British protection.

The British North Borneo Company.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast line of over 900 miles. The population is about 175,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast, and aboriginal tribes inland, with some Chinese traders and artisans. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kinabalu being 13,700 feet high, and is densely timbered.

The chief town is Sandakan, on the north-east coast. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into ten provinces. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adopted by local proclamations. There is an Imam's Court for Mohammedan law.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Revenue	$1,139,554	$1,221,726	$1,803,522
Expenditure ...	683,326	748,583	755,323
Exports	4,332,913	4,572,011	4,575,412
Imports	2,921,100	2,754,788	2,918,307

The chief products are timber, tobacco, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. Exports of leaf tobacco, (1907) $2,459,122; (1908) $2,772,172; (1909) $2,521,901. A railway has been constructed from Weston to Beaufort (20 miles) where it connects with the line from Jesselton (56 miles), which has been extended to Tenom (33 miles). A further extension has been completed to Melalap (10 miles).

There is a native military force of 650 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, E. P. Gueritz	$13,800
Government Sec., A. C. Pearson	4,800
Finance Commissioner, J. W. Wilson ...	5,544
Judicial Commr., S. Sawrey Cookson ...	£500
Commissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley (*acting*)	$3,511
Resident, Sandakan (vacant)	
Resident, West Coast, A. R. Dunlop	4,800
Resident, Kudat, W. H. Hastings	$3,960
Resident, East Coast, F. W. Fraser	3,960
Resident, Interior, E. H. Barraut	4,800
Commandant Armed Constabulary, Maj. C. H. Harington	4,800
Auditor, B. McEnroe	4,800
Princ. Medical Officer, J. S. Macpherson, C.M.G.	£400
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, R. Scott Atkinson	$4,800
General Manager, Railways, A. J. West	7,260

Brunei.

Sultan, H.H. Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, *succ.* 11 May, 1906.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area exceeds 3,000 square miles. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, communication being possible only by boat.

High Commr., The Governor of the Straits Settlements.
British Resident, Brunei, M. S. H. McArthur (Harvey Chevallier, *acting*).

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained.

Sarawak.

Rajah, H.H. Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., *born* 3 June, 1829; *succ.* his uncle, the Rajah Sir James Brooke, 11 June, 1868; *m.* 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, of Highworth, Wilts.
Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke (H.H. the Raja Muda), *b.* 26 Sept., 1874 (administering the Government during the absence of H.H. the Rajah).

Resident, 1st Division, Hon. Ivone Kirkpatrick-Caldecot	$6,000
Resident, 3rd Division (vacant)	
Treasurer, Hon. F. H. Dallas	6,000
Commandant, Capt. Stuart Cunynghame	2,880
Postmaster-General, C. C. Robison	4,440
Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, &c., H. F. Carew-Gibson, A.M.I.C.E.	6,000
Princ. Medical Officer, A. J. G. Barker, M.D.	4,800

The Sarawak territory lies on the west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The government of this district was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1885, 1890, and 1904, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was purchased from the B. N. Borneo Co. in 1906. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. Gold exports, (1907) $1,513,800; (1908) $1,130,760; (1909) $1,139,440.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Revenue	$1,441,194	$1,259,482,10	$1,346,961
Expenditure	1,359,273	1,243,643,30	1,152,736
Imports	5,172,004	4,467,988	5,325,759
Exports	6,717,419	5,732,733	6,153,207

Chief Town, Kuching. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams *sent by post* from Singapore; steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday, arriving on Thursdays.

Africa.

THE Imperial British Dominions in Africa include the whole of the sub-continent, part of which forms the Union of South Africa, and portions of the Central, Eastern, and Western districts of the Continent. In addition, the Sudan is under Anglo-Egyptian administration, and the semi-independent Turkish tributary State of Egypt is "occupied" by a British force.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The total area is nearly 470,000 square miles, with a population of 5,200,000 (1,120,000 white and 4,080,000 coloured).

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, respectively.

The Act constituting the Union provides for the appointment by the Sovereign of a Governor-General, who, with an Executive Council (of which the members are chosen and summoned by him), administers the executive government of the Union as the Governor-General in Council. Departments of State are established by the Governor-General in Council, the Governor-General appointing not more than ten officers to administer them. Such officers are King's Ministers of State for the Union and members of the Executive Council. Justice is administered by a Supreme Court and by lesser Courts.

The Senate consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The House of Assembly consists of 121 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 36 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subject to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. The number of members in each Provincial Council are as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 25; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 25.

The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE PROVINCES OF THE UNION.

Year.	Revenue.	Debt.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Shipping Entered and Cleared.
	£	£	£	£	Tons.
1903	22,619,369	80,498,393	75,851,132	42,764,165	15,240,213
1904	20,282,479	87,409,843	50,734,582	50,312,940	14,901,438
1905	17,055,192	95,133,703	50,840,163	61,745,752	13,893,869
1906	17,332,406	98,004,255	48,619,354	74,021,013	12,909,969
1907	16,440,817	100,921,343	42,860,992	82,849,929	10,867,364
1908	15,902,893	104,266,265	39,943,132	82,181,945	10,761,483

GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Governor-General (Pretoria), H.E. the Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone, G.C.M.G. £10,000
Military Secretary, Major E. C. F. Garraway, late South African Constabulary..... 750
Private Secretaries, H. J. Stanley, £700; R. Beresford 350
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. M. Paget, Coldstream Guards, £350; Capt. W. P. Nunneley, 3rd Bn. R. Highrs., £350; Capt. F. W. Parish, K.R.R.C. (*extra*).
Officer temporarily lent by Colonial Office, R. H. Griffin.
Chief Clerk, G. E. Birch 600

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief (Pretoria), Gen. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Assistant Military Secretary, Major G. J. Fitzgerald, R.H.G.
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. L. E. Becher, R.E.; Lieut. R. Steuart-Menzies, Scots Guards.
Major-General in Charge of Administration, Maj.-Gen. C. A. Hadfield.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE UNION.

President, H.E. the Governor-General.
Clerk, Dr. W. E. Bok £800
Asst. do., H. Gordon Watson 600

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

President of the Senate, Hon. F. W. Reitz.
President of the House of Assembly, Hon. J. T. Molteno.

THE MINISTRY.

Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, The Rt. Hon. Louis Botha £4,000
Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon. J. W. Sauer 3,000
Minister of the Interior and Mines and Defence, Hon. J. C. Smuts 3,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog 3,000
Minister of Education, Hon. F. S. Malan 3,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. H. C. Hull 3,000
Minister of Lands, Hon. A. Fischer 3,000
Minister for Native Affairs, Hon. H. Burton 3,000
Minister of Commerce and Industries (vacant) 3,000
Minister of Public Works and Posts and Telegraphs, Hon. D. P. de V. Graaff..... 3,000
Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Hon. C. O'Grady Gubbins.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION (Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Lord de Villiers, K.C.M.G.
Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes and Hon. Sir W. Solomon.
Additional Judges of Appeal, Hon. J. de Villiers and Hon. C. G. Maasdorp.
Registrar, J. Esser.
Assistant Registrar, E. Christian.

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.
Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Hon. C. G. Maasdorp.
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir E. J. Buchanan, Hon. Sir P. M. Laurence, Hon. W. M. Hopley, and Hon. M. W. Searle.
Registrar, H. R. Dale.

Eastern Districts Local Division.
Judge President, Hon. J. G. Kotze.
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. G. Sheil and Hon. T. L. Graham.
Registrar, R. G. Russouw.

Griqualand West Local Division.
Puisne Judge, Hon. J. H. Lange.
Registrar and Master, H. F. Ford.

Transvaal Provincial Division.
Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Hon. J. de Villiers.
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels, Hon. Sir W. J. Smith, Hon. A. W. Mason, Hon. L. S. Bristowe, Hon. J. S. Curlewis, and Hon. C. G. Ward.
Registrar, C. F. Rorke.

Natal Provincial Division.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Henry Bale.
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. C. Dove Wilson, Hon. W. Broome, Hon. T. F. Carter, and Hon. K. H. Hathorn.
Registrar, C. H. R. Norman.
Assistant Registrar, K. W. McAlister.

Native High Court, Natal.
Judge President, Hon. H. G. Boshoff.
Judges, Hon. J. C. C. Chadwick, Hon. T. R. Bennett, Hon. C. G. Jackson, and Hon. H. C. Koch (*acting*).
Registrar, W. H. Acutt.

Orange Free State Provincial Division.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir A. F. S. Maasdorp.
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. W. Fawkes and Hon. D. Ward.
Registrar, W. Mungeam.

Attorneys-General.
Cape, F. G. Gardiner.
Transvaal, E. L. Mathews.
Natal, J. W. F. Bird, I.S.O.
Orange Free State, S. J. de Jager.

RAILWAYS.

Railway Board, Sir Thomas Price, K.C.M.G., T. S. McEwen, Colonel E. M. Greene, K.C.
General Manager, W. W. Hoy £2,500
Assistant General Managers, G. C. S. Clark, C.M.G.; W. H. Barrett; Hedley Salmon .....
Chief Engineering Adviser, A.M. Tippett
Do. Mechanical do. D. A. Hendrie
Acting Chief Accountant, T. D. Brooke
Chief Railway Storekeeper, C. Cock .....

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Controller and Auditor-General, W. E. Gurney..... £1,500
Agriculture, F. B. Smith 1,500
The Interior, E. H. L. Gorges..... 1,500
Mines, H. W. Smythe..... 1,500
Finance, J. R. Leisk 1,800
Director of Customs, J. W. Honey, C.M.G. 1,800
Lands, G. R. Hughes 1,500
Justice, E. F. Lonsdale (£1,500); J. de V. Roos 1,800
Native Affairs, E. E. Dower..... 1,500
Education, G. Hofmeyr..... 1,500
Postmaster-General (vacant) .....
Mining Engineer, R. N. Kotze 1,800

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.C., High Commissioner's Office, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.
Secretary, James Burns, I.S.O. .....
Asst. Secretaries, T. S. Nightingale; R. C. Russell .....
Trades Commissioner, C. du B. Chiappini

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS STATISTICAL BUREAU.

As a result of the conference of Customs Officers, held in March, 1904, the various Governments in the then existing Customs Union agreed to the establishment as from July 1, 1905, of a South African Customs Statistical Bureau, whose headquarters are at present in Cape Town. This Bureau compiles all statistics relating to the imports into and exports from the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and North-Western Rhodesia. The Bureau is also charged with the allocation of Customs Duties in respect of duty-paid goods removed from the Union to either of the Rhodesias, or *vice versâ*, and is now under the direct control of the Department of Commerce and Industries of the Union of South Africa.

Principal, A. J. S. Lewis	£1,000
Customs Union Clerk, N. Dallas Forbes	600
Clerk and Accountant, F. Fisher	500
Clerk & Examiner of Accounts, A. G. Ashley	450
Senior Statistical Clerk, J. G. Bam	475

48 clerks, £50 to £400.

The PROVINCE of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, in which are included the Diamond Fields, the Transkei territories, Bechuanaland, and Pondoland, is washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the west and south and south-east, while upon the north and north-east it is bounded by the German Protectorate and each of the other Provinces of the Union. It reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16° 25′ to 30°. Its extreme length from E. to W. is nearly 750 miles, and its breadth 550 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles, and an area of 276,995 square miles, or 177,376,660 acres, according to the latest estimate (1908), of which 42,210,382 acres were not disposed of in 1908. The territory of Walfish Bay, on the west coast, is also a portion of the Province.

The Province is divided, geographically, into two parts by the main range of mountains, which follows the coast at a distance of 100 to 150 miles from the sea; and the southern portion is divided again by two other ranges which run across from W. to E., and are not quite so high as the first. Between the mountains and the sea, in the south-western portion of the Province, are the chief grain and wine producing districts; in the south there are extensive forests; and along the south-eastern coast, where there are summer rains, tobacco and maize are successfully cultivated. Between the two upper ranges of mountains is an elevated tract known as the Great Karroo, which extends from W. to E. for 300 miles, and has a breadth of 70 miles. During a great portion of the year the Karroo is, as its name implies, a dry and barren district, but after rain it is covered with luxuriant vegetation, and supports countless flocks of sheep and many cattle and horses. It is here also that the important industry of ostrich-farming is carried on. The country to the north of the mountains is still more elevated, forming part of the great South African table-land. It supports, like the rest of the Province, large numbers of sheep, and contains the chief mineral districts. The rivers flow in deep and precipitous ravines, and, except when swollen by the rains, are merely shallow torrents, even the largest having only sufficient water for the smallest craft, or bars at their mouths which render entrance both difficult and dangerous. The climate is healthy, and its peculiar dryness and the uniformity of the temperature cause it to be much favoured by Europeans suffering from pulmonary complaints. The principal native flora are heaths, proteæ, and stapelias (or carrion flowers), and dense thorny thickets of what is called *bush*, in which are several species of aloe. Elephants and buffaloes are still found on the south coast, and springbok abound.

The *Population* numbered 2,409,804 on 17 April, 1904, inclusive of the native territories, Griqualand West and Pondoland, the European population then being 579,741 (318,544 males and 261,197 females). The births registered in 1908 were 60,524; the deaths, 33,967. The Dutch preponderate in the western and the English in the eastern districts.

Education.—The number of schools in operation (June 30, 1909) was 3,681, attended by 172,225 children. There are also five colleges, with 842 students, and a University, where 9,063 students have matriculated and 1,070 have taken direct degrees. The expenditure under the Education Vote in the year ended June 30, 1908, was £578,528.

Commerce and Industry.—The principal industries are the production of wool, wine, and ostrich feathers, and the rearing of horses and cattle; but great attention is paid to the culture of wheat, barley, and oats. The principal imports (1908) were: animals, living, £141,585; agriculture, articles for use in, £246,251; food and drink, articles of, £3,952,861; raw materials for manufactures, £1,830,725; manufactured articles, £9,381,987. The principal exports (1908) were: diamonds, £4,796,655; gold, £30,992,137; and other produce, £6,222,790.

Minerals, &c.—There are important mines of copper in Namaqualand, the ores being of the richest kind, and yielding a percentage of from 32 to 36. Gold is found in the Knysna division, and manganese in the Paarl. Coal of considerable value is also raised, the output in 1908 being 122,865 tons. The value of diamonds found at Kimberley in 1908 was £2,685,150.

Railways.—The railways are mostly the property of the Union Government. On Dec. 31, 1908, 3,265 miles were Government owned and worked, and 977 miles of private lines in the Province and elsewhere were worked by Government. The *Cape to Cairo* Railway scheme places Capetown in communication with Bulawayo, the commercial centre of Rhodesia; Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia; Beira, the Victoria Falls, and Broken Hill. To the 31st Dec., 1908, the capital expended was £32,155,156. The returns for 1908 show a profit of £1 17s. 8d. per cent. per annum on the capital expended.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were (1908) 1,065 post offices open, and 64,461,573 letters, &c., were conveyed; money and postal orders issued, £1,376,953; savings bank deposits, £2,654,062; telegraph offices, 586, with 31,836 miles of wire; telephone wires, 5,751 miles, with 4,560 sets of instruments; postal revenue, £380,707; telegraph and telephone (1907) £191,441. There is cable communication with Europe *viâ* West Coast, *viâ* St. Helena and overland, and a direct line to Australia *viâ* Natal.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
Receipts ...	£8,236,880	£7,701,192	£6,981,873
Payments.....	8,231,789	8,349,316	7,973,727

Public debt—	1906.	1907.	1908.
Debenture &c.....	43,971,512	46,259,790	48,424,502
Temporary	5,228,406	4,975,553	4,721,378
*Imports	18,102,872	15,586,792	13,739,878
*Exports	40,048,693	44,504,450	42,011,582

Domestic imports from U.K., 1909 (*B. of Trade*):—

Apparel	£918,190	Leather	£441,323
Books	148,459	Machinery	297,121
Carriages, &c.....	100,252	Milk, Condensed	115,741
Chemicals	141,233	Soap	104,401
Coal, &c.	80,752	Paper and Stationery	207,208
Cottons	820,781	Woollens	385,578
Haberdashery and Hats	139,512		
Iron	508,594		£6,188,013

Exports to U.K., 1909 (*Board of Trade*):—

AngoraGoats'Hair	£761,614	Hides, Raw.....	£130,718
Copper, all sorts ..	413,833	Skins & Furs	915,168
Feathers, ornamental	1,723,354	Wool.	3,279,816
			£7,693,042

The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members.

CAPITAL, Capetown. Pop., 1904, 77,668 (with suburbs 169,641); Grahamstown, 13,887; Port Elizabeth, 32,959; Kimberley, 34,331; East London, 25,220; Beaconsfield, 9,378.

Administrator, His Hon. N. F. de Waal.

Secretary, N. Janisch.

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

The PROVINCE of NATAL comprises an area of 35,371 square miles, with a seaboard of 376 miles. No less than 35 distinct rivers run through it into the Indian Ocean, but not one of them is navigable. As in the Cape Province, the country rises from the sea to the mountains by a series of terraces.

Population.—The estimated population at 31 December, 1908 (exclusive of military), was: Europeans or whites, 91,443; mixed and others, 7,386; Indians and Asiatics, 116,679; natives, 990,878—a total of 1,206,386.

Production, &c.—The coast region, extending about 15 miles inland, is highly fertile, and has a semi-tropical climate. Maize is the most generally cultivated crop throughout the Province, and sugar, coffee, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, bananas, vegetables, and pepper thrive in the coast region, and the pineapple ripens in the open air. Tea is also grown, and its cultivation has become a thriving industry. The midland district is more adapted for cereals and other European crops. The upper district is chiefly grazing land, and sheep-farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; horses and cattle are also reared in large numbers. The coalfields of the Province are of large extent, and are connected by rail with the seaport of Durban; the output for 1908 was 1,669,774 tons, and for 1907 1,530,043 tons; there is a considerable export trade in coal, 710,777 tons being bunkered and 553,157 tons exported in 1908, in addition to 254,166 tons consumed by the railway department. Asbestos, copper, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron, lead and silver, limestone and marble, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, nitre and tin are also found. In the immediate vicinity of Pietermaritzburg iron ores, some of very high grade, have been found in immense quantities, and iron of excellent quality is being produced at a cost which ensures the establishment of an important industry. The coke used is manufactured on the premises, while fireclay, ganister, and remarkably good moulding-sand are obtained on the estate. Large forests of valuable timber abound in the kloofs, and many tracts along the coast are also well wooded. Cotton growing is being tried, and promises well. The chief exports are coal, wool, mohair, wattle bark, tea, sugar, tobacco, maize, fruit and preserves, hides and skins.

Education.—There are 2 Government high schools, at Pietermaritzburg and Durban; 41 primary schools, 2 art schools, 5 Indian schools, and 2 Government schools for coloured children; there are also 47 private Government-aided European, native, Indian and coloured schools.

Railways.—There are 935 miles of railway open. The total cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1908 was £13,989,202. The receipts for 1908 were £1,832,862, and the expenditure £1,240,319. The net receipts were equal to £4 *s.* 8·57*d.* per cent. upon the capital expended on open lines.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vryheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The Amaputaland Protectorate, created by proclamation of 22 Nov., 1897, was annexed to Zululand on 27 Dec., 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The Northern Districts territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on 27 January, 1903.

The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Population, exclusive of military (estimated at 31 Dec., 1908), 31,230.

In Durban (pop. 60,244, including 27,327 Europeans, 1,960 mixed and others, 15,900 natives, and 15,057 Asiatics as estimated 31 Dec., 1908), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

* Excluding specie.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Revenue	£3,665,089*	£3,471,932	£3,510,350
Expenditure	3,673,972	*3,681,914	3,689,752
Public debt ...	19,484,143	*20,760,992	21,135,534
Imports	9,705,256	8,704,222	7,903,412
From U.K. ...	†4,293,536	†3,709,670	†3,640,918
Exports	10,405,707	10,049,132	9,622,474
To U.K.	1,487,508	1,779,089	1,663,794

Domestic imports from U.K., 1909 (*B. of Trade*):—

Apparel	£379,424	Metals	£573,259
Chemicals	111,399	Spirits	82,483
Cottons	297,259	Woollens	101,451
Leather	154,950		
Machinery	425,275		£3,537,600

Total exports to the U.K., 1909 (*B. of Trade*):—

Angora Hair	£69,769	Wool, Sheep's	£955,438
Corn, Maize	170,538		
Dye Stuffs	193,314		£1,821,969
Hides, Raw	215,361		

Administrator, His Hon. C. J. Smythe.
Secretary, G. T. Plowman.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

The PROVINCE of the TRANSVAAL has a total area of 110,425·78 square miles, about 20,000 sq. miles lying within the tropics.

The larger portion lies to the west of the Drakensberg (Mt. Mauch, 8,725 feet) and slopes down to the Limpopo River and Bechuanaland; a smaller section lies to the east of that range towards the Indian Ocean, and along the greater part of its eastern frontier is closed in by Portuguese territory from having direct access to the sea.

Steppes and bush predominate and favour pastoral industries, whilst agriculture labours under many drawbacks. Gold, first discovered in 1871, constitutes the wealth of the country; diamonds, coal and silver are also found, whilst iron ores and other metals are known to exist. The Central South African Railways, which include the lines of the late Netherlands South African Railway, the Orange Free State Government Railways, and the line known as the Pretoria-Pietersburg Railway, connect the Province with Delagoa Bay, Durban, and the Cape; the total length open for traffic at the end of 1908 was 2,627¾ miles, and 64½ miles were under construction.

The population numbers about 1,400,000, of whom 350,000 are whites and 1,050,000 coloured races.

Mineral Production.—The goldfields of the Province have produced the following output since 1898:—

Year.	Fine Oz.	Year.	Fine Oz.
1898	3,823,367	1904	3,773,517
1899	3,637,713	1905	4,909,541
1900	348,761	1906	5,792,823
1901	258,032	1907	6,450,740
1902	1,718,921	1908	7,059,649
1903	2,572,897	1909	7,209,413

* Year ended 30th June of each year.
† Exclusive of Govt. stores, value £270,161 in 1908, mainly from U.K.

The coalfields have produced in the last ten years:—

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1900	506,074	1905	2,606,799
1901	797,144	1906	2,892,404
1902	1,590,333	1907	2,883,423
1903	2,253,677	1908	3,012,692
1904	2,409,033	1909	3,623,656

The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members.

The total value of the diamonds produced is follows:—

1905	802,174 carats	= £	922,330
1906	1,069,392 ,,	,,	1,563,141
1907	2,062,855 ,,	,,	2,268,075
1908	2,022,687 ,,	,,	1,549,815
1909	1,877,486 ,,	,,	1,176,680

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1904, 36,700 (21,161 whites), the principal town being JOHANNESBURG (the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields); population in 1904, 158,580 (83,902 whites).

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1909-10.
Revenue	£4,651,532	£4,670,218	£5,585,637
Expenditure	4,415,476	4,118,848	5,974,491
Debt	—	28,586,600	—

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Imports	£15,758,944	£16,196,692	£17,010,807
Exports	31,268,276	33,323,590	34,128,956

Administrator, His Hon. J. F. B. Rissik.
Secretary (vacant).

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

The PROVINCE of the ORANGE FREE STATE has a total area of 50,392 square miles, with a population at the census of 1904 of 387,315, of whom 142,679 were whites (males 81,571, females 61,108).

It is essentially a pastoral country, but the eastern part is also admirably adapted for the cultivation of grain. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found, and rich coal-mines exist, while there are indications of gold. The chief exports are wool, ostrich feathers, hides, diamonds, grain, &c.

The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of Government, had a population of 13,512 whites, 3,487 troops, and 16,033 natives in 1905. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Other towns are Kroonstad (2,454 whites and 3,343 natives), Ladybrand (2,333 whites and 1,515 natives), and Harrismith (2,238 whites and 3,068 natives).

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Revenue	£740,367	£915,286	£952,890
Expenditure	733,233	952,513	957,741

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Imports	£3,317,779	2,945,860	3,662,696
Exports	3,789,653	3,558,373	4,777,126

Administrator, Hon A. E. W. Ramsbottom.
Secretary, A. M. N. de Villiers.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory, lying between 28° 45′ and 30° 40′ South latitude and 27° and 29° 30′ East longitude, with a computed area of 10,293 square miles. The census of 1904 showed 347,731 natives and 895 whites.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a delicious climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue arises from the Customs dues, the Post-office, native hut-tax, and the sale of licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek Quthing and Peka in connection with the Cape Colonial system. There are 254 schools, with 13,000 scholars, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. Grants in aid of education to the extent of £9,100 were made in 1909–10. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Revenue	£126,529	£108,637	£119,974
Expenditure	126,603	126,921	127,437

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Imports	238,600	239,830	258,994
Exports	248,500	193,122	349,884

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 1,300 (200 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Herbert Cecil Sloley, C.M.G. £1,500
Government Secretary, Lewis Wroughton 856
Financial Secretary, John Pears Murray 573
Assistant Commissioners, (*Mafeteng*) Samuel Barrett, £800; (*Mohale's Hoek*) E. D'Urban Blyth, £736; (*Leribe*) James Comyn Macgregor, £736; (*Berea*) William Boxwell, £610; (*Qacha's Nek*) R. M. B. Smith; (*Maseru*) Charles Edward Boyes, £598; (*Quthing*) William Du Pre Mansel, £560.
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney ... £600
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson ... 470
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A. ... 420
Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long ... 666

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Provinces of the Union, on the north by Rhodesia and the Zambesi, and on the west by German South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 450 miles broad; area about 275,000 square miles, and population about 134,000, of whom 1,000 are whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn is sown and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive and are numerous. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakathla), of Sebele (Bakweni), of Gasietsiwe (Bangwaketsi), of Baitlotle (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, *viâ* Gaberones, and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years ago from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Revenue	£31,563	£42,050	£49,787
Expenditure	75,851	75,800	65,267

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. F. W. Panzera £1,500
Government Secretary, Barry May 900
Assist. Commr. and Magistrate in Southern Protectorate, J. Ellenberger ... 750
Assist. Com. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, R. M. Daniel ..... £650 to 750

RHODESIA.

Administrators, Southern (Salisbury), Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *North-Eastern* (Fort Jameson), Leicester P. Beaufort (*acting*); *North-Western* (Livingstone), L. A. Wallace (*acting*).

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Board of Directors:—Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (*President*); Rochfort Maguire (*Vice-President*); Lord Gifford, V.C.; P. Lyttelton Gell; Rt. Hon. Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B.; Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. Birchenough, C.M.G.; The Marquess of Winchester; Otto Beit.

Manager, H. Wilson Fox; *Secretary*, D. E. Brodie; *Assistant Secretary*, A. P. Millar, *Registrar*, R. C. Bolton.

Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C.

Emigration and Information Office, 138, Strand, W.C.

Emigration Office for Scotland, 131, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Capetown Agency, W. Olive, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town.
Acting Commercial Representative, Bulawayo, J. A. Stevens.
Director of Land Settlement, C. D. Wise, Salisbury.
Resident Engineer in Rhodesia, A. H. Ackermann, Bulawayo.

Northern Rhodesia.

This territory, first opened to British influence by Dr. Livingstone, is divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, which are still occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous india-rubber is found in large areas. Timber, cattle, and all agricultural produce abound.

Southern Rhodesia.

Railways.—The main arteries of communication are the Mashonaland and the Rhodesia Railways. The latter is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *vid* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line to connect Salisbury with Bulawayo (300 miles) was completed in Oct., 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and thence to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a distance of 375 miles. The section from Bulawayo *vid* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (281 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Falls, and has been opened to the Rhodesian border in N.W. Rhodesia, and has been extended in Congo territory as far as Elizabethville (Star of the Congo Mine). The distance from the Victoria Falls to the border is 507 miles. A light railway (2 ft. gauge) has been completed between Salisbury and the Ayrshire Mine (84 miles), with a branch to the Eldorado Mine (12 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (about 23 miles); a line from Bulawayo *vid* Gwanda to West Nicholson (119 miles), opens up the gold and coal areas lying to the south-east; and a branch to the Matopos, where the founder of Rhodesia is buried, was opened on Nov. 1, 1903. A further branch line from Lyndhurst Halt (near Gwelo) to Umduma, in the Blenkwater district, a distance of 50 miles, was opened in June, 1909.

The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in German East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited to European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to the indigenous products of the country—*e.g.*, tobacco, rubber, cotton, and all kinds of grain. The country is being re-stocked, and inoculation upon a large scale is stamping out various descriptions of veterinary disease.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to the 30th Sept., 1910, has an estimated value of £16,348,430. The output for the year ended 31 December, 1909, was valued at £2,623,708, an increase of £97,701 in value over the returns for 1908. The gold output for the nine months ended 30 Sept., 1910, is valued at £1,893,200. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome, iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, as amended by the Orders in Council of 1894, 1898, and 1903. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council of not less than four members, and there is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 14 members, seven of whom are elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and seven nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10th, 1891, have continued in force in Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable; whilst from 1891 to 1899, when the Legislative Council was first convened, laws were amended or enacted by the ordinances of the Directors, the regulations of the Administrator in Council, and the proclamations of the High Commissioner. Municipal self-government has been established in Bulawayo and Salisbury. Administrative Revenue, 1908-9, £551,789; exp., £524,471.

The total white population of Southern Rhodesia at the census of 1907 was 14,007, but is now estimated to exceed 18,000. A census will be taken during 1911. At the end of 1909 the native population was estimated to be 697,200.

The political capital is SALISBURY, 4,880 ft. above sea-level, the chief town of Mashonaland (white population in 1907, 1,684). BULAWAYO, 4,469 ft. above the sea-level, the chief town of Matabeleland, is the commercial centre, with a white population of 3,491 in 1907.

PRECEDENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The King has approved of the following table of precedence for the Union of South Africa:—

The Governor-General.
Naval Commander-in-Chief on the Station.
General Officer Commanding the Troops in South Africa.
The Prime Minister.
The Chief Justice of South Africa.
Executive Councillors.
Privy Councillors.
Administrators of the Provinces.
President of the Senate.
Speaker of the House of Assembly.
Judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa.
Knights of the various Orders.
Members of the Senate.
Members of the House of Assembly.
Members of the Executive Committees of the Provinces.
Chairmen of Provincial Councils.
Members of Provincial Councils.
Mayor of the Capital of the Province in which the function is held.
Mayors of other Provincial Capitals.
Wives of the foregoing to enjoy the precedence of their husbands.

WEST AFRICAN DOMINIONS.

THE partition of West Africa among the various European Powers is now complete, and the British territories therein consist of the Colonies and Protectorates of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Southern Nigeria, which are all situated upon the coast of North-Western Africa, between the mouth of the river Senegal and the Cameroons, and of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. These territories were not originally colonies in the strict sense of the word, but merely trading settlements in which the products of the neighbouring countries were collected and exchanged for European goods with as little outlay as possible; but of late years a great part of the revenue has been expended on the development of the territories, the advancement of the education of the natives, and on the encouragement of the cultivation of natural produce. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently, and even the native inhabitants suffer from malarial fever. The West Coast of Africa has, however, been eagerly frequented by European traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century, just before the discovery of America by Columbus. In the 17th century all the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they used to supply slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and on the mainland of America. The importance of the coast was much diminished when these same nations agreed, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, to join in putting down the slave trade, and the Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions; but a healthier interest in the West Coast has since arisen in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products, of which palm oil is the most important, to take the place of the trade in slaves. The Germans possess the territory of the Cameroons and Togoland, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British possessions; and, more to the south, the Congo Free State has been founded by the King of the Belgians. British authority has been extended by the gradual addition of Protectorates as dependencies to the Colonies above mentioned, and through the action of the Royal Niger Company, which exercised all the functions of government until the territories under its control were incorporated with Southern and Northern Nigeria in 1900.

GAMBIA.

The river Gambia was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. It had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. The colony now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, Macarthy's Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The population (1 April, 1901) was 13,456 (excluding Protectorate, 140,000). The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is fairly healthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form nearly eight-tenths of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Beeswax, rubber, and hides are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities for export. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (3 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 72 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There is also a volunteer artillery corps consisting of 3 officers and 25 rank-and-file. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is now vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 4 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Public revenue	£65,892	£57,898	£72,675
Public expenditure	57,729	61,097	52,237
Public debt	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*
Total imports.....	445,359	390,740	404,560
Total exports	408,476	374,138	477,964
Imports from U.K.	186,356	133,824	187,546
Exports to U.K. ...	26,573	51,197	38,898

Chief Town, Bathurst. Pop. (1901), 8,807.

Governor, H.E. Sir George C. Denton, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. E. H. Kirkpatrick	250
Colonial Secretary, C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G.	625
Chief Magistrate, E. A. Hume	*750
Receiver-General, Cecil Gwyn	*600
Legal Assistant, D. Kingdon, LL.B.	450
Senior Med. Officer, Thomas Hood	700
Superintendent of Police, &c., J. Brown, I.S.O.	500
Travelling Commissioners, H. L. Pryce, £500; G. H. Sangster, £450; J. K. McCallum, £350; H. F. Sproston, (1 vacancy) ..... each	£300
Colonial Engineer, E. Vaughan	*500
Transit, 14 days.	

* Exclusive of allowances.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

This colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14′ E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland. The population of the colony is estimated at 895,350 (exclusive of Ashanti and the Northern Territories), of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Mohammedans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1618, some English merchants built a fort at Kormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established, not only by the English and Dutch, but also by the French, the Danes, and the Germans, for the purpose of supplying slaves to their West Indian and American possessions. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Sekondi, Kommenda, Anamabo, Winneba, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1867, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to Holland and those on the east to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1873–4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. In this war, as in those of 1896 and 1900–1, the British arms were completely victorious, and the kingdom of Ashanti has now been added to the dominions of the British Crown.

The produce of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and rubber, ivory, gum-copal, cocoa, cotton, lumber, Guinea grains, and oil are also exported to England. The principal exports in 1908 were: Gold £1,008,006, rubber £263,694, palm oil £120,978, palm kernels £112,425, and cocoa £755,347. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate is damp, hot, malarious, and unhealthy. The Government assists the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and German missionaries in educational matters, and great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The Government has established schools of its own; the principal towns are lighted and policed. 1,433 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 135 miles in the Northern Territories. The Government railway from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles), has been completed and opened for traffic. Another railway is being constructed from Accra into the interior.

The seat of government is Accra (population 17,892). The other principal towns are Cape Coast (28,948), Ada (13,240), Elmina (3,000), Sekondi (4,095), Tarkwa (4,000), Kwitta (3,018), and Axim (2,189). The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Total revenue ...	£708,718	£752,141	£778,552
Expenditure	617,124	392,072	734,367
Imports from U.K.	1,758,315	1,476,130	1,781,002
Exports to U.K. ...	1,954,626	1,952,395	1,795,303
Total imports	2,366,195	2,029,446	2,394,412
Total exports	2,641,674	2,525,170	2,655,573

Governor, H. E. James Jameson Thorburn, C.M.G. (and allowance, £1,000) £3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C., ... 300
Colonial Secretary, Maj. H. Bryan, C.M.G. 1,200
Chief Assist. Sec., W. C. F. Robertson ... 650
Assistant Secs., A. C. Finlay and J. W. Church.....each £400 to 500
Junior Assistant Secs., A. R. G. Wilberforce; H. B. Popham ..... each 300
Chief Clerk, C. E. H. Hellis .....£350 to 400
Attorney-General, A. Hudson 1,000
Solicitor-General, R. A. Maude 600
Treasurer, E. B. Reece 750
Lt.-Col. Comdg. G.C. Regt., Col. W. T. F. Reeve 800
Prin. Med. Officer, W. H. Langley, C.M.G. 1,000
Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones 1,000
Genl. Manager, Rlys, W. E. Smith ..... ,000
Comptroller of Customs, S. J. Hood 700
Commissioners of Provinces, J. Maxwell, E. C. Eliot, C. H. Harper, and J. T. Funley ..... each 650
Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogill 800
Sec., Native Affairs, F. G. Crowther..... 650
Postmaster-General, J. Somerville 650
Commissr. of Police, E. V. Collins 650
Director of Education (vacant) 500
Chief Justice, Sir W. Brandford Griffith 1,500
Puisne Judges, G. K. T. Purcell, £1,000; F. H. Gough, A. Earnshaw .....each 800
Chief Com., Ashanti, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G. 1,250
Commissioners, T. E. Fell, Maj. C. E. D. O. Rew, A. J. Philbrick .....each 700
Chief Commissioner, N. Territories, Capt. C. H. Armitage..... 1,250
Commissioners, Maj. R. A. Irvine, Capt. B. M. Read, Maj. A. H. Festing, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....each 700
Colonial Chaplain (vacant) 500

Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain) was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs, to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England; and great numbers of liberated Africans from North America and the West Indies, besides those taken in slavers on the coast, have from time to time been settled there. In this respect Sierra Leone is really a colony, while it is also of commercial importance. The extreme length is about 185 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 sq. miles. The population in 1901 amounted to 76,655, of whom 493 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half were liberated Africans and their descendants, while the remainder belonged to the neighbouring tribes. The liberated Africans were brought from all parts of Africa,

and as the result no less than 60 different languages are said to be spoken in Freetown. The exports are palm-oil, palm-kernels and kola nuts; but benni-seed, cocoa-nuts, ginger, ground nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, beeswax, and rice are also exported. The principal imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions and tobacco. A railway (227 miles) has been constructed from Freetown into the interior, with terminus at Baiima near the Liberian frontier.

A Protectorate was proclaimed on August 31, 1896, over territory between 7° and 10° N., and 11° and 13° W., being bounded on the N. and N.E. by French Guinea, and on the S. and S.E. by Liberia. It has an area of about 30,000 square miles and a population estimated at 1,000,000. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 districts under District Commissioners; the principal peoples being the Limbas and Kurankos in the north, the Timinis in the centre, and the Mendis in the south. The principal products are rubber, gum, palm-oil and palm-kernels, benni-seed, rice, ground and kola nuts.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Public revenue.....	£359,104	£321,000	£361,236
Public expenditure	345,567	341,871	336,746
Total imports	988,022	813,700	978,807
Total exports	831,259	736,755	981,466
Imports from U.K.	708,765	570,908	708,409
Exports to U.K. ...	228,399	177,216	256,223

The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 7 official and 4 unofficial members.

Freetown, the capital and seat of government, is the greatest seaport and has the finest harbour in West Africa.

Governor (vacant) *£2,500
A.D.C. & Private Sec., Lt. H. C. Lukach 250
Chief Justice,† Sir P. Crampton Smyly, LL.D. *1,200
Colonial Secretary and Administrator, † G. B. Haddon Smith, C.M.G. ..... *£800 to 1,000
Attorney-Gen.,† D. F. Wilbraham *700
Treasurer,† E. O. Johnson ..... *£500 to 700
Collector of Customs,† A. P. Viret ..... *500 to 700
Circuit Court Judge, W. R. Townsend ... *800
P.M.O., R. M. Forde ..... £800 to 1,000
Solicitor-Gen., F. A. Van der Meulen 500
Master Supreme Court, Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate, K. J. Beatty 500
Director of Public Works, C. A. Copland ..... £600 to 800
P.M.G. & Savings Bks., J. C. Smith *450
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. J. Walmsley, D.D.

Staff of Imperial Forces.

Major-General Commanding,† E. O. F. Hamilton, C.B. .....
A.D.C., Lt. C. R. K. Bacon .....
Genl. Staff Officer, Maj. C. E. Palmer, D.S.O.
D.A.A.G. and *D.A.Q.M.G.*, Capt. G. E. Hewitt .....
Commg. R.A., Lt.-Col. A. R. Crawford ...
Commg. R.E., Lt.-Col. H. B. Jones .....
Commg. A.S.C., Maj. R. G. J. J. Berry ...
Senior M.O., Lt.-Col. A. A. Sutton, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. .....
Chief Ordn. Officer, Capt. A. J. Fisher.....
District Paymaster, Major J. C. Armstrong

Freetown, 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 10 to 14 days.

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria now includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the West to the Cameroons on the East, the amalgamation of the administrations of Lagos and of the Protectorate previously styled "Southern Nigeria" having been carried out on May 1, 1906. The whole territory is now divided into three Provinces, of which the Western coincides with the former Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, and the Central and Eastern with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of the Government are at Lagos, and the area of the whole territory is 77,260 sq. miles.

Governor and Commander in Chief, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. £3,500
(And duty allowance £1,500)
Col. Sec. (vacant) 1,500
Chief Assistant Col. Sec., Major H. C. Moorhouse, D.S.O. ..... £700 to 900
Provincial Commissioners, W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G., F. S. James, C.M.G., each £1,200; H. Bedwell 1,000
Assistant Prov. Commrs., A. B. Harcourt W. E. B. Copland-Crawford £700 to £900 and £600 to 800
Senior District Commrs., W. G. Ambrose, F. P. Pinkett, C. H. Elgee, R. A. Roberts, H. M. Douglas, E. A. Simpson-Gray, W. J. Watt ..... £600 to 700
Financial Commr., C. E. Dale 1,100
Chief Justice A. Willoughby Osborne 1,500
Puisne Judges, J. Winkfield, W. H. Stoker, A. F. C. Weber, (one vacant) 1,000
Attorney-General, A. R. Pennington 1,100
Solicitor-General, J. E. Green ..... £700 to 900
Principal Medical Officer, H. Strachan, C.M.G. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Commandant of S. Nigeria Regt. West African Frontier Force, Lt.-Col. F. H. G. Cunliffe 900
Director of Public Works, C. V. Bellamy... 1,100
Do. Marine, Lt. H. A. Child, R.N. £800 to 1,000
General Manager of Railway, F. Bedford Glasier, C.M.G. ..... £1,200 to 1,500
Conservator of Forests, H. N. Thompson 1,000
Director of Agriculture, W. H. Johnson £600 to 800
Insptr.-Gen. of Police, C. E. Johnstone £600 to 800
Director of Education (vacant) ..... £600 to 800

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of maize, plantains, earth-nuts, yams and cassava, while cocoa, coffee, and cotton are also grown. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal and rubber, and the export of cotton and maize is steadily increasing. A railway has been constructed from Iddo Island *viâ* Ilorin to Jebba on the Niger, a distance of about 306 miles, and is now being extended through Zungeru, the capital of Northern Nigeria, to join the railway from Baro to Kano in that Protectorate, which is now under construction. Centres of trade are Lagos, Calabar, Opobo, Bonny, New Calabar, Brass, Benin, Warri, Sapele, Akassa, and Forcados, the two last named being situated at the Forcados and Nun mouths of the Niger, which, with the rest of the territories south of Idah on the Niger, passed on January 1, 1900, from the administrative control of the Royal Niger Company to that of Southern Nigeria.

The principal imports are cotton goods, cooper's stores, hardware, cutlery, and spirits.

	1908.	1909.
Revenue	£1,387,975	£1,361,891
Expenditure	1,357,763	1,648,680
Total imports	4,284,830	4,529,604
Total exports	3,409,288	4,114,237
Imports from U.K.	3,285,509	3,788,509
Exports to U.K.	1,778,158	2,003,238

Headquarters, Lagos. Transit, 16 days. Telegraph to Lagos, Warri, Bonny, and Calabar, with considerable extensions inland, connecting with Lagos.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. ..... £3,000 (and duty allowance £1,000)
Chief Secretary, C. L. Temple, C.M.G. £800 to 1,000
Secretary to Administration, M. H. de la P. Beresford, I.S.O. ..... £700 to 800
Residents, 1st Class, W. P. Hewby, C.M.G., H. S. Goldsmith, Capt. C. W. J. Orr, Capt. F. H. Ruxton, Maj. A. W. McClintock, D.S.O., W. F. Gowers ..... £700 to 800
Residents, 2nd Class: Capt. W. S. Sharpe, C.M.G., P. M. Dwyer, Major H. D. Larymore, C.M.G., Maj. J. E. C. Blakeney, J. A. Ley Greaves, Capt. G. Anderson, F. B. Gall, E. C. Duff, G. Ormsby, E. J. Arnett, Capt. W. H. Browne, D.S.O., G. W. Webster, J. M. Fremantle, J. C. P. Sciortino ..... £550 to 650
Treasurer, J. H. Bratt ..... £600 to 700
Chief Justice, E. A. Speed ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Attorney-General, E. C. Watson ..... £600 to 700
Puisne Judge,, E. V. Parodi ..... £600 to 700
Principal Medical Officer, S. W. Thompstone, C.M.G., F.R.C.S. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Commandant of N. Nigeria Regt. W.A.
Frontier Force, Col. E. P. Strickland ... 1,000
Marine Supt., C. Elliott, R.N.R. ..... £550 to 650
Director of Education, H. Vischer ... £550 to 650
Director of Public Works and Railways, J. E. Eaglesome, C.M.G. ..... £800 to 1,000

This Protectorate was established on January 1, 1900, and includes the northern portion of the territories formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company. It is bounded on the south by Southern Nigeria, to the west and north by the French possessions in the hinterland of Dahomey and the Soudan, and on the east by Lake Chad and the German territory of the Cameroons.

Since the occupation of Kano and Sokoto in February and March, 1903, steps have been taken for the establishment of administrative control over the whole of the Protectorate, of which the area is about 255,700 square miles. The population has been estimated at about 8,000,000. The centre of administration is Zungeru, near the Kaduna River, a tributary of the Niger, and the Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into 13 Provinces. The frontiers to the North and East were delimited during 1903 by Anglo-French and Anglo-German Boundary Commissions, and a further delimitation of the northern frontier in accordance with the Anglo-French Convention of May 29, 1906, has recently been completed. The frontier with the German possessions has recently been surveyed by a joint Commission, and further negotiations are pending. The imports are much the same as in Southern Nigeria, and the principal exports are shea butter, shea nuts, and tin. The importation of spirits is prohibited. There is telegraphic communication from Lagos to Jebba, Zungeru, and Lokoja, and the line has been continued along the Benue, as well as in other directions. The construction of a railway from Baro on the Niger to Kano, *viâ* Zaria, has been completed for over 150 miles. Steam communication with England *viâ* Forcados.

The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds to N. Nigeria amounted to £237,000 in 1909–10, and to £200,000 in 1910–11. In addition, Southern Nigeria contributes £70,000 annually.

	1908–9.	1909–10.
Revenue (local)	£178,445	£213,436
Expenditure	540,644	566,842

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1899–1908.

Year.	British Empire.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1899	£38,706,000	£5,539,000	£26,360,000	£46,407,000	£65,066,000	£51,946,000
1900	25,302,000	5,554,000	27,319,000	48,687,000	52,621,000	54,241,000
1901	24,981,000	4,785,000	29,447,000	47,198,000	54,428,000	51,983,000
1902	31,054,000	4,244,000	29,606,000	44,506,000	61,260,000	48,750,000
1903	37,803,000	4,139,000	28,092,000	46,533,000	65,895,000	50,672,000
1904	40,386,000	5,540,000	29,432,000	48,646,000	69,818,000	54,186,000
1905	45,097,000	6,094,000	30,830,000	50,343,000	75,927,000	56,437,000
1906	49,694,000	6,615,000	35,648,000	48,396,000	85,342,000	55,011,000
1907	50,630,000	9,327,000	34,319,000	45,193,000	84,949,000	54,520,000
1908	53,554,000	12,055,000	37,946,000	47,599,000	91,500,000	59,654,000
Totals ...	£397,807,000	£63,892,000	£308,999,000	£473,508,000	£706,806,000	£547,400,000

The figures given in the above table are based on Returns prepared by the Director of the United States Mint and on those contained in "The Mineral Industry," published by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Gold has been valued in the table at the legal rate of £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* per troy ounce standard, and silver at its *coining* value in this country, namely 5*s.* 6*d.* per troy ounce standard.

BRITISH EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

A LARGE portion of the East Coast and of the Centre of the Continent is under British protection and is administered directly by the Imperial Government, through the Colonial Office, which took over the administration of the E. Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Protectorates on April 1, 1905. British Central Africa, now styled Nyasaland, was similarly transferred on April 1, 1904. The only Protectorate in Africa now under the control of the Foreign Office is Zanzibar and Pemba. Just as on the West Coast, the rivalry of European Powers has resulted in the division of the territory on the East into "spheres of influence," the definition of whose boundaries has given rise to much diplomatic negotiation, and is not yet finally completed. From the boundary of Amatongaland northward to Cape Delgado is *Portuguese*; from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is *German East Africa*; the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba form a British Protectorate; and the East Africa Protectorate extends from the Umba to the river Juba, which forms the southern boundary of the *Italian Sphere* extending northward as far as the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast. It will be observed that on this portion of the African Continent the French have made no acquisitions, but their annexation of the great island of Madagascar places them in a position of importance on the East Coast, although their influence does not extend to the mainland. The history of the European occupation of East Africa may be briefly stated thus:—The Portuguese acquired their rights by discovery and conquest. The Germans obtained a footing on the mainland opposite Zanzibar between 1880 and 1885, at which latter date the Sultan of Zanzibar recognised their Protectorate over Usagara, and in the same year they declared a Protectorate over Witu. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company received a Royal Charter, having been granted a few years previously by Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, administrative rights over his mainland possessions. In 1890 the respective spheres of Great Britain and Germany were settled by agreement. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate, and Germany withdrew from her Protectorate over Witu in favour of Great Britain. The boundaries of the *Italian Sphere* were agreed upon in 1891. The Imperial British East Africa Company transferred the administration of their territories to the Imperial Government in 1895, having done much to promote the advance of civilisation in the large tract of country now known as the "East Africa Protectorate."

THE SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a country now subject (except where reserved by Great Britain and Italy) to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Mohammedan tribe, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaty with Abyssinia and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south.

The PRINCIPAL TOWNS are Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

The Protectorate was transferred in 1898 from the administration of the India Office to that of the Foreign Office, and on April 1, 1905, to that of the Colonial Office.

Commr. and Commander-in-Chief, Brig.-Gen. W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,000
Secretary to Administration, H. A. Byatt ..... £350 to 400
Treasurer, H. T. Powell ..... £350 to 500
Commandant of Indian Contingent, Capt. G. R. Bird 600
Medical Officers, A. J. M. Paget, R. E. Drake-Brockman ..... £400 to £500

	1908–9.	1909–10.
Total imports	£269,943	£283,648
Total exports	216,064	206,252

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir E. P. C. Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. £3,000 (and £1,000 duty allowance)
Lieut. Governor, F. J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G. 1,000
Provincial Commrs., C. W. Hobley, C.M.G., £750; J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., £700; S. L. Hinde, £700; C. R. W. Lane, C. S. Reddie, and J. W. T. McClellan ...each £600
Principal Judge, R. W. Hamilton 900
Judges, J. W. Barth, and A. T. Bonham Carter..... £700 and 600
Land Officer, R. B. Wright ..... £600 to 700
Treasurer, C. C. Bowring, C.M.G. 800
Chief of Customs, F. W. Major, I.S.O. 700
Commandant of 2nd Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. E. H. Llewellyn; *3rd Bn.*, Lt.-Col. H. F. Kirkpatrick.....each 700
Secretary for Native Affairs, A. C. Hollis 700
Sec. to Administration, W. J. Monson ... 650
P.M.O., A. D. Milne..... £750 to 850
Insp. Gen., Police, E. Africa and Uganda, Capt. W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O. ..... £600 to 800
Commr. of Public Works, G. K. Watts ... 1,200
Local Manager, Uganda Railway, H. A. F. Currie, C.M.G. ..... £1,500 to 2,000
Director of Agriculture, A. C. Macdonald ..... £800 to 1,000
Conservator of Forests, D. E. Hutchins ..... £800 to 1,000
Director of Surveys, Capt. G. S. Knox, R.E. 800
Agent-General (Bombay), J. A. Simson ... 700

The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3, 1888; and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased to it by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native Chiefs. A British Protectorate was announced over these territories on June 18, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895.

These territories are now comprised under the

name of "The East Africa Protectorate," and include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, granted on a 50 years' lease by the Sultan of Zanzibar, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893; that on the east (along the Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1891). On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda. The administration of the Protectorate is carried on under the Colonial Office.

The title of "Commissioner" was changed to "Governor" in 1907, and Legislative and Executive Councils were instituted.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into seven provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts: (1) Seyidie, (2) Ukamba, (3) Tanaland, (4) Jubaland, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Nyanza, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kismayu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, and Kisumu. Of the seven provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable to colonisation by Europeans. There is also a considerable region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is still undeveloped, and has not yet been included in any administrative district, although the recent formation of the so-called Northern Frontier District has greatly reduced the extent of this undeveloped area. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated lately at 4,000,000, but no census has ever been taken.

The East Africa Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 19, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on July 31, 1893. Witu is now regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 30,000, of whom 200 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kiambu, Nandi, Wadelai on the Nile, and Fort Hall. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 14,000, of whom 800 are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are ivory, grain, rubber, fibre and copra; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

Communication with England by Union Castle Line *vid* Suez Canal.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Imports	£797,158	£775,246
Exports	436,313	590,057
Revenue	485,668	503,040
Expenditure	703,103	669,405

Shipping entered, 1909-10, 1,008,014.

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. £2,000
Chief Secretary, S. C. Tomkins, C.M.G. 800
Provincial Commrs., A. G. Boyle, C.M.G.; F. A. Knowles; F. H. Leakey £600 to 700
Judges of the High Court, G. F. M. Ennis, W. M. Carter £800 and 650
Crown Advocate, W. A. Russell 500
Principal Medical Officer, A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G. 900
Secretary, J. F. Cunningham 650
Treasurer, G. D. Smith, C.M.G. £550 to 750
Supt. of Marine, Comm. H. Hutchinson, R.N.R. £450 to 500
Chief Engineer, Capt. P. O. G. Usborne, R.E. 750
Director of Surveys, R. C. Allen 700
Commandant of 4th Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. E. V. Jenkins, D.S.O. 700

A British Protectorate over the territory o Uganda was proclaimed in the "London Gazette" of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Buganda bounded by the territories known as Busoga Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro. This Protectorat has since been extended over Bunyoro an Busoga (see notice in "London Gazette," July 3 1896). Buganda lies on the N.W. shore o Lake Victoria, between 500 and 600 miles in direct line from the nearest point on the Eas Coast of Africa. It is situated on and to the N of the Equator. Bunyoro lies further to th North, on the E. shore of Lake Albert. Busog is to the E. of Uganda, and extends to Lak Kioga, Mt. Elgon, and the N.W. boundary o the East Africa Protectorate. Toro is to th W. of Buganda, and Aukole to the S.W. Th Protectorate is now divided into five provinces The total population of the Protectorate may b roughly estimated at between 2 and 3 millions.

The capital town of Buganda is Kampala, bu the centre of the Protectorate Administratio is the neighbouring settlement of Entebbe. Th population of the Uganda Protectorate is est mated at over 2,000,000. The principal export are ivory, skins, chillies, cotton, rubber, an sim sim. The export of cotton has increase from 858 cwt., valued at £1,089. in 1905-6, 41,232 cwt., valued at £59,596, in 1909-1 Coffee is also exported. Principal imports ar cotton cloths, prints, groceries, &c. Uganda connected by telegraph with Mombasa (E. Afric Protectorate), and there are four Governme steamers on Lake Victoria, two of them of 6 and one of about 1,000 tons displacement. The are also steamers on Lakes Albert and Kioga.

A railway of about 40 miles in length is und construction between Jinja, in Busoga, an Kakindu, a point on the Nile below the rapids

In July, 1897, Mwanga left Uganda and heade an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, whi was suppressed. He then fled to the neighbou ing German territory, and his infant son w declared King of Uganda, with a native coun of regency. King Mwanga died in May, 190 In Sept., 1897, a mutiny broke out among t

soudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting, in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, in which several British officers lost their lives (Parly. Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely reorganised.

The Uganda Railway.—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with the coast at Mombasa was made in 1892. In 1895 construction was commenced, and the last rails were laid at the terminus on Victoria Nyanza (584 miles) on December 20, 1901, on which date the first locomotive completed the journey from the sea to the lake. The administration of the railway is controlled by the Government of the East Africa Protectorate. A three-wire telegraph line has been erected along the railway, and there is also telegraphic communication from the terminus on the lake to Nimule, on the Nile (a distance of about 500 miles), and this will shortly be extended to Gondokoro on the frontier of the Sudan. Messages are accepted for Nimule, and sent thence to stations further inland by post. A volunteer corps has been organised.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Revenue (local)	£102,572	£165,145
Expenditure	256,337	240,240
Imports	419,303	403,400
Exports	174,413	225,271

THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Sultan, H.H. Ali bin Hamoud, *succeeded* his father, bin Mohamed, July, 1902.
Agent & Consul-General, E. A. W. Clarke £1,800
Judges of H.B.M. Court, Lindsey Smith, J. W. Murison, T. S. Tomlinson...£700 to 1,000
H.B.M. Consul, J. H. Sinclair 600
Vice-Consuls, R. M. Kohan, H. S. London ..... £300 to 500
First Minister, Capt. F. R. Barton, C.M.G.
Financial Member of Council, J. Corbett Davis.
Legal Member of Council and Attorney-General, P. Shearman Turner.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (see p. 557). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The City of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba is about 200,000.

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, hides, rice, and coal; the exports are ivory, cloves, copra, rubber, gum-copal, and many minor articles. The largest proportion of imports (£389,492 in 1909) comes from British India, £144,521 from the United Kingdom, £128,819 from German East Africa, £45,778 from the United States, and £40,984 from Germany. The largest exports are made to British India, which in 1909 accounted for £198,006, the principal other participators being German East Africa (£196,673), France (£128,267), and the United Kingdom (£89,900). These figures refer to the port of Zanzibar, and not to the trade of the Zanzibar dominions. The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. There is direct communication with the United Kingdom by the Union Castle and Ellerman-Harrison Lines, and also a monthly cargo service by the British India Steam Navigation Company. There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Messageries Maritimes and the Deutsche Ost Africa Linie; and a three-weekly service to and from Bombay by the latter company.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1908 was—German 121, British 53, French 25, and other nationalities 3, the total tonnage being 445,350. This does not include the coasting and dhow traffic, which is a very large one, extending to Bombay, Arabia, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar.

	1908.	1909.
Imports	£969,841	£994,368
Exports*	977,628	1,001,364
Imports from U.K.	184,175	144,154
Exports to U.K.	89,891	89,900

Zanzibar is distant 8,064 miles; transit, 20 days.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE
(BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,000
Deputy Governor, Maj. F. B. Pearce, C.M.G. 900
(personal allowance £100)
Assist. Dep. Governor, H. R. Wallis 700
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Major H. W. Stevens 600
Judge of High Court, C. J. Griffin ...£600 to 800
Vice-Consul and Agent, Chinde, S. Hewitt-Fletcher 600
First Asst. Secretary, J. B. Keeble ...£450 to 500
Treasurer, W. Wheeler, C.M.G. ..... 450 to 700
Principal Med. Officer, H. Hearsey ... 500 to 600
Supt. of Native Affairs, J. C. Casson 450 to 600
Director of Public Wor's and Survey, T. I. Binnie 700

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa, and the control of the administration was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office on the 1st of April, 1904. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at, roughly, 1,000,000, including 587 Europeans and 435 Asiatics.

The principal exports are coffee, cotton, chillies, and tobacco. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable, and there

are prospects of a steady development of these industries. Ivory, tea, ground nuts, and rubber are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. There are also twenty-two steamers on the Zambesi and Shiré rivers. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 200 Europeans and 6,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government. Communication is maintained between Chiromo (at the junction of the rivers Ruo and Shiré), and Chinde by the African Lakes Company's steamers and the British Central Africa Co.

Between Chinde and Europe, the means of communication are Messrs. Rennie's line *viâ* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the German East Africa S.S. Co.

A railway, 113 miles in length, connecting Port Herald (the nearest port to the coast) with Blantyre, is open for traffic, and will probably be extended to Lake Nyasa *viâ* Zomba. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape, *viâ* Fort Salisbury; and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Revenue	£80,534	£103,032
Expenditure	76,647	108,728
Imports (excluding transit)	140,916	112,629
Exports (excluding transit)	122,644	110,866

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 18′—57° 49′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 32′, and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The population at the census of 1901 was 375,385, of whom 261,191 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates), and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent. The whole island is practically given up to producing sugar for export, and the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

Mauritius was discovered about the year 1507 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 or 1712 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored. There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. In 1909 there were 129½ miles of railway (119½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 10 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 63 post-offices, 57 telegraph and 13 telephone offices in the island, with 341 miles of telegraph and 86 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5 official and 2 elected members, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, 8 being *ex-officio*, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has 2 members, and each of the country districts 1.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College with its Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1909 amounted to Rs. 605,911. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 64·71 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2·62 per cent. Church of England, and 1·02 per cent. other Christian denominations; 9·65 per cent. being Mohammedans and 21·99 per cent. Hindoos and others. The troops in the Colony on 31 December, 1908, numbered 1,513.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1901) 52,740.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue	Rs.8,722,727	Rs.8,824,464
Public expenditure	9,853,009	9,621,454
Public debt	£1,311,200	£1,305,996
Paper circulation	Rs.7,858,255	Rs.4,170,258
	1908.	1909.
Total imports	Rs.17,210,947	Rs.28,937,065
Total exports	33,464,263	32,393,451
Imports from U.K.	3,648,507	7,476,451
Exports to U.K.	3,653,900	4,063,524

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G. £5,000
Commanding Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. R. L. Macdonald 91
Colonial Sec., George Smith Rs.13,500
Assist. do., J. Middleton 7,200
Procureur & Advocate-General, F. A. Hercheuroder, K.C. 13,500
Receiver-General, G. A. L. Banbury 10,000
Registrar-General and Poor-Law Commissioner, D. P. Garrioch ...(*and fees*) 6,000
Auditor-General, A. Grannum 10,000
Collector of Customs, L. S. R. du Vergé, I.S.O. 9,000
Protector of Immigrants, J. F. Trotter 10,000
Director of Public Works & Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, C.E. 8,000
Clerk of Councils, L. Koenig 4,000
Chief Judge, Sir Victor Delafaye, Kt.... 15,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. M. Brown, L. A. Thibaud, C. S. Davson.....each 12,000
Bishop of Mauritius, Rt. Rev. Francis Ambrose Gregory, D.D. 7,200
Do. Pt. Louis, R. C., James R. Bilsborrow 7,200

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1.) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1901) 3,762. Area, between 80 and 90 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.
Magistrate, E. Rouillard Rs.7,000

(2.) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to enquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is cocoa-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1901, 489), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1901) is 1,697.

Transit, Mauritius, 27 days.

THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

By letters patent of Sept., 1903, these islands, which number altogether 89, were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which, according to a recent survey, Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The island of Coëtivy, formerly under Mauritius, was transferred to the Seychelles Government by Letters Patent in 1907. The seat of government is at Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, which has an excellent harbour, and is constantly visited by men-of-war of all nations. The Admiralty have made Victoria a coaling station, and a depôt for patent fuel; quarantine regulations are on a reasonable footing, and the harbour dues light. The Seychelles Islands were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1908 being 15·48 per 1,000. The population of all the islands on May 31, 1901, was 19,237 (Mahé 15,166, Praslin 1,621, and La Digue 1,074), an increase since the census of 1891 of 2,526. The estimated population, December 31, 1909, was 22,409. There are 24 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, and a grant-in-aid of Rs.10,000 was voted for 1909. In addition there is a Government school (the "Victoria School"), maintained at an annual cost of nearly Rs.14,000, where education of a higher class is provided.

The principal exports are vanilla, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cacao, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double cocoa-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. Mahé is in telegraphic communication with all important parts of the world *viâ* Mauritius and Zanzibar. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of 3 *ex-officio* members, and by a Legislative Council consisting of 3 official and 3 unofficial members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Revenue	Rs.501,292	Rs.473,835	Rs.511,316
Expenditure	381,029	465,753	519,158
Imports	1,364,786	1,150,741	1,019,876
Exports	2,261,819	1,657,174	1,584,320
Savings Bank Deposits	Rs.158,283	Rs.123,709	Rs.111,720
Debt	250,065	242,126	233,968

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Walter Edward Davidson, C.M.G. Rs.18,000
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, W. L. Rind Rs.3,000 to Rs.4,500
Chief Justice, A. K. Young Rs.9,000
Crown Prosecutor, Legal Adviser, Police Magistrate, &c. A. Williamson Rs.6,000
Treasurer and Collector, G. H. Griffiths, I.S.O. ..... Rs.5,000 to Rs.6,000
Auditor, L. O. Chitty ..... Rs.4,000 to Rs.5,000
Chief Med. Off., J. B. Addison, M.R.C.S. Rs.4,500
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, W. M. Vaudin Rs.4,000
Registrar of Court and Chief Officer of Civil Status, V. B. P. Crow, Rs.1,800 to Rs.2,400
Inspector of Schools and Headmaster, Victoria School, G. Mackay Rs.4,000
Curator of Botanic Station, R. Dupont Rs.3,500
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, L. Le Vieux Rs.3,000
Port Officer, Capt. D. Sauvage Rs.1,800 to Rs.2,400
Post Master, F. Touris ..... Rs.1,800 to Rs.2,400
R.C. Vic.-Ap. and Bishop, Rt. Rev. B. Clark Rs.3,000
Civil Chaplain, Rev. E. A. Newton, M.A. Rs.3,000

Letters *from* London *viâ* Marseilles, 18 days; *to* London, 18–19 days.

ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. It now possesses a steam factory, while there is also an excellent hospital and sanatorium. Partridges are being preserved for sporting purposes, and steps are being taken to exterminate the rabbits, which were formerly preserved and now prove a pest. The island is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, 200 being "turned" during 1908, their weight being from 500 to 800 lb. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants. In 1907 there were about 15 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables and a small quantity of fruit, and there is also a small amount of pasturage for sheep and cattle. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island

being about 80 (exclusive of 22 members of the Eastern Telegraph Co.) with about 25 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. The island is fortified, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Co. with St. Vincent, St. Helena, Sierra Leone and Buenos Ayres.

	1907.	1908.
Domestic imports from U.K.	£4,980	£4,550

Officer in Charge, Capt. G. Carpenter, R.M.L.I.
Staff Surgeon, M. W. Haydon, R.N.
Assist. Paymaster in Charge, A. F. B. Livesay, R.N.
Transit, about 14 days.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral, after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1908 of 3,610. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports in 1908 were wool (£105,495) and sheepskins. The total tonnage of vessels entered in 1908 was 281,351. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Baptist). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

There is a volunteer force of about 120 men.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands, Graham's Land, the South Orkneys (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government established a meteorological station), and the Sandwich Group.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Public revenue.....	£17,430	£17,775	£17,60
Expenditure	16,054	19,767	19,2
Total imports	73,619	73,062	98,8
Total exports	246,435	189,506	261,5
Imports from U.K....	66,091	65,744	89,5
Exports to U.K.	195,571	137,321	180,2

The government is vested in a Governor, aide by an Executive Council of three members, and Legislative Council, the members of both bein appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Chief Justice, H.E. William Lamond Allardyce, C.M.G. .....(*and fees*) £1,2
Colonial Secretary, &c., T. A. V. Best (*act.*) 5
Colonial Treasurer, &c., W. A. Thompson £300 to 3
Colonial Surgeon, R. S. Earl 3
Bishop, Rt. Rev. L. F. D. Blair, D.D. .....

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 mile transit, 27 days, monthly from Liverpool. Tel grams *sent by post* from Monte Video Punta Arenas.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islan in the world, is situated in the South Atlant Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest poi of the American Continent, and 1,800 from t coast of S. America, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, a encloses an area of 47 square miles, with population in 1909 of 3,577. St. Helena of volcanic origin, and consists of numero rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,7 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. T climate vies with that of Madeira in point salubrity and evenness of temperature. Althou within the tropics, the south-east "trade keep the temperature mild and equable. T thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at t sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above t sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the me temperature ranges from 57° in September to in March, there being very little differen between night and day; the lowest temperatu in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1909) 42·3 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the P tuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, 21 May, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remain unknown to other European nations until 15 when it was visited by Captain Cavendish on return from his voyage round the world. remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonis it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Compa seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by t Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken fr the Dutch by Capt. Munden, of the English Na and was held by the East India Company, w had obtained a charter for its possession fr Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of t period 1815 to 1821, during which the Brit Government held it as a residence for Napole

onaparte, who died there 5 May, 1821), when was ceded by them to the Crown. In 1900 he island was used as a place of internment for risoners of war from South Africa, the first etachment (consisting of General Cronje and ,000 officers and men) arriving in April of that ear. It was formerly an important station on the oute to India, but its prosperity received a fatal low by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now requented only by a few sailing ships homeward ound from the East Indies. The tonnage dues n calling ships were abolished in 1882, and the ort is now free to all ships except when bringing r taking cargo to and from the port; the number hich called in 1909 was 59. The phormium inustry and lace-making, both under Government ontrol, were established during 1907. It is of trategical importance as a coaling station, and as recently been fortified by the Imperial overnment. St. James's Bay, on the northest of the island, possesses a good anchorage. he garrison was withdrawn in October, 1906.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 3 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown (pop. 1,439).

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Public revenue	£7,207	£7,432	£8,778
Expenditure	8,057	8,104	9,045
Debt	*nil.*	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	35,000	36,216	29,303
Total exports	4,704	6,685	7,892
Imports from U.K.	32,000	34,175	28,059
Exports to U.K.	4,598	5,537	1,231

Governor, H. E. Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel Gallwey, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. £775
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, Robert R. Bruce 270
Police Magistrate, &c., J. Homagee, L.S.O.... 390
Emigration Agent, A. Hands ..... *fees*
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B..... 270

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

The Imperial Currency Decimalised

(CONTRIBUTED.)

THE following table shows with what very slight changes the present coinage might be placed n decimal series :—

	Decimals.	£	s.	d.
Bronze :—				
1 Cent, or "farthing"	·01	less than		¼
2 cents, or "halfpenny"	·02			½
4 cents, or "penny"	·04		1	
Aluminium (perforated) :—				
5 cents, or "half dime" } new	·05			1½
10 cents, or "dime" } coins	·10			2½
Silver :—				
25 cents, or "tester" (old name)	·25			6
50 cents, or "shilling"	·50		1	0
"Florin" of 100 cents, or farthings	1·00		2	0
One florin twenty-five, or "half crown"	1·25		2	6
One florin fifty (new coin)	1·50		3	0
Double florin, or British "dollar"	2·00		4	0
Two florins fifty, or "crown"	2·50		5	0
Gold :—				
5 florins, or "half-sovereign"	5·00		10	0
10 florins, or "sovereign"	10·00	1	0	0
20 florins, or "royal" } seldom used	20·00	2	0	0
50 florins, or "imperial" }	50·00	5	0	0

Table: 10 cents (or farthings) = 1 dime (or enth); 10 dimes = 1 florin.

While the pound sterling would remain the gold standard and *essential* unit, the florin would be the *acting* unit or integer and chief coin of account, by which *two* decimal places only for the fraction would be necessary; whereas, were the pound made the integer, *three* places for the fraction would be necessary, which in daily practice would be intolerable.

Pounds could be recognised at once by "inspection," *i.e.*, at sight; as all figures to the left of the first figure of the integer would represent this denomination thus: fl. 254·25 = £25 + fl. 4·25.

Articles now sold at per dozen would be sold at per ten or half a score. As a dozen articles at 20*s.* = one at 20*d.*, so ten at 8 florins (fl. 8·00) would = one at 80 dimes (fl. 0·80); and as it will be seen that the reduction in the price of ten articles to one can be arrived at by simply moving the decimal point one place to the right, so multiplication can be arrived at by moving the point to the left thus: ten at fl. 8·00 = 100 at fl. 80·00, and 1,000 at fl. 800·00.

The two new coins of aluminium, if 1·50 mm. larger than the farthing and halfpenny, would be so much less than the shilling and florin, and would by their size, perforation, and smooth edges be readily distinguishable from the silver coins.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

A MEETING of the Imperial Conference will ake place on May 22, 1911, and the growg importance of this body may be gauged by he fact that the President is to be the Prime inister, in place of the Secretary of State.

: *Members of the Imperial Conference.*
resident, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
hairman (in the absence of the President), The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Other Members, the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada; the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia; the Prime Minister of the Dominion of New Zealand; the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa; The Prime Minister of Newfoundland.
Secretary, H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G.
Senior Assistant Secretary, W. A. Robinson.
Junior Assistant Secretary, A. Berriedale Keith.

THE Imperial Dominions in North America include the whole of the northern part of that continent, excepting Alaska, and the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland in the Atlantic Ocean, and extend from the northern boundary of the United States to the Arctic Ocean. They also include the oldest British Dominion Newfoundland; the Bermudas; and the British West India Islands.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Quebec, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rock Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The country possesses great mineral wealth; coal, gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, and asbestos are produced, and Canada is the principal oil-producing country in the British Empire; while iron, phosphates, salt, graphite, &c., occur; the total value of the minerals produced in 1909 was $90,415,763. The soil is generally fertile; all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated, and Canada, with its vast wheat-growing belt in the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, justifies its claim to be "Britain's Granary."

The Dominion of Canada includes the various Provinces of North America formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec respectively), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, now styled Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North-West Territories, and the Yukon Territory; in fact, the whole of British North America except Newfoundland and Labrador. This territory, nearly as large as Europe, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and is estimated to contain a total area of 3,729,665 square miles, and an estimated population of 7,489,781 (31 March, 1910). The descendants of the French colonists reside chiefly in the Province of Quebec, where, out of a total population (1901) of 1,648,898, 1,429,260 are Roman Catholics, the majority of whom still very generally use the French language. A Religious Census of Canada was taken in 1901, and the numbers were:—Roman Catholics 2,229,600, Methodists 916,886, Presbyterians 842,442, Church of England 680,620, Baptists 316,477, Congregationalists 28,293, and Lutherans 92,524. Canada possesses an Active Militia numbering 51,560 men (including infantry, cavalry, and artillery), and a reserve estimated at 1,030,000. The table on page 566 shows the expansion of the revenue, particulars being given for 1868, 1878, 1888, 1898, and 1905-1910. The revenue has increased from $13,687,928 in 1867-8 to $101,503,711 in 1909-10, and there has been a total net surplus since Confederation of $153,483,704. The population has increased from 1,538,500 in 1841 to 5,371,315 in 1901, and 7,489,781 (*estimated* 31st March, 1910), the intermediate enumerations being (1851), 2,380,988; (1861), 3,182,412; (1871), 3,635,024; (1881), 4,324,810; and (1891), 4,833,239. In 1881 there were 14 cities and towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, having a total population of 660,040; in 1901 there were 62 of such cities and towns, and their total population was about 1,330,000. Montreal has a population of nearly 600,000 (with suburbs), and Toronto the capital of Ontario, has over 380,000 inhabitants (including suburbs). Ottawa, the politic

capital, has, in 1910, 90,000 inhabitants (100,000 including suburbs); Winnipeg, in Manitoba, from 241 in 1871, had grown to 42,300 in 1901, and now is estimated to exceed 130,000. Vancouver, in British Columbia, which had no existence in 1885, numbers over 110,000. The city of Dawson, the "business centre" of the Klondyke gold region, was a barren waste in 1897, and in 1901 had a population of 9,142. The general rate of increase throughout the Dominion in the last decade was a little over 11 per cent.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson Bay Territory, then known as the North-West Territories, admitted into the Dominion. In 1905 the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created, having previously formed part of the North-West Territories. British Columbia was admitted to the Dominion in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. By chaps. 3 and 27 of the Acts of 1905, the four provisional districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabaska were formed into the two Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and were admitted into the Dominion on the 1st Sept. 1905. Yukon was made a separate territory by Chap. 6, Acts of Canadian Parliament, 1898. Newfoundland remains a separate colony.

OTTAWA is 3,540 miles from London; letters are six to nine days in transit. Telegraph charges, from 1*s.* to 3*s.* 2*d.* per word.

FINANCE, TRADE, AND SHIPPING.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Public revenue	$85,093,404	$101,503,711
Public expenditure	84,064,232	79,411,747
Public Net debt, March 31	323,930,279	336,268,546
Total imports	309,756,608	391,852,692
Total exports	261,512,159	301,358,529
Imports from U.K.	70,556,738	95,679,877
Exports to U.K.	133,745,123	149,634,107
Gold output (1908, 1909)	9,842,105	9,790,000

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Imports from U.S.	$192,661,360	$239,070,549
Exports to U.S.	91,022,387	110,614,327

Shipping entered and cleared.

Sea-going (tons)	19,765,876	20,804,313
Coasting ,,	52,670,198	56,750,928
Inland ,,	20,935,727	23,763,678

POLITICAL CAPITAL and Seat of Government, Ottawa. Pop. (1910), 90,000.

GOVERNMENT.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Right Hon. the Earl Grey, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (appointed 1904 for five years, and since extended) £10,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. the Earl Percy, G. Gds.; Viscount Lascelles; Lt. R. C. Bingham, 1st L. Gds. ..... each 205
Governor-General's Secretary, Dougal Orme Malcolm, M.A. 750
Comptroller of the Household, Lambert Middleton.
Private Secretary, Arthur F. Sladen.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council. The legislative power is a Parliament, consisting of an Upper House, styled the Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists at present of 87 members, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 3 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Manitoba*, 4 for *Alberta*, and 4 for *Saskatchewan*. The members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Ministry for the time being; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a naturalborn or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and the newly-elected Parliament consists of 221 members; 86 being elected for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 18 for *Nova Scotia*, 13 for *New Brunswick*, 10 for *Manitoba*, 7 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 7 for *Alberta*, 10 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for *Yukon*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, each of which returns a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each province has also a separate Legislature and

administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the Executive. Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Trade with United Kingdom.

The principal articles of trade between Canada and the U.K. in 1910 were as follows :—

Domestic Exports to United Kingdom :

Animals	$10,058,912	Fish	$5,136,215
Bacon	6,422,747	Fruit (Apples)	4,184,878
Butter	587,493	Hams	413,645
Cheese	21,482,566	Leather	1,161,999
Corn : Wheat	49,267,736	Pulp for Paper	931,150
Oats	908,300	Skins & Furs	1,548,884
Pease	211,806	Wood & Timber	11,033,074
Flour	8,872,693		

Domestic Imports from United Kingdom :

Cottons	$13,003,754	Flax, Hemp & Jute Manufs.	$2,907,253
Earthen & China Ware	1,170,768	Jute Cloth, Yarn & Canvas	980,634
Hats	1,659,105	Leather Manufs.	941,011
Iron and Steel Manufactures	11,212,644	Spirits and Wines	1,697,946
		Woollens	16,921,682

Prime Minister and President of Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.C.L. *$12,000
Clerk of the Privy Council, Rodolphe Boudreau 5,000
Min. Trade and Commerce, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, P.C., G.C.M.G. 7,000
Dep. Min. do., F. C. T. O'Hara 5,000
Sec. of State, Hon. Charles Murphy, B.A. 7,000
Under do., Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C.... 5,000
Under do. for External Affairs, J. Pope, C.V.O., C.M.G., I.S.O. 5,000
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery, C. H. Parmelee 5,000
Militia, Hon. Sir Fred. W. Borden, K.C.M.G., B.A., M.D. 7,000
Dep. Min. do., Col. Eugène Fiset, D.S.O., M.D. 5,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D. $7,000
Dep. P.M.G., R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D. 5,000
Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher, B.A. 7,000
Dep. Min. do., G. F. O'Halloran, B.C.L. 6,000
Public Works, Hon. William Pugsley, D.C.L. 7,000
Dep. Min. do., James B. Hunter, B.A.... 5,000
Finance, Hon. William S. Fielding, LL.D. 7,000
Dep. Min. do., T. C. Boville, B.A. 5,000
Rys. & Canals, Hon. Geo. Perry Graham, LL.D. 7,000
Dep. Min. do., A. W. Campbell, C.E. ... 5,000
Interior, Hon. Frank Oliver 7,000
Dep. Min. do., Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G. 5,000
Customs, Hon. William Paterson 7,000
Do. Commissioner, John McDougald ... 5,000
Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service, Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur, K.C., LL.D. 7,000
Dep. Min. Marine and Fisheries, Alexander Johnston 5,000
Dep. Min. Naval Service, G. J. Desbarats, B.Sc. 6,000
Inland Revenue and Mines, Hon. Wm. Templeman 7,000
Dep. Min. of Inland Revenue, W. J. Gerald, I.S.O. 5,000
Dep. Min. of Mines, A. P. Low, B.Ap.Sc, LL.D. 5,000
Justice, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C. 7,000
Dep. do., E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., LL.B. 7,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., PH.D. 7,000
Dep. Min. do., F. A. Acland 5,000
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. Jacques Bureau, K.C. 5,000
Auditor-General, John Fraser, I.S.O. 5,000
Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D. 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. Désiré Girouard, Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G., Hon. J. Idington, Hon. Lyman Poore Duff, and Hon. F. A. Anglin ..... each 9,000
Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Walter Cassels 8,000

High Commissioner in London for the Minion of Canada (*Offices*, 17 Victoria Str London, S.W.) : Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Permanent Secretary, W. L. Griffith.
Immigration Agent in London, J. Obed Sm 11-12, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minis—*two thousand five hundred dollars* is paid in addition Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity member of either the Senate or the House of Com of Canada.

DOMINION REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1868, 1878, 1888, 1898, and 1905–1910.

*Year ended 30 June.	Consolidated Fund. Revenue.	Consolidated Fund. Expenditure.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Gross Public Del
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	...	96,896,666
1878	22,375,012	23,503,158	...	1,128,146	174,957,268
1888	35,908,463	36,718,495	...	810,032	284 513,842
1898	40,555,238	38,832,526	1,722,712	...	338,375,984
1905	71,182,772	63,319,683	7,863,089	...	377,678,580
1906	80,139,360	67,240,641	12,898,719	...	392,269,680
*1907 (9 mths.)	67,969,328	51,542,161	16,427,167	...	379,966,826
1908	96,054,506	76,641,452	19,413,054	...	408 207,158
1909	85,093,404	84,064,232	1,029,172	...	478,535,427
1910	101,503,711	79,411,747	22,091,964	...	470,663,046

* The financial year now ends on March 31, and not on June 30 as formerly.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO contains a total area of 222,000 sq. miles, and a population of 2,167,978, according to the census of 1901.

The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 106 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 102 electoral districts into which the Province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Parliament. The Executive Council consists of eleven members, eight of whomact as the Ministry of the Province, and three are without portfolio; the legislature meets every year at Toronto. The principal cities are Toronto, the capital of the Province, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity (population, 375,000); Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (70,221); Ottawa, the Federal capital, with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories (83,360); London (49,507), Kingston (19,193), Belleville (10,012), Chatham (10,220), Stratford (14,779), Guelph (14,789), St. Catharines(12,307), Brantford (20,721), St. Thomas (14,578), Windsor (16,142).

In 1909 the total area of cleared land was 14,257,169 acres, of which 9,103,793 acres were under crops, the total value of the land being $680,789,629. The total area under pasture was 3,180,780 acres, with 336,398 acres of orchards and vineyards. Average production in bushels per acre: Fall wheat, 24·1; spring wheat, 16·5; barley, 27·0; oats, 33·5; rye, 16·6; peas, 20·0; corn, 70·1; buckwheat, 24·2; beans, 18·4; potatoes, 145; turnips, 447; hay (tons), 1·20. 1,161 cheese factories produced 125,611,359 lb. of cheese, valued at $14,193,918, and 109 creameries made 9,015,206 lb. of butter ($2,175,954). There were 728,308 horses, 2,668,584 cattle, 1,130,667 sheep, 1,551,187 pigs, and 12,086,580 poultry in 1909. Fruit is grown on an extensive scale; there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph supplies a general education, together with a technical training in agriculture. The students meet part of their expenses by labouring on the experimental farm, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition being from £10 to £15 for natives and from £20 to £30 for students from other parts. Free grants of land are obtainable in this Province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Hon. Col. John Morrison Gibson, K.C., LL.D.	$10,000
Official Sec., Maj. J. F. Macdonald	1,400
Asst. Sec., Capt. D. D. Young; Lt. A. H. Gibson	600
Premier and President of the Council, Hon. Sir James P. Whitney, LL.D.	9,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. J. Foy, LL.D., K.C.	6,000
Deputy, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C.	4,000
Treasurer, Col. A. J. Matheson	6,000
Assist. Treas., C. H. Sproule	3,250
Education, Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D.	6,000
Deputy, A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D.	3,000
Agriculture, Hon. James S. Duff	6,000
Deputy, C. C. James, M.A.	3,000
Lands, Forests & Mines, Hon. F. Cochrane	6,000
Deputy, Lands, A. White	3,750
Deputy, Mines, T. W. Gibson	3,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. J. Hanna	6,000
Assistant, S. A. Armstrong	3,000
Public Works, Hon. J. O. Reaume, M.D.	$6,000
Assistant, R. P. Fairbairn	3,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. Col. J. S. Hendrie, Adam Beck, I. B. Lucas.	

Chief Justice of Ontario and Chief Justice of Appeal, Hon. Sir Charles Moss	$9,000
Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal, Hons. James Magee, J. T. Garrow, J. J. McLaren, and R. M. Meredith, each	7,000
C.J., King's Bench, Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge	8,000
Puisne Judges, K.B., Hons. B. M. Britton and W. R. Riddell, each	7,000
Chief Justice Common Pleas, Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith	8,000
Puisne Judges, Com. Pleas, Hon. Hugh MacMahon and J. V. Teetzel, each	7,000
Chancellor, Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd, K.C.M.G.	8,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. I. Middleton and Hon. F. Latchford, each	7,000
Chief Justice, Exchequer, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.	8,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. R. C. Clute and Hon. R. F. Sutherland, each	7,000
Master in Ordinary, S. A. Alcorn, K.C.	4,000
Registrar Supreme Ct., Ct. of Appeal, N. K. Paterson, K.C.	2,250
Master in Chambers, J. S. Cartwright, K.C.	3,300
Emigration Agent in England, N. B. Colcock, 163 Strand, W.C.	

THE PROVINCE of QUEBEC contains an area estimated at 346,928 square miles, and a population (census 1901) of 1,620,974.

The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 74 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province. The principal cities are Quebec (population, 78,000), the capital of the Province, with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 389,837), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Other important cities are Three Rivers (8,334), Hull (17,000), Sherbrooke (15,000), St. Hyacinthe (10,016), Levis (7,302). Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. In 1905 1,228,200 tons of ocean-going shipping entered, and 1,256,930 tons cleared at Montreal.

The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 100,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only $800,000 at the last census, is now probably ten times that amount. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings,

and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on 30 June, 1909, was 6,238,099 acres. In 1906 there were 1,392 cheese factories, 627 butter factories, and 736 butter and cheese factories combined.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir C. Alphonse P. Pelletier, P.C. £2,000
Aide-de-Camp, Captain V. Pelletier ... *hon.*
Private Sec., A. Genereux 250
Prime Minister and Attorney-Gen., Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin 1,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Jules Allard 800
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie 800
Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron 800
Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. L. Décane... 800
Public Works and Labour, Hon. L. A. Taschereau 800
Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. Charles R. Devlin 800
Without Portfolio, Hon. John C. Kaine and Hon. N. Pérodeau.
Chief Justice, K.B., Hon. Sir L. A. Jetté $8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Archambeault; H. J. Carroll, LL.D.; J. Lavergne; N. W. Trenholme; A. G. Cross .....each £1,000
Ch. Just. Sup. Court, Sir M. M. Tait..... $8,000
Do. (acting), Hon. Sir François Langelier 8,000
Puisne Judges, E. Cimon; C. H. Pelletier, LL.D.; C. P. Davidson, LL.D.; Ch. C. de Lorimier, LL.D.; S. Pagnuelo; Louis Tellier; W. Lynch; F. X. Lemieux, LL.D.; J. E. Robidoux; H. C. St. Pierre; Thomas Fortin; N. Charbonneau; H. John Dunlop; M. Hutchinson; A. Malouin; L. J. Cannon; J. C. McCorkill; A. A. Bruneau; D. Monet; P. Demers; Ed. Guerin; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. Tessier; E. Lafontaine; J. S. Archibald; L. N. Champagne, F. S. Tourigny; F. O. Dugas; L. R. Roy; C. Archer; W. A. Weir; C. Pouliot. each $5,000 to $7,000

Quebec is 2,634 nautical miles from London.

NOVA SCOTIA, a Province of the Dominion, is a peninsula between 43° 30′—47° N. lat. and 60°—66° 15′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,600 square miles, one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; of the whole, about 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage—that is, over half the entire area—and the soil in the western half of the Province, particularly in the Annapolis Valley and around the Basin of Minas, is unsurpassed for fertility, owing to the rich marine deposits left on the shore-land by the tides of the Bay of Fundy. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. The population of the entire Province in 1901 was 459,574. In 1908 there were 5,064,968 acres of land occupied (2,219,573 improved), of which 892,900 acres were under crop, 1,282,050 acres in pasture, and 54,051 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding over 1,000,000 tons. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world (2,000,000 bushels in 1908), the principal district being the Annapolis Valley. Halifax, the capital, is one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway, and has a magnificent harbour covering ten square miles, which is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America, with a dockyard and a dry dock which can accommodate the largest vessels afloat.

The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality, 6,299,282 gross tons were produced in 1908: iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney, Cape Breton; gold mines are being profitably worked. The principal fisheries are upon the eastern coast, and the largest catches in value made are cod, lobster, mackerel, haddock, herring, halibut and salmon. The manufacturing interest is growing. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm near Truro for men and women. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, and 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Hunting, shooting and fishing abound; among wild animals there are bears, foxes, moose-deer, otter, mink, sable, muskrat, hares, racoons, and squirrels; and among the feathered game are the woodcock, plover, snipe, partridges, ducks, geese, and curlew.

Nova Scotia has a Provincial Government, administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

CAPITAL, Halifax (population, 50,000). Other towns—Dartmouth (6,000), Truro (7,000), Windsor (3,500), Sydney (16,000), Sydney Mines (5,000), Glace Bay (17,000), N. Sydney (4,646), Pictou (3,300), New Glasgow (7,000), Annapolis Royal (1,200), Yarmouth (7,500), Amherst (9,000), and Lunenburg (3,000).

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. D. McGregor $9,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray, LL.D., K.C. (*Premier*) 6,000
Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive Council, F. F. Mathers, LL.B., K.C. ... 2,500
Commissioner, Public Works and Mines, Hon. C. P. Chisholm, K.C. 5,000
Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c., Hiram Donkin, C.E. .....
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. K. Maclean, LL.B., K.C. 5,000
Deputy Attorney-General, Stuart Jenks, LL.B., K.C. .....
Without Office, Hons. David McPherson, B. F. Pearson, J. M. Mack, O. T. Daniels, James Macdonald, and H. S. Le Blanc.
Chief Justice, Hon. Chas. J. Townshend... £1,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. Wallace Graham... 1,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. H. Meagher, Benjamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, and F. A. Lawrence.....each 800
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. James McDonald 123
Secretary of Industries and Immigration, A. S. Barnstead .....
Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London, John Howard, 57A Pall Mall, S.W.

Halifax is 2,463 miles from Liverpool.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,125 square miles, with a population of 97,190 inhabitants. The chief town is Sydney, on the eastern coast, having valuable

collieries in the neighbourhood. The Intercolonial Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47'–69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 331,120. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England. The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities. According to the census of 1891 the occupied land amounted to 4,471,250 acres, of which 1,509,790 acres were improved, 1,018,704 acres being under crop, 479,607 acres in pasture, and 11,479 acres devoted to gardens and orchards. The value of agricultural produce in 1900 was $12,873,480. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. Sport of all kinds is abundant. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad, and were in 1905 of the value of $4,671,084, ranking second in importance to those of Nova Scotia. St. John is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by the Intercolonial Railway with Montreal.

The Provincial Government of New Brunswick is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 46 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Fredericton. Pop. (1901), 7,117; chief cities, St. John (40,711) and Moncton (9,026).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Hon. Lemuel John Tweedie, K.C., LL.D.	$9,000
Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. J. Douglas Hazen	2,100
Provincial Secretary, Hon. James K. Flemming	2,100
Dep. Prov. Sec. and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits	2,000
Dep. Receiver Gen., G. N. Babbitt	2,500
Public Works, Hon. John Morrissy	2,100
Surveyor-Gen., Hon. W. C. Hazen Grimmer	2,100
Agriculture, Hon. David V. Landry, M.D.	1,700
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. Harry F. McLeod	1,200
Chief Justice, Hon. Frederick E. Barker	7,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty, Hon. E. McLeod	7,000
Judge, Divorce, and Matrimonial Causes, Hon. Harrison A. McKeown.	
Puisne Judges, Pierre A. Landry, Ezekiel McLeod, Albert S. White, Jeremiah H. Barry, and Harrison A. McKeown each	6,000

Representative in London, A. Bowder, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Fredericton is 2,748 miles from Liverpool *vid* Cape Race, or 2,535 miles *viâ* Belleisle and Chatham, N.B.

MANITOBA, formerly the Red River Settlement, was formed into a distinct Province in 1870, and admitted into the Confederation on 15th July in the same year. It is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—53° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long. (these parallels and meridians forming its boundaries). Its area is 72,864 square miles. Its population, census 1906, was 365,688. The Assiniboine and Red Rivers intersect the Province, and the soil is fertile and productive; emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1909 4,777,210 acres were cultivated, of which 2,642,111 acres were under wheat, and the crops were 45,774,707 bushels of wheat, 50,983,056 oats, 16,416,634 barley, and 330,054 flax, rye, and peas. The main line of the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways traverse Manitoba, and there are several other lines in operation. The Red and Assiniboine Rivers are also navigable for a considerable course in the Province. The telephone system and the grain elevators have been acquired by the Government.

The Government of the Province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members and a Legislative Assembly of 41 members.

CAPITAL, Winnipeg. Population (1909), 130,000. Other towns, Portage la Prairie, pop. 5,500; and Brandon, pop. 11,000; Neepawa, Minnedosa, Morden, Deloraine, Virden, Carberry, Boissevain, Carman, Dauphin, Emerson, Gretna, Killarney, Manitou, Rivers St. Boniface, Selkirk, and Souris.

Lieut.-Gov., Sir Daniel Hunter McMillan, K.C.M.G.	£1,800
Pres. of Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and Commissioner of Provincial Lands, Hon. Rodmond P. Roblin	1,200
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. H. Armstrong	1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Colin H. Campbell	1,000
Minister of Education and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. G. R. Coldwell	1,000
Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers	1,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. H. Howden	1,000
Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. H. M. Howell	1,600
Do., K.B., Hon. T. G. Mathers	1,400
Puisne Judges (Appeal), Hons. A. E. Richards, W. E. Perdue, J. D. Cameron, each £1,400; (*K.B.*), Hons. D. A. Macdonald, T. L. Metcalfe, J. A. P. Prendergast, H. A. Robson each	1,200

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN was formed, by an enactment of the Parliament of Canada taking effect September 1, 1905, out of the territory formerly known as the North-West Territories. Saskatchewan covers the area included between longitude 102° and 110° W. of Greenwich, with a small extension east of 102° at the south-eastern corner, and between latitude 49° and 60° N. The Surveyor-General of Canada estimates the Province to contain over 250,000 square miles, of which 86,000 square miles are land suited for grain-growing, 32,000 are land requiring irrigation, 106,387 are land suitable for ranches or other description of farming, and 27,000 square miles are water.

The census of 1901 showed the number of people within the area as 91,460, whilst the quinquennial census taken on June 24, 1906, showed the population to have increased to 257,763. The Province is being rapidly opened up by the means of railways, and is now traversed by the C.P.R. and the Canadian Northern Railway, while the Grand Trunk Pacific will cross the Province from east to west, with a network of branches. Several other railway projects are under consideration for opening up communication between the Province and the deep-water ports on Hudson's Bay, by which it is expected that for a number of months in each year the distance between Saskatchewan and European markets will be reduced almost to that of New York, the greater part of which will be by water.

The principal products of Saskatchewan are grain and cattle, and Government encouragement is being given to the dairy industry. In 1898 there were but 276,253 acres under wheat, whilst in 1907 there were 2,374,058. In 1898 4,780,440 bushels were produced; in 1908 the yield increased to 45,000,000 bushels.

The range country in the Province is of limited extent, being almost entirely confined to the south-western corner, adjoining the range country of Southern Alberta. The northern two-thirds of the Province is known only to the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indian missionary.

The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of five members chosen from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor. Following the regular procedure of similar British institutions, the members of the Executive Council seek re-election to the Legislative Assembly, in which manner the fullest responsibility to the people is secured. The Province is divided into forty-one electoral districts, each of which is represented in the Legislative Assembly by one member.

The Supreme Court consist of a Chief Justice and 5 puisne judges; it has original and appellate jurisdiction. There are 8 judicial districts, each presided over by a District Court Judge, who also acts as Surrogate Court Judge for his district.

Rural educational areas, approximating twenty-five square miles in extent, are established as school districts, and their affairs each managed by an elective board of trustees.

The climate has a wide range—from 90° to −40° at its greatest extremes. Rainfall is not excessive, and there is an unusual amount of sunshine at all periods of the year.

CAPITAL, Regina.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Amedée Emmanuel Forget $9,000
Premier, President of Council, and Minister of Public Works, Hon. Walter Scott 6,000
Attorney-General, Hon. Alphonse Turgeon 5,000
Provincial Treasurer, Education, and Railways and Telephones, Hon. J. A. Calder 5,000
Provincial Secretary and Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell 5,000
Municipal Affairs, Hon. A. P. McNab 5,000
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. McLeod 3,000
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, S. S. Page 750
Chief Justice, Hon. E. V. Wetmore.
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. E. P. Prendergast, J. H. Lamont, and J. T. Brown.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES of Canada comprise the present unorganised part of British North America lying to the north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Their administration (*Headquarters*, Ottawa) is entrusted to the officers of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, the Comptroller of the Force, Lieut.-Col. Fred. White, C.M.G., being also Commissioner of the Territories, with full executive, legislative, and administrative authority. The Territories for nearly 250 years have been under the almost absolute control of the Hudson's Bay Company, but of recent years the Dominion of Canada has taken an increasingly active part in the administration of the affairs of the country. Several expeditions to Hudson's Bay with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of the navigation of the Bay and Straits have been made, and at several points on the shores of the Bay police posts are maintained, being visited from time to time by an exploring ship sent into the Bay for that purpose.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA was erected into a Province by an enactment of the Parliament of Canada, taking effect Sept. 1, 1905, out of the territory acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company, and until the date above mentioned it formed part of the North-West Territories. The total area of the Province is about 253,000 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, and the population (1909) is estimated at 300,000. The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of forty-one (41) members, elected for five years, representing 39 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. Cities of Edmonton and Calgary have two members each. The Executive Council consists of four members.

Alberta is rapidly developing into a grain-producing territory, and where, twenty years ago there existed a wilderness with scattered bands of primitive Indians and strong detachments of North-West Mounted Police for the sole inhabitants, there is now a succession of wheat fields, homesteads, villages, and towns. While settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, 1909, was 1,242,644 acres: Spring wheat, 324,472 acres, yielding 6,155,43[illegible] bushels; winter wheat, 102,767 acres, yielding 2,312,344 bushels; oats, 693,901 acres, yielding 24,819,661 bushels; barley, 107,764 acres, yielding 3,310,332 bushels. The Provincial Government operate 24 creameries, where they manufacture butter. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities.

The principal cities are Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, and Strathcona.

CAPITAL, Edmonton.

Lieut.-Governor, His Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea $9,0[illegible]
Premier and President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Public Works, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton ... 6,[illegible]
Attorney-General, Hon. C. R. Mitchell ... 5,[illegible]
Provincial Secretary, A. J. McLean..... 5,[illegible]
Agriculture, Hon. D. W. Marshall ..... 5,[illegible]
Clerk of the Executive Council, M. J. Macleod [illegible]
Chief Justice (vacant)
Puisne Judges, Hons. Horace Harvey, D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, and N. D. Beck.

THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between New Brunswick and Cape Breton, that is to say, between 46°—47° N. lat. and 62°—64° 30′ W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,000 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (census 1901) 103,259. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756—1763), and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British. The island is divided into three counties (King's, Queen's, and Prince), each of which elects four representatives. Its inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, considerable attention, however, being devoted to the fishe[illegible]

and to the breeding of horses and sheep. There were (1891) 718,092 acres of improved land, of which 536,175 acres are under crops, 178,072 acres of pasture land, and 3,845 acres of gardens and orchards. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at about 20 dollars an acre.

The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Charlottetown, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour, is distant from Liverpool 2,630 miles, transit about 8 days. Population, 12,080. Summerside (pop. 2,875) and Georgetown (pop. 1,060), on the east coast, are also ports of considerable size, and the centres of shipbuilding trade.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Benjamin Rogers...	$7,000
Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. Francis L. Haszard, K.C.	1,200
Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commiss. of Agriculture, Hon. John Richards	1,200
Public Works, Hon. J. H. Cummisky	1,200
Without Portfolio, Hons. George E. Hughes; Benjamin Gallant; James D. McInnis; John McMillan; and Lauchlin McDonald.	
Provincial Auditor, Benjamin Balderston	1,200
Sup. of Education, A. Anderson, LL.D.	1,200
Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council, Arthur Newbery, I.S.O.	1,200
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan	1,000
Official Court Stenographer and Librarian, W. H. Crosskill	1,200
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, W. C. White	1,200
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, W. A. O. Morson	1,250
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. W. W. Sullivan	6,000
Assistant Judge of Superior Court & Master of the Rolls, Hon. Edward J. Hodgson ...	5,200
Assist. Judge & V.-C., R. R. Fitzgerald ...	5,200
Agent-General, Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.	

BRITISH COLUMBIA, Canada's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean, is the largest in the Dominion, its area being variously estimated at from 372,630 to 395,610 square miles. It is a great irregular quadrangle about 700 miles from north to south, with an average width of about 400 miles, lying between latitudes 49° and 60° N. It is bounded on the south by the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana, on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Southern Alaska, on the north by Yukon and Mackenzie Territories, and on the east by the Province of Alberta. From the 49th degree north to the 54th degree the eastern boundary follows the axis of the Rocky Mountains, and thence north to the 120th meridian.

British Columbia has very extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over $347,000,000, and are still in the early stages of development; the fisheries produce an average annual value of $8,000,000. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands are at present settled upon, and there are acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron and petroleum. The average annual yield of the industries is: minerals, $25,000,000; lumber, $12,700,000; fisheries, $8,000,000; fruit farm products, $8,500,000; and manufactures, $30,000,000. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals and timber. In 1909, 3,846 sea-going vessels (3,403,309 tons) inwards, and 4,120 (3,592,146 tons) outwards, entered and cleared, while 20,334 coast-wise vessels (6,932,842 tons) entered and cleared outward. There are 1,750 miles of railway in operation (mainly C.P.R.), and the Grand Trunk Pacific has commenced building its main line eastward from Prince Rupert.

The population of the Province is estimated at 280,000, exclusive of Indians and Asiatics.

CAPITAL of the Province, Victoria; population (1910), 49,000. Vancouver City, population, 102,000. New Westminster, 12,000; Nanaimo, 7,000; Rossland, 6,100; and Nelson, 7,000.

	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908-1909.*
Revenue.....	$4,444,593	$5,979,054	$4,664,500
Expenditure	2,849,479	4,590,673	3,745,349
Debt	6,525,233	4,226,818	3,294,577
Exports	—	—	20,898,381
Imports	—	—	22,139,080

The Government of the Province consists of a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 42 members, 7 of them being the Executive Council.

Lieut.-Governor, His Hon. W. P. Patterson	$9,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett	1,500
Premier & Minister of Mines, Hon. Richard McBride, K.C.	6,500
Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education, Hon. Henry Esson Young, M.D.	5,000
Finance and Agriculture, Hon. Price Ellison	5,000
Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C.	5,000
Lands, Hon. Roderick Ross, K.C.	5,000
Public Works, Hon. Thomas Taylor	5,000
President of Executive Council, Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K.C.	*vnp.*
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter	7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, W. N. P. Clement, and Aulay Morrison .....each	6,000
Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald	8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. P. Æ. Irving, A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher .....each	7,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin	1,000
Agent-General, John Herbert Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	7,000

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS are the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railways. The length of the Intercolonial system is 1,450 miles. The main line extends from Montreal to Halifax, N.S., 837 miles; to St. John, N.B., 740 miles; to Sydney, Cape Breton, 990 miles; and to North Sydney, 983 miles. In addition, the Government owns and maintains the Windsor Branch Railway, from a point on the Intercolonial to Windsor, N.S., 32 miles, which is operated under lease. The Intercolonial was built in fulfilment of the express stipulations

* 9 months.

of the British North America Act of 1867, confederating the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, in order to form a connected system of railway communication between these Provinces. In this work, there were absorbed the existing Nova Scotia Railway, and the European and North American Railway, the whole being consolidated under the present name in 1872. By leasing arrangements, it was extended to Montreal in 1898; the portion so leased being the 37½ miles from Ste. Rosalie Junction to Montreal. At Sydney and North Sydney, it connects by steamer with Newfoundland. The Prince Edward Island Railway system, 269 miles, extends the whole length of the Island, from Souris on the east to Tignish on the west, with certain branches. Connection is made by steamer, all the year round, with the Intercolonial, at Pictou from Charlottetown, and at Point du Chene from Summerside.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC stretches across the entire continent, from St. John, N.B., to Vancouver on the coast of British Columbia, a total distance of 3,383 miles. (*Headquarters*, Montreal.)—The share capital amounts to $205,616,666 and $136,711,616 Debenture Stock. The total length of the system is 10,270 miles, in Canada, while the total mileage controlled both in Canada and the United States amounts to over 15,200 miles. The Company has large fleets of steamers both on Atlantic and Pacific. The distance from China, Japan, and the Pacific coast generally to Liverpool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the Canadian Pacific Railway than by other routes. European Headquarters: 62–65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

The GRAND TRUNK was originally formed in 1853 by an Act of the Legislature, and in 1893 a number of lines were consolidated, forming a continuous line through the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. *London Office*, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C. The total loan and share capital of the company amounts to over £71,000,000 sterling. The mileage of the lines owned and leased is 5,467 miles, including the mileage in the U.S. The eastern extremities of the line are Quebec and Portland (Maine), and it extends westward to Detroit, Chicago, Grand Haven, and Muskegon, supplying the means of communication with Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit, and all the principal cities and towns in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The *International Limited*, "The Railway Greyhound of Canada," runs every day of the year. About 3,500 miles are under construction, including *The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway*, an "All Red" route and the only "all Canadian" transcontinental route connecting Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the east over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast.

The CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY* was founded in 1897, has an aggregate mileage of over 5,000 miles, and stretches from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. It runs principally in the wheat-growing and lumbering districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. *Headquarters*, Toronto; *London Office*, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.

* In 1910 this railway inaugurated a triple turbine steamship connexion with Great Britain (Montreal-Quebec-Bristol).

Newfoundland.

This island, situated between 46° 37′—51° 39′ N. lat. and 52° 35′—59° 25′ W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and contains about 40,200 square miles, and at the census of 1901 it had a population of 217,037, not including those resident in the portion of Labrador (3,947) within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. Of these 75,989 are Roman Catholics, 73,008 Church of England, 61,388 Methodists, 1,497 Presbyterians, and 9,099 various. At the end of 1909 the estimated population of Newfoundland was 234,588, and of Labrador 4,026.

This is the oldest English colony, for it was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and the greater part are engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring; agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills are in course of erection. Lakes and rivers abound; it is estimated that about one-third of the surface is covered with water. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of Nature; but 638 miles of railway have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Branch lines are under construction. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

The principal exports of the Colony are codfish, value $7,398,536; cod, whale, and seal oil, value $786,300; sealskins, $433,620; tinned lobsters, $343,619; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites and other minerals, $1,189,029. The total value of the fishery products in 1909 was $9,346,246.

LABRADOR, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belleisle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits, on the north; it possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the universe is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River.

The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, a responsible executive of nine, a legislative council of not over twenty appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of thirty-six, elected by the people every four years. In 1890 the franchise was given to all males of twenty-one years and over.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue	$2,829,019	$2,947,86
Public expenditure	2,785,835	2,947,86
Public debt	22,662,943	23,056,5
Total imports	11,516,111	11,402,3
Total exports	11,815,769	10,848,9
Imports from U.K.	2,668,802	2,493,6
Exports to U.K.	1,209,428	1,426,2

The CAPITAL, St. John's (population 31,501), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings.

Governor, H.E. Sir Ralph Champneys Williams, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
Private Sec., T. C. Fitzherbert	180
Premier, *Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	411
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Robert Watson	411
Justice, Hon. D. Morison, K.C.	411
Finance and Customs, *Hon. M. P. Cashin	411
Agriculture & Mines, *Hon. S. D. Blandford	411
Marine and Fisheries, *Hon. A. W. Piccott	411
Auditor-General, F. C. Berteau	411
Public Works, William Woodford	411
Postmaster-General, Hon. H. J. B. Woods	411
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood	1,027
Assist. Judge, Hon. George Emerson	822
Do., Hon. G. M. Johnson	822

* The Ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hons. C. H. Emerson, K.C., R. K. Bishop, M. P. Gibbs, and J. C. Crosbie, form the Executive Council.

St. John's, 2,500 miles; transit, seven days.

THE BERMUDAS.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing (1901) an estimated population of 17,535, of whom 6,383 are white, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the British squadron refits.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,318 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60. Hamilton is the chief town and the seat of government; population (1901), 2,246.

	1904.	1905.	1907.
Public revenue	£63,457	£53,322	£67,538
Public expenditure	61,133	65,307	59,172
Public debt, 31st Dec.	46,500	46,500	46,100
Imports from U.K.	233,405	179,050	111,831
Exports to U.K.	3,705	4,727	1,831

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Walter Kitchener, C.B.	£2,946
A.D.C., Capt. O. H. L. Nicholson, D.S.O.	
Colonial Sec., R. Popham Lobb	400
Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, I.S.O.	500
Chief Justice, H. C. Gollan	700
Assistant Judges, C. V. Ingham and H. Lockwood	*Fees.*
Attorney-General, Reginald Gray, K.C.	£500
Solicitor-General, O. T. Middleton	*Fees.*
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker	£350
Naval Officer in Charge, Commander N. Grant, R.N.	£500
General Staff Officer (*2nd Grade*), Maj. A. B. Burrowes.	
Commdg R.A., Lt.-Col. S. D. Baker, R.G.A.	
Commdg. R.E., Lt.-Col. H.B. H. Wright, R.E.	
Chief Ordnance Officer, Lt.-Col. R. K. Scott, D.S.O.	
Paymaster, Maj. J. V. F. S. Whitmarsh.	
P.M.O. (vacant).	

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 12 days.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE West Indies are an immense number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, extending from 10° to 27° North, and from 59° 30′ to 85° West, comprising a total area of about 95,000 square miles, of which the Greater Antilles occupy not less than 83,000 square miles. The British Islands have an area of about 13,750 square miles, and a population of 1,350,000.

Domestic Imports from United Kingdom, 1909 (*Board of Trade*):—

Apparel, &c.	£111,217	Machinery	£112,395
Beer and Ale	62,523	Manure	68,841
Coal, &c.	50,803	Metals	166,969
Cottons	544,640	Soap	91,182
Leather	82,620	Woollens	107,432
			£2,331,568

Total Exports to United Kingdom, 1909 (*Board of Trade*):—

Asphalt	£37,690	Oranges	£87,291
Bananas	169,675	Rum	352,359
Cocoa, Raw	510,431	Spices	78,480
Cotton, Raw	127,556	Sugar	433,915
			£2,135,168

JAMAICA,*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43′–18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′–78° 21′ W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,193 square miles, and a population, in April, 1891, of 639,491, showing an increase during the previous decade of 58,687; in 1891 the whites numbered 14,692; coloured, 121,955; blacks, 488,624, and there were a number of coolies and Chinese. The estimated population on March 31, 1910, was 862,422.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,423 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 185 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post-offices

* The Government of Jamaica publishes annually a Handbook of the Island, full of information respecting the history and *personnel* of the island.

are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 40,027 (1910). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. 46,542; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 5,019, and Montego Bay, 4,803. Chief exports: Fruit, 59·9; coffee, 5·0; sugar, 3·6; dye-woods, 2·3; pimento, 2·7; rum, 9·3; and minor products, 16·1. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 61·5, and the U.K., 21·2.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Public general revenue ...	£933,750	£992,977
Expenditure from income.	911,095	1,033,795
Expenditure from loans ...	9,395	2,308
Public debt	3,707,087	3,850,697
Total imports	2,420,335	2,561,674
Total exports	2,268,253	2,628,307

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, H. E. Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G..... £5,000
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Lieut. C. H. Robinson .....
Comdg. Troops, Brig.-General J. R. A. Dalrymple-Hay, C.B., D.S.O.
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Philip Clarke Cork, C.M.G. 1,200
Assist. Colonial Secretary, R. Johnstone... 600
Auditor-Gen., Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. 800
Director Pub. Works, P. R. A. Willoughby, A.M.I.C.E. 1,200
Director of Agriculture, H. H. Cousins..... 600
Emigration Agent in India, A. Marsden ... 500
Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, Lt.-Col. A. E. Kershaw 800
Sup. Insp. of Schools, Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A. 700
Sup. Med. Officer, Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S. 800
Protector of Immigrants, C. W. Dooriy ... 350
Treasurer, E. J. Andrews, I.S.O..... 650
Postmaster, J. B. Lucie-Smith..... 600
Collector-General, Hon. A. H. Miles, I.S.O. 800
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, E. A. Savage 500
Government Printer, J. C. Ford..... 500
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. Sir Fielding Clarke 2,000
Puisne Judge, Hon. C. H. Beard 1,000
Judge of Kingston Court, J. H. Cargill ... 800
Registrar Supreme Court, C. A. Bicknell... 600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. E. St. John Branch... 1,000
Crown Solicitor, A. W. Farquharson..... £820
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethersole..... 400
Registrar-Gen. and Deputy Keeper of Records, D. Balfour 600
Kingston, 5,000 miles; transit, 12 days.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1901 was 5,287, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,751. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp is grown and exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Revenue	£7,391	£7,404	£7,744
Expenditure	7,119	7,430	6,65
Total imports	27,660	24,426	25,26
Total exports	23,817	24,798	18,93

Commissioner and Acting Judge, Fredk. H. Watkins, I.S.O. £70
Grand Turk, from Avonmouth, 12 days.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44′ and 81° 26′ W., parallels of 19° 44′ and 19° 46′ N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas."

The islands were originally a rendezvous for pirates, as is evidenced by the finding every now and again of "treasure" buried in the earth close to the sea coast.

There is very little sickness attributable to the climate and no malarial fever or other tropical or sub-tropical disease. The birth rate in 1909 was 27·5, the death rate 8·5 per 1,000. The population numbers about 6,000, the majority being whites. The inhabitants lead a seafaring life; the principal industries are coconut planting and turtle fishing.

The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by the "Justices and Vestry," in the same manner as the government of the Turks Islands. The principal town is George town, in Grand Cayman.

Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court, George S. S. Hirst. 1906-
Reserve Fund £4,00
Total imports 28,00
Total exports 16,00

THE BAHAMAS,

a chain of islands lying between 21° 42′—27° 3 N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and a immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a pop

ation in 1909 of 61,277, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Mayaguana Harbour Island, Great Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay (F.I.), Ragged Island and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1909 being valued at £87,757. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands; tobacco, castor-oil plants, and cotton flourish, but enterprise is lacking to encourage these industries. A fibre industry is fairly established, the land under the fibre plant being 25,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1908, £42,627. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a Representative Assembly of 29 members.

Capital, Nassau.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Public revenue	£89,694	£81,861	£77,578
Expenditure	79,790	99,655	92,858
Public debt	66,680	63,124	59,447
Total imports	372,937	369,490	343,489
Total exports	233,232	183,558	171,442

Gov., H. E. Sir William Grey Wilson, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Chief Justice, J. Bromhead Matthews, K.C. 1,000
Colonial Secretary, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G. 600
Attorney-Gen., F. C. Wells Durrant 400
Receiver-Gen., W. R. Hunt 500
Postmaster, J. A. Thompson 350
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller 500
Provost-Marshal and Commandt. of Constabulary, C. A. Fraser 500
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates, J. M. Rae; (a vacancy) £450 to £500
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Comm. F. J. Lobb, R.N. 800

Nassau is distant 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica, under Administrators; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, all, except the latter, having their own local legislature. These 5 presidencies make up the colony of the Leeward Islands, which is administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and which has also a general Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The federal colony in 1901 contained 127,434 inhabitants 56,952 males and 70,482 females). The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members with the Governor as President.

Gov., H. E. Sir Bickham Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G. £2,600
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. L. E. O. Charlton, D.S.O. 200
Chief Justice, His Honour J. S. Udal 1,000
Puisne Judge, His Honour F. H. Parker £700
Colonial Sec.,
Attorney-Gen., T. S. Sidney 600
Assistant Colonial Secretary, E. B. Jarvis... 350
Assist. A.-G., St. Kitts, E. C. Wattley ... 200
" " *Dominica*, S. R. Pemberton 200
Auditor-General, W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O. 520
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, F. Watts, C.M.G., D.Sc. 800
Inspector of Schools, Chas. M. Martin 300

	1907–8.	1908–9.
Public revenue	£151,520	£154,333
Expenditure	134,273	146,216
Public debt	273,850	273,650
Imports	517,424	567,593
Exports	521,509	536,312

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

(1) Antigua (and Barbuda).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1901 was 34,953, including 15,861 males and 19,092 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., this is one of those islands which has always been more distinctively English. It was at one time a naval and military station of some importance. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands. It is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, and two central sugar factories have been erected, sugar canes being purchased from surrounding estates and peasants. A considerable amount of cotton is being planted; it also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrow-root. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue	£50,620	£51,502
Expenditure	46,968	49,964
Public debt	130,500	130,300
Total imports	168,396	175,587
Total exports	174,972	179,106

Capital, St. John's, population (1901), 9,262.
President & Island Sec. (the Col. Sec. of the Leeward Islands).
Treasurer, A. E. Eldridge £350
Magistrate, W. H. Whyham, I.S.O. 500
Colonial Engineer, W. M. Mackison, C.E. 450

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 45′ W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 775. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables. It was formerly a possession of the Codrington family.
Magistrate, O. Nugent £50
Manager, H. G. S. Branch 150

Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population (1901) of 18.

(2) St. Christopher (St. Kitts) and Nevis (with Anguilla).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population (1901) of 46,446, and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is

situated in lat. 17° 18 N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1901) 9,962, is a port of registry, and had 67 sailing vessels of 1,132 tons in 1909.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 12,774. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1901), 1,050.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1901) 3,890. Salt is the principal production, besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, while cotton is extensively cultivated.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Public revenue.....	£50,351	£47,913	£48,122
Expenditure.....	47,170	46,443	47,932
Public debt	43,646	51,891	50,695
Imports	180,347	184,002	174,220
Exports	189,903	180,539	182,446

Administrator, T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G. ..... £700 to £900
Clerk, Private Sec., &c., G. C. Johnson 275
Treasurer & Reg. of Shipping & Shipping Master, Edward R. Jones ..... £375 *and fees*
Magistrates: *St. Kitts*, Hon. F. S. Wigley, I.S.O., £400; Captain A. Roger, £350;
Nevis, C. C. Greaves (*Acting*) £350;
Anguilla, Dr. W. F. Samuels..... £250
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. L. M. Kortright 400

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coffee, and fruit. The population numbered 29,000 in 1901. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population (1901) about 5,000, and Portsmouth, population about 2,500.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Public revenue.....	£39,865	£41,147	£39,521
Expenditure.....	31,486	37,178	41,860
Public debt	51,015	50,359	48,582
Imports	128,650	153,114	128,779
Exports	124,294	112,013	102,339

Administrator, Hon. W. Douglas Young, C.M.G. (with £100 allowance) ..... £700 to £900
Private Sec., Edward Baynes 250
Treasurer, Hon. W. H. Porter 400
Colonial Engineer, W.A. Miller, A.M.I.C.E.... 600
Registrar, Hon. C. Musgrave 325
Magistrates, Hon. W. Coull, £350; R. F. Garraway; N. C. Ruggles 300
Medical Officers, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £400; L. S. Senhouse; C. H. Bellot; A. A. Myers; J. L. Wilson 250

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 45′ N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, and in 1909 an estimated population of 14,732. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active Soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown, and 235,021 lb. of Sea Island cotton, to the value of £17,626, were exported in 1909-10. A flourishing fruit and vegetable preserving industry has been started—jams, preserves and pickles, of various sorts being made in considerable quantities, and shipped to the U.K. and Canada. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1901) of 1,461.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10
Revenue	£10,233	£10,950	£10,61
Expenditure	8,016	9,926	7,80
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,10
Total imports	32,756	40,132	31,34
Total exports	35,183	45,304	31,58

Commissioner & Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston £5
Assist. Treasurer, Hon. E. F. Dyett 3
Senior Medical Officer, Hon. M. P. Duke ... 2
Magistate, &c., W. M. Wigley 2

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and Denmark, form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest) situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long. Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1901 was 4,908. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1901), 32

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-
Revenue	£3,971	£4,828	£4,3
Expenditure	4,367	4,693	3,6
Imports	7,009	8,629	7,3
Exports	6,027	7,150	7,3

Commissioner and Treasurer, Leslie Jarvis £

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat

government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. There is one governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. There is a Court of Appeal, consisting of the judges of the three colonies and of Barbados, a common Audit, and a common Lunatic Asylum; but, with this exception, each island retains its own institutions, and in the governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him. The aggregate population (1908) was 180,675, and the total area 508 square miles.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,500
Private Secretary & A.D.C., Capt. L. T. H. Leland 200
Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADA (AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′–11° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′–61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 58 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres, population (including some of the Grenadines), 74,160 (1909). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge about 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Antoine, are the most remarkable natural curiosities; near the former a sanatorium, under Government auspices, has been established. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers, particularly bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, and balba, and vanilla and several varieties of rum-yielding trees are indigenous. Turtles are caught and exported, and whales are met with, especially among the Grenadines. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Public revenue	£79,871	£73,182	£71,224
Expenditure	68,383	72,661	73,282
Public debt	123,670	123,670	
		1907.	1908.
Total imports	288,665	303,783	268,237
Total exports	417,299	359,245	284,846

Colonial Sec., Edward Rawle Drayton, C.M.G. £750
Treasurer, H. Ferguson 600
Chief Justice, Robert Stewart Johnstone ... 850
Attorney-General, D. T. Tudor, K.C. 650
Registrar and Magistrate, Southern District, H. A. Nisbet 450
Magistrates, W. Evan Haynes, *E. Dist.*, £350; T. M. Comissiong, *W. Dist.*, £350; G. W. Smith, *N. Dist. & Commr. of Carriacou* 350
Postmaster, T. B. C. Musgrave 300

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1909) 7,795.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 58′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (in 1909) of 55,835. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are sugar (5,360 tons in 1909), rum (27,883 gals. in 1909), cocoa (2,170,000 lb. in 1909)—which is now being extensively cultivated—fuel, and sticks. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1901, 8,000), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1909, 645 steamers (tonnage 1,248,798) entered Port Castries.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Public revenue	£67,351	£65,694	£65,740
Expenditure	64,841	65,038	64,446
Public debt	153,730	151,030	149,029
Total imports	310,309	289,775	266,228
Total exports	264,401	252,668	250,674

Administrator & Col. Sec., Edward John Cameron, C.M.G. (and allowance £300) ... £1,000
Chief Justice, P. M. C. Sheriff 700
Attorney-General, A. de Freitas 500
Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood 500

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area of 140 sq. miles, and an estimated population (1910), including dependencies, of 53,448. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, immigrated hither, and proved a valuable acquisition to the island. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cassava, cocoa, coffee, cotton (for which a factory has been built by the Government), and spices. The St. Vincent arrowroot has a specially good name in London, and its Sea-island cotton is of particularly fine quality. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, American flour, fish, &c. The price of Crown lands (which are mountain lands only) averages £3 per acre, according to locality and terms of purchase; steps have also been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands specially acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown (pop., 1891, 4,547).

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Public revenue	£27,543	£31,395	£28,440
Expenditure	23,508	27,200	31,330
Total imports	96,554	113,713	87,810
Total exports	94,265	54,444	81,698

Administrator, Colonial Sec. & Treasurer, Hon. C. Gideon Murray (and £100 table allowance) £800
Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police Magistrate of 1st District, W. S. Shaw ... 600
Attorney-General, D. T. Tudor (*Attorney-General of Grenada*)..... 50

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population in 1909 was estimated at 196,498, being about 1,200 to the square mile. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1908, about 30,000), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
Revenue	£209,818	£189,805	£195,803
Expenditure	188,296	198,865	199,624
Public debt	404,900	410,900	416,900
Total imports	1,271,530	1,225,870	1,119,343
Total exports	935,256	948,178	888,086
Imports from U.K.	558,148	497,278	480,823
Exports to U.K.	181,981	107,096	70,487

Governor, H. E. Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Private Sec. & A.D.C. 200
Colonial Secretary, Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. 750
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Hon. Lt.-Col. A. B. R. Kaye.
Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves ... 1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. W. P. Leacock
Clerk, do., H. W. Collymore
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. F. J. Clarke, C.M.G. 250
Clerk, do., C. P. Bowen 400
Attorney-General, Hon. G. A. Goodman, K.C. 850
Solicitor-Gen., C. P. Clarke ... *and fees* 250
Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips 600
Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum 600
Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G. 600
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, Hon. Lt.-Col. A. B. R. Kaye ... 550
Colonial Postmaster, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O. 500
Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes 400
Provost-Marshal, F. B. Smith, I.S.O. 600
Health Officer, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B. 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 11 days.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 61° 39′—62° W. long., and is about 55 miles in length by 40 in breadth, with an area of 1,750 square miles (382,500 acres cultivated), and an estimated population (1909-10) of 351,422 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 60,000), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with electric lighting, tram, and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 7,610), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 4,497), and Arima (pop. 4,076). A remarkable phenomenon is the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1909, 138,280 tons (£154,363) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1909) were sugar, rum, molasses, bitters, and cocoa (51,575,104 lb.) Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island; oil is being exploited with success in the south and south-east of the island. There are 89 miles of railway open, and waterworks and sewage operations are in course of construction. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara. 38 steamers from Europe arrive every month, and 16 from the U. S. and Canada. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10
Revenue	£871,201	£834,745	£853,562
Expenditure	781,038	855,050	863,254
Public debt	1,075,053	1,068,793	1,060,093
			1909.
Imports	3,374,824	2,682,702	3,288,824
Exports	3,907,503	2,500,195	3,218,093

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 mile south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east o Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; i 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and ha an area of 114 square miles, with an estimate population (1910) of 18,751. It is one of th most healthy of the West Indies; the tempera ture varies from 81° to 88°.

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,370) and Plymouth.

Governor, Sir G. R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G. £5,00
Private Secretary & A.D.C., Capt. A. C. Boddam-Whetham
Colonial Secretary, S.W. Knaggs 1,20
Assistant Do., W. M. Gordon £600–75
Attorney-General, E. L. Agostini, K.C. 1,30
Commdt. Loc. For. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. G. D. Swain 1,00
Auditor-General, R. Gervase Bushe, B.A. 80
Chief Justice, A. W. van Lucie-Smith 1,50
Director of Public Works and Inspector of Mines, Arch. G. Bell, M.I.C.E. 1,20
Solicitor-General, Robt. R. A. Warner, K.C. 60
First Puisne Judge, R. A. Swan 1,00
Second Puisne Judge, Alex. D. Russell, LL.D. 1,00
Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott £800–90
Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, H. F. Ganteaume 60
Receiver-General, Denis Slyne 80
Protector of Immigrants, Com. W. H. Coombs 80
Registrar-Gen., E. C. M. Stone 55
Postmaster-Gen., A. E. C. Ross 55
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Saunders 55
Surgeon-General, H. L. Clare, M.D. 1,10
Schools Inspector, Lt.-Col. J. H. Collens, V.D. 70

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 60,000); transit 14 days.

South America.

THE Imperial British Dominions in South America extend over an area of about 100,000 square miles, with a population of about 350,000; and consist of the Crown Colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America. The boundaries have recently been definitely determined by the awards of the arbitrators in the Venezuela-British Guiana and Brazil-British Guiana boundary cases. It has a total area of 90,277·4 square miles, and a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The Essequibo River intersects the country in its entire length, the Corentyne River separates it from Dutch Guiana, and the Cuyuni is the great waterway on the west. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The two towns are Georgetown (estimated population, Dec. 31, 1907, 47,867) and New Amsterdam (estimated population, Dec. 31, 1907, 9,114). The climate is hot, but not generally unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to 140,930 acres (of which 69,827 acres are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like Holland, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River is the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1909 was 29·3, and the death-rate 30 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 75 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports for the year 1909–1910 were as follow:—Sugar, value £1,205,215; rum, £128,598; gold, 63,281 oz., valued at £229,516; diamonds, 7,095 carats, valued at £9,386; timber, £24,928; and balata, £95,507. The population, Dec. 31, 1909, was estimated at 305,090, of whom about one-third were Indian immigrants. There are about 10,000 aboriginal Indians, belonging chiefly to Arawak, Acawoi, Carib, and Warau tribes; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected by the direct vote of the people, in which the Governor has an original and a casting vote, and a veto on any measure at any stage. The Court of Policy discharges the functions of a Legislative Council, except as to levying taxes, which is the prerogative of what is called the Combined Court, composed of the Court of Policy and of 6 Financial Representatives elected directly by the people. There is, besides, the Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown, which exercises all the executive and administrative functions of government other than those before mentioned. There are 1,603 miles of post-office telephone wire, with 28½ miles of aerial cable and 530 of telegraph lines, 93 miles for railway signals and 24 miles submarine cables, and 72 post-offices; also post-office telephone exchanges in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, with over 593 subscribers. There is a line of railway along the east sea-coast from Georgetown to Rosignol, Berbice, 60½ miles in length, owned by the Demerara Railway Company, and another line has been opened along the west coast of Demerara, extending from Vreed-en-Hoop to Greenwich Park, 15 miles in length. There is another line connecting the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers, 19 miles in length, and an electric tramway service in the capital.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 48,802.

	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.
Public revenue	£546,882	£540,053	£540,269
Public expenditure	519,706	539,196	546,711
Total debt	919,320	855,295	888,115
Total imports.....	1,765,358	1,838,947	1,774,457
Domestic exports ...	1,711,543	2,104,176	1,985,337
Imports from U.K.	925,458	977,384	830,820
Exports to the U.K.	615,317	906,598	893,248

Governor, H.E. Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G. £3,500
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)

Government Sec., Charles T. Cox, C.M.G.... £1,500
Assist. Govt. Sec., J. Hampden King 600
Attorney-Gen., Sir Thos. Crossley Rayner 1,500
Auditor-Gen., W. J. Robson 800
Immigration Agent-Gen., Robert Duff ... 1,000
Government Emigration Agent in India, R. P. Gibbes 1,000
Receiver-General, R. Clifton Grannum..... 800
Compt. of Customs, J. M. Reid 800
Comng. Militia, Insp.-Gen. of Police & Insp. of Prisons, Col. G. C. de Rinzy ... 750
Assist. Receiver-Gen., P. Hemery 500
Col. Civil Engineer, J. H. W. Park, M.I.C.E. 800
Postmaster-General, A. W. Swain 700
Surgeon-General, J. E. Godfrey, M.B. 1,200
Medical Insp., W. F. Law, M.D. 900
Commr. of Lands & Mines, F. Fowler 800
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Thelwall..... 600
Solicitor-Gen., J. J. Nunan, B.A., LL.B. ... 500
Chief Justice, Sir H. A. Bovell, KT., LL.B. 1,800
Puisne Judges, J. E. Hewick, £1,250; M. J. Berkeley 1,000

Georgetown, 3,963 miles.; transit, 15½ days by Royal Mail steamer on alternate Wednesdays from Southampton.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

This colony comprises about 8,598 square miles of territory in Central America, extending from 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude, and from 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan and Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature

ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary. The census (1901) gives the population at 37,497 (males, 19,140; females, 18,339); the 1910 estimate is 44,156.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood; the export of mahogany, of which the cost ready for shipment is $40 to $50 per 1,000 ft., amounted in the year 1909 to 10,673,881 ft., that of logwood ($10 to $15 per ton) being 6,134 tons. Sugar is grown, and rubber and cacao plantations have been started. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist. Other exports are cedar-wood, india-rubber, chewing-gum, and bananas. The latest returns show that about 50,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at $2 per acre, plus cost of survey, which averages about $1.25 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 25c. to 30c. per acre. There are 46 public elementary schools in the colony, of which 44 are denominational, and 42 in receipt of Government aid; there are 3 denominational secondary schools in Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and three other members appointed by the Sovereign. The Legislative Council includes the following members:—The Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and not less than five unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign. The Governor is President of both councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1901), 9,113.

	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
Public revenue	$395,183	$360,914	$395,854
Public expenditure	516,700	535,978	592,120
	1907.	1908.	1909.
Public debt	$168,815	$168,815	$168,815
Total imports.....	2,415,723	2,676,723	2,704,248
Total exports.....	2,211,036	2,201,799	2,209,023
Imports from U.K.	665,009	690,454	551,840
Exports to U.K. ...	454,102	478,145	355,840

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Col. Sir E. J. E. Swayne, K.C.M.G., C.B. $8,748
Private Sec., H. O. Wolfe-Murray 840
Colonial Sec., W. Collet, C.M.G. ...*and house* 3,500
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. L. McKinstry 2,916
Surveyor-General, H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O. 3,402
Director of Public Works, J. P. Auld 3,645
Colonial Engineer, B. W. Baber 1,944
Colonial Surgeon, J. H. Hugh Harrison... 2,916
Supt. of Police, R. Wyatt 1,500
Postmaster, L. R. Hulse 1,700
Chief Justice, F. M. Maxwell, K.C. 4,374
Attorney-General, Colin Rees Davies 2,916
Registrar-General, H. K. McD. Sisnett... 2,430
Clerk to Councils, H. E. Phillips 1,600
Auditor, C. A. Metzgen 1,944

Belize is distant about 5,701 miles; transit, 13 days.

PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year ended 31st March.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.
1895	9,954,964	22,235,958	12,679,435	44,870,357
1896	10,999,545	24,712,790	13,612,540	49,324,875
1897	11,821,182	28,518,681	14,282,843	54,622,706
1898	12,360,255	33,744,503	14,547,708	60,652,466
1899	12,913,771	35,769,114	14,754,999	63,437,884
1900	12,966,941	31,798,465	14,480,871	59,246,277
1901	13,603,311	30,196,016	14,221,520	57,020,847
1902	12,438,596	29,973,193	12,780,535	55,192,324
1903	11,295,563	26,007,569	12,441,298	49,744,430
1904	11,694,851	27,110,977	13,010,772	51,816,600
1905	12,156,652	25,185,235	11,798,155	49,140,042
1906	12,750,749	23,812,839	12,650,577	49,214,165
1907	13,424,854	24,839,870	12,053,184	50,317,908
1908	13,328,083	22,796,555	11,653,513	47,778,151
1909	12,929,631	24,407,727	12,192,244	49,529,602

Australasia.

THE Imperial British Dominions in Australasia include the island continent of Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, a portion of the island of Papua or New Guinea, and various groups of islands in the Pacific. The total area is 3,200,000 sq. miles, and the population numbers 6,000,000.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area; the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, often below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), September 23 (Spring), and December 22 (Summer). The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The most extensive mountain system on the Australian continent takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

HISTORICAL EPITOME.

The Venetian traveller, Marco Polo (1254–1324), and Niccolò del Conti (about 1440), refer to a land called *Java Major*, which there is little doubt was Australia. On the Mappamundi in the British Museum, of not later date than 1489, there is a coast-line which can be no other than the west coast of Australia. Martin Behaim's globe (constructed in 1492) also shows part of Australia's coast-line. In the Dauphin map (about 1530-1536) Australia is referred to as *Jave la Grande*. About 1605 De Quiros, a Spaniard, sailed, with De Torres as his lieutenant, from Lima, Peru, for the Great South Land, and touching land, named it *La Austrialia del Espiritu Santo*. About 1616 Dirck Hartog sailed along a considerable part of the west coast, while in 1623 two ships, *Pera* and *Arnhem*, discovered Arnhem's Land, the peninsula on the western side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, so named by Jan Carstensz, after the Governor of the Dutch Indies. Further desultory exploration of the coast-line was carried on by the Dutch, who visited the southern and western shores from 1620 to 1630, and in 1642 Abel Janszoon Tasman sailed to the islands of New Zealand and Tasmania, which he named Van Diemen's Land, after the Governor of Batavia. In 1688 Dampier visited and explored nearly 1,000 miles of the north-west coast of Australia, which he revisited in 1699 in H.M.S. *Roebuck*, but no further efforts of importance were made for seventy years, when Captain Cook, of H.M.S. *Endeavour*, with members of an astronomical expedition, landed at Poverty Bay, New Zealand, on October 8, 1769, and afterwards sailed round the islands and explored the south-eastern coast of Australia, which he named New South Wales. In 1795 Governor Hunter arrived to take over the administration of New South Wales. In 1798 Bass and Flinders explored the coast of Victoria and sailed round Tasmania, while Port Phillip was discovered in 1801. Hobart was founded in 1803. By the year 1795 Captain Macarthur had accumulated a flock of 1,000 sheep, and in 1797 Captain Waterhouse brought from the Cape of Good Hope a number of very fine Spanish-bred sheep. During his visit to England, Macarthur purchased for Australia additional Spanish stock. The misadventures of Captain Bligh, of the *Bounty*, occurred in 1808, but in 1810 New South Wales was already on the road to prosperity, which was further enhanced by the discovery of the fertile plains westward of the Blue Mountains. Tasmania was made a separate government in 1825. Western Australia was founded in 1829, and in 1835 a permanent settlement was made at Melbourne, whence the present State of Victoria sprang in 1837, the same year seeing Adelaide founded by the colonists of South Australia. In 1840 the transportation of convicts to New South Wales was discontinued, and in 1841 New Zealand was constituted a separate government, the towns of New Plymouth and Nelson being founded in that year. In 1842 Brisbane was founded, the population of the Australian mainland being over 145,000 at

that date. In 1851 the Port Phillip district of New South Wales, with a population exceeding 75,000, was proclaimed a separate colony, to be thenceforth known as Victoria. A great impetus to immigration was given in that year by the discovery of auriferous districts in New South Wales and Victoria. In 1854 the first electric telegraph line was opened in Australia, communication with Great Britain being established in 1872. In the years 1855–56 responsible government was inaugurated in all the colonies with the exception of Western Australia, where responsible government dates only from 1890. In 1859 the Moreton Bay settlement was erected into the colony of Queensland. In 1871 the total population numbered nearly 1,700,000 (Victoria 730,000, New South Wales 503,000, South Australia 185,000, Queensland 120,000, Tasmania 100,000, and Western Australia 25,000). In 1879–80 international exhibitions were held at Sydney and Melbourne, and in 1881 the population of Australia was taken at 2,250,000, the most notable increases being New South Wales to 750,000, Victoria 862,000, South Australia 280,000, and Queensland 213,000. In 1884–5 motions embodying the spirit of federation were successfully proposed in various legislatures. In 1885 the Government of New South Wales despatched troops to help the "Old Country" in the Soudan. In 1890 further steps were taken towards the adoption of federation, and in that year the Western Australian Constitution was promulgated. In 1897 the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria presented an opportunity for a meeting of the Premiers in London, and the free interchange of views between Australian and Imperial statesmen. On March 16, 1898, the Commonwealth Bill was adopted by the Federal Convention at Melbourne, and after ratification by the several States the Act was ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900, the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia taking place at Sydney on Jan. 1, 1901, a message from the Queen to the people of Australia being read by the *Earl of Hopetoun*, Governor-General. H.M. King George V. (then H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York) was designated by Queen Victoria for the purpose of opening the Commonwealth Parliament, and bidden to undertake the duty by King Edward VII., in spite of the lamented death of the Queen in 1901. The King and Queen sailed from Portsmouth, and declared Parliament open at Melbourne on May 9. The Earl of Hopetoun (now Marquess of Linlithgow) resigned his post in 1902, and was succeeded in 1903 by *Lord Tennyson*, to be succeeded in 1904 by *Lord Northcote*, who held office until 9 Sept., 1908, when the *Earl of Dudley* became Governor-General. The area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 2,974,581 square miles, containing a population of 3,773,801 at the census of 1901, including 6,851 half-caste aborigines. The estimated population on 31 Dec., 1909, was 4,374,138 (N.S.W., 1,621,677; Victoria, 1,303,357; Queensland, 572,654; South Australia, 416,047; Western Australia, 273,543; and Tasmania, 186,860). By religions there were in 1901, 1,497,576 members of the Church of England, 426,105 Presbyterians, 504,101 Methodists, 319,731 other Protestants, 850,620 Roman Catholics, and 15,239 Jews. The capitals of the various States are Sydney (pop. 605,900 at the end of 1909), Melbourne (pop. 562,300), Adelaide (pop. 184,393), Brisbane (pop. 143,077), Perth (pop. 54,354), and Hobart (pop. 38,916).

The Commonwealth of Australia is a confederation of the six "Original States" of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by an Executive Council of seven members.

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor-General), a Senate of 36 (six from each of the Original States) and a House of Representatives elected on a population basis in such a manner that no Original State has less than five representatives. Such powers as are not vested in the Federal Parliament are regarded as remaining in the Legislatures of the several States, in which particular the Commonwealth differs from the Dominion of Canada, where the residuum of Legislative capacity is in the Dominion Parliament. The difference may be briefly stated in the following way:—In the Dominion the Central Parliament may legislate on all present matters, and such as may occur hereafter, except where its power is expressly delegated to the Provincial Legislatures. In the Commonwealth the Federal Parliament may only legislate on certain matters, or to the degree, surrendered to it by the federating States.

THE COMMONWEALTH BALANCE SHEET, 1909–10.

Balance brought forward	£3,236
Actual Revenue.	
Customs and Excise	£11,593,050
Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone	3,729,894
Miscellaneous Revenue	215,496
Total Revenue, 1909–10	£15,538,440
Temporary advance from Trust Fund to meet deficiency	451,832
Total Receipts, 1909–10	£15,990,272
	£15,993,508

Actual Expenditure.	
Trade and Customs	£276,668
Posts and Telegraphs	3,202,996
Defence	1,148,465
Quarantine	21,326
Total Transferred Expenditure	£4,649,455
Public Works	900,781
"New" Expenditure	1,947,630
Total Commonwealth Expenditure	£7,497,866
Surplus Revenue actually paid over to States	8,088,942
Further amount due to the States*	406,700
Total Expenditure, 1909–10	£15,993,508

* This amount was paid over to the States in August.

Governor-General, H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., £10,000.
Private Secretary, Walter Callan.
Chamberlain, Lord Richard Nevill, C.M.G.
Military Secretary, Capt. C. L. Rome, 11th Hussars.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Otho C. S. Gilliat, Rif. Brig. ; Sir Alexander Napier, Bart.
Official Secretary, Major George Steward, C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
President, H.E. the Governor-General.
Vice-President, Senator Hon. Gregor McGregor.
Secretary, Major George Steward, C.M.G.

OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT.
Senate.
President, Senator Hon. Henry Turley.
Chairman of Committees, Senator Hon. David J. O'Keefe.
Clerk of Senate, C. B. Boydell.
Clerk Assistant, G. E. Upward.
Usher of the Black Rod, P. H. Monahan.
House of Representatives.
Speaker, Hon. Charles McDonald.
Chairman of Committees, Hon. Alexr. Poynton.
Clerk of the House, Charles Gavan Duffy, C.M.G.
Clerk Assistant, Walter Augustus Gale.
Serjeant-at-Arms and Clerk of Committees, Thos. Woollard.
Principal Parliamentary Reporter, B. H. Friend.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.
Prime Minister and Treasurer, Hon. Andrew Fisher, £2,100.
Sec., M. L. Shepherd.
Sec. and Commissioner of Old Age Pensions, George Thomas Allen, I.S.O.
Accountant, James Richard Collins.
Chief Clerk, Francis Joseph Ross.
Auditor-General, John William Israel, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk, G. Gatehouse.
Min. of State for Defence, Senator Hon. George Foster Pearce, £1,650.
Sec., S. A. Pethebridge.
Chief Clerk, T. Trumble.
Chief Accountant, J. Laing.
Chief of the General Staff, Maj. Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
Inspector-Gen., Military Forces, Maj.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, R.E.
Director of Naval Forces, Capt. W. R. Cresswell, C.M.G.
Minister of State for Trade and Customs, Hon. Frank Gwynne Tudor, £1,650.
Comptroller General, Dr. H. N. P. Wollaston, C.M.G., I.S.O., LL.D.
Asst. Comptroller General, N. Lockyer, I.S.O.
Commr. of Patents, G. Townsend.
Minister of State for External Affairs, Hon. Egerton Les Batchelor.
Sec. to Dept., Atlee A. Hunt, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, H. H. Lewis.
Attorney-Gen., Hon. William Morris Hughes, £1,650.
Sec., Robert R. Garran, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, Gordon Harwood Castle.
Crown Solicitor, Charles Powers.
Postmaster-Gen., Hon. , £1,650.
Sec. to Dept., Sir Robert T. Scott, I.S.O.
Asst. Sec., Justinian Oxenham.
Chief Clerk, J. C. T. Vardon.
Chief Electrical Engineer, John Hesketh.
Minister of State for Home Affairs, Hon. King O'Malley, £1,650.
Sec. to Dept., Col. David Miller, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk, W. D. Bingle.
Public Service Comm., Duncan McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Commonwealth Statistician, G. H. Knibbs.
Govt. Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt.
Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham.
Minister without Portfolio, Senator Hon. Edward Findley ; Hon. Charles E. Frazer, M.P.

FEDERAL HIGH COURT.
Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C. ; Hon. Richard E. O'Connor, K.C. ; Hon. I. A. Isaacs, K.C. ; Hon. H. B. Higgins, K.C.
Marshal, Walter D. Bingle.
Principal Registrar, Gordon Castle.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.
High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir George Houston Reid, G.C.M.G., K.C.
Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G.
Asst. Secretary, Frank Savage.
Military Adviser, Maj. P. N. Buckley, R.A.A.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.	†§Revenue.	§Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	‡Total Shipping Entered and Cleared.
		£	£	£	£	Tons.
1830	75,981	...	...	...	...	...
1840	190,408	...	...	...	...	...
1850	405,356	966,393	...	...	...	...
1860	1,145,585	5,342,239	9,820,180	...	...	2,685,961
1870	1,647,756	7,133,474	28,328,480	...	...	3,702,253
1880	2,231,531	13,787,997	61,327,018	...	...	7,645,890
1890	3,151,355	25,008,273	143,662,094	35,168,171	29,321,331	14,082,542
1900	3,765,339	28,685,314	192,659,283	41,388,030	45,956,882	23,704,204
1905	4,052,430	34,038,859	230,738,671	38,346,731	56,841,035	17,444 417
1906	4,119,481	35,768,079	238,427,820	44,744,912	69,737,763	7,966,658
1907	4,197,037	38,658,834	240,149,727	51,809,033	72,824,247	8,822,866
1908	4,275,306	41,027,084	243,835,489	49,799,273	64,311,058	8,581,151
1909	4,374,138	40,012,093	251,773,533	51,171,896	65,318,836	8,516,751

† Including Revenue collected by Commonwealth Government.
‡ Figures given for years prior to 1905 are aggregates of entries and clearances for the six States and include Interstate Shipping. For the five years 1905 to 1909 the figures relate to Oversea Shipping only, and comprise one entry and one clearance only for each voyage.
§ State Debts for years ended 30 June. The Commonwealth has not incurred any loans.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,367 square miles—*i.e.*, more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland—with a population (census March 31, 1901) of 712,456 males and 646,677 females, or a total of 1,359,133, and 894,602 males, 770,042 females, or a total of 1,664,644 on 30th June, 1910. The population includes 4,287 aborigines of full blood, of whom 2,451 are males, and 1,836 females. The births for the year 1909 were 43,769, deaths 15,840, and marriages 13,048.

The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1813. In 1778 there were but 6 head of cattle, 9 horses, 29 sheep, and 12 pigs. On the 31st December, 1909, there were 604,776 horses, 794,543 dairy cows, 2,223,161 all other cattle, 46,187,678 sheep, and 237,849 pigs. In 1909, 370,808,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool, valued at £13,128,000, were produced, in addition to 638,400 cwt. of tallow, valued at £795,700; also 62,865,608 lb. butter, 4,775,268 lb. cheese, and 9,925,720 lb. bacon and hams.

Minerals.—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, and kerosene shale are also found; and diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones. The total value of minerals raised during 1909 was £7,403,210, coal accounting for £2,618,596, silver, silver-lead and ore £1,653,615, and gold £869,546.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 3,174,691 acres are under cultivation, producing during the year ended 31 March, 1910, 28,532,029 bushels of wheat, 6,986,000 bushels of maize, 1,966,186 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 89,000 tons of potatoes, and 6,494 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 131,081 tons was produced; and (1909) 736,262 gallons of wine, and 654,001 cases of oranges, lemons, &c. (all citrus fruit); almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1909, was 52,001,632 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 128,390,868 acres. At Sydney the mean temperature in the shade for 50 years averaged 63°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 65·9°, Hunter and Manning district 63·9°, south coast 59·4°, northern tableland 57·8°, central tableland 57·6°, southern tableland 52·7°, north-western slope 64·8°, central western slope 61·6°, south-western slope 58·2°, north-western plain 67·5°, central western plain 65·3°, Riverina district 61·4°, and western division 65·5.

The western portion of the country is not well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the State from Victoria, are only navigable for part of the year. The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy.

Government.—"Responsible government" is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Council consisting of not less than 21 members; the Council in August, 1910, consisted of 54 members. The Legislative Assembly consists of 90 members, representing 90 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £300 per annum, and members of both Houses travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons, 21 years of age, who have resided 12 months in the State and three months in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904.

Religion.—All religions are free. There is no establishment, and all payments are voluntary. About two-thirds of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the census of 1901, numbering 623,131; Roman Catholics numbering 347,286, Presbyterians 132,617, and Methodists 137,638. In 1904 the places of worship in the State numbered about 5,850.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools being abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1909 in 3,215 State schools was 238,514, and the average daily attendance 160,080. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £1,314,402. The University of Sydney, with which 4 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there are 789 private colleges and schools, with 58,361 scholars, and 18 other schools with 1,732 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and shorthand schools.

Manufactories and Works.—In 1909 there were 4,619 manufactories and works; 92,181 hands were employed, 69,143 being males and 23,038 females.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions.—Old Age Pensions amounting to £26 a year are granted under certain conditions to persons over 65 years of age, who have been resident in the State 20 years, and are in receipt of an income of not more than £52 per annum. Invalidity Pensions are given to persons permanently incapacitated of 16 years of age and over.

Hospitals.—There are (31 Dec., 1908) 137 hospitals in the State, 21 of them being in the Metropolitan district, and 116 in the country.

Communications.—There were open on 30 June, 1910, 3,643 miles of Government railway, upon the construction of which £48,925,348 have been spent. In 1909–10 the net earnings amounted to £2,209,306. There are also 81½ miles of private railway lines, and 190 miles connected with coal and other mines. The Government tramways measure 165¾ miles (upon which £4,668,797 were spent, the working expenses, £983,587, being 82·96 percentage to earnings, leaving a net profit in 1909–10 of £201,981), and there are 6¾ miles of private tramways. Of Government telegraphs and telephones there are 17,087 miles open, with 97,612 miles of wire and 1,329 telegraph stations; telegraph messages transmitted outside New South Wales numbering 1,218,602, inland 3,067,397, total 4,285,998, inclusive of 367,660 messages in transit; those received from outside New

South Wales numbering 891,964, inland 3,067,397, total 3,959,361. The Post Offices and receiving offices numbered 2,397, the number of letters and postcards conveyed being 151,570,240; newspapers, 56,002,764; packets and book parcels, 37,339,895; and parcels, 1,509,468.

Shipping.—In 1909 the number of vessels entered and cleared was 5,628, with a total tonnage of 11,559,460.

Banking, &c.—There were (30 June, 1910) 15 banks of issue, with total assets £53,302,305, within N.S.W., and liabilities £52,428,625. The savings bank deposits on 31 Dec., 1909, amounted to £20,150,574.

Crime.—The number of prisoners in gaol on 31 December, 1909, was 1,333, a decrease of 84 compared with the same day of 1908.

Defences.—On 31 December, 1909, the strength of the military and naval forces in the State was as follows:—*Military:* Permanent 542, militia 5,519, volunteers 2,006, rifle clubs 13,920, cadets 10,283, unattached list of officers, reserve of officers and chaplains 256, total, 32,536. *Naval Forces:* 498.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of over 200 miles, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west; and contains (1909) 118½ miles of streets, with 23,035 dwellings and a population of 126,700 on 31 December, 1909; or, including suburbs, 1,800 miles of streets, 123,860 houses, with a population of 605,900. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the Branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public libraries, observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,838 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,719 acres and Kuringgai Chase 35,300 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 65,500; Broken Hill, 31,000; Bathurst, 9,750; Goulburn, 10,800; Granville, 8,000; Parramatta, 13,600; Lismore, 7,250; Maitland, E. and W., 12,200; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,800; Albury, 7,000; Tamworth, 7,250; Lithgow, 8,260; Wagga Wagga, 6,300; and Orange and E. Orange, 7,350.

	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
Net revenue	£13,625,071	£14,540,073
Total expenditure	12,882,607	13,038,150
Amounts transferred to Funds not included in Expenditure shown above	1,809,561	1,146,177
Loans Expenditure on Public Works	2,906,507	3,246,640
Public debt (30 June)	90,307,419	92,525,095
	1908.	1909.
Mineral output	8,384,149	7,403,210
Value of total imports	37,642,746	38,034,962
Value of total exports	40,985,759	41,837,397

Imports of articles, the manufacture of the United Kingdom, 1909 (£9,339,699):—

Arms, Ammunition & Explosives	£219,836	Machines, Machinery, & Machine Tools	£1,093,651
Ale, Porter, and other Beer	129,149	Metal manfs.	802,791
Apparel & Attire	651,926	Paper and Paper-hangings	212,320
Books, Music, Newspapers	191,940	Rails, Fishplates, Fishbolts, &c.	53,483
Boots & Shoes, &c.	82,747	Spirits	315,587
Cordage and Twines	244,542	Stationery	65,155
Iron & Steel	613,377		
Jewellery, &c.	154,309		

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom, 1909 (£12,774,289):—

Bullion	£734,936	Rabbits & Hares	£326,3
Butter	687,825	Skins & Hides	496,4
Copper Ingots	139,198	Tallow	623,885
Leather	285,493	Tin, Ingots...	181,042
Meat, Frozen	908,137	Wool	3,365,537

Governor, H.E. Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.
A.D.C.'s, Capt. R. Verney, Rif. Brig.; Capt. H. W. Dumaresq, Rif. Brig. (*extra*).
Clerk, Henry Campbell Budge.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. W. P. Cullen, LL.D.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, H.E. the Governor.

Prime Minister and Treasurer, Hon. J. S. T. McGowen	£2,620
Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. W. A. Holman	1,370
Secretary for Lands, Hon. N. R. W. Nielsen	1,370
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. A. Griffith	1,370
Minister of Education, Labour, and Industry, Hon. G. S. Beeby	1,370
Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. Edden	1,370
Chief Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. D. Macdonnell	1,370
Hon. Ministers, Hon. A. C. Carmichael (*assisting Treasy.*); Hon. J. L. Trefle (*assisting Agriculture*).	

The Government's representative in the Upper House will be the Hon. Fred Flowers.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, Hon. W. P. Cullen, LL.D.	£3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. Henry Emanuel Cohen, Hon. A. H. Simpson (*Ch. Judge in Equity*), Hon. P. W. Street (*in Bankruptcy and Probate*), Hon. Robert D. Pring, Hon. R. M. Sly, Alexander Gordon (*Divorce*) ..... each	2,600
Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett	1,640

PARLIAMENT.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Francis Bathurst Suttor, Knt.	750
Chairman of Committees, Hon. W. J. Trickett	470
Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Calvert, I.S.O., J.P.	740
Speaker Leg. Assem., Hon. Wm. McCourt	1,000
Chairman of Committees, John J. Cohen	740
Clerk of Assembly, R. A. Arnold, J.P.	960

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Public Service Board, E. H. Wilshire, J.P. (*Chairman*); C. J. Saunders, J.P.; G. A. Mackay ..... each	1,000
Government Statistician, J. B. Trivett, F.R.A.S., F.S.S.	650
Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept., John Manifold Gibson, J.P.	1,000
Treasury, J. W. Holliman	945
Lands, R. McDonald, J.P.	1,000
Public Works, W. J. Hanna	1,000
Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice, J. L. Williams, B.A., J.P.	915
Mines, E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., J.P.	1,000
Agriculture, H. C. L. Anderson, M.A.	865
Public Instruction, Peter Board, M.A., J.P.	955
Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways, T. R. Johnson, M.INST.C.E.	3,000
Assistant do., John Harper, Harry Richardson ..... each	1,500
Secretary, James S. Spurway	600
Chief Accountant, Thomas Hall	1,000
Chief Mechanical Engineer, Wm. Thow	1,200
Assistant to do., Ernest E. Lucy	1,000

Engineer-in-Chief, James Fraser	£1,060
Superintendent of the Lines, Charles A. Hodgson	850
Goods Manager, John Day	850
Comptroller of Stores, John Parry	800
Solicitor, John S. Cargill	1,000
Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor	900
Traffic Supt. (Tramways), Jn. Kneeshaw	800
Electrical Engineer (Railways and Tramways), Orlando W. Brain	900
Maintenance Engineer (Tramways), George R. Cowdery	600
Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams, J.P.	1,000
Auditor-General, J. Vernon, J.P.	1,000
Commissioner of Taxation, L. S. Spiller	800
Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation, R. N. Johnson	900
Gov. Architect, W. L. Vernon, F.R.I.B.A.	1,064
Government Printer, W. A. Gullick	920
Chief Medical Officer, J. A. Thompson, M.D., D.P.H.	1,000
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. A. Hacking *(acting)*	840
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Thos. Garvin, I.S.O.	1,000
Inspector-Gen. of Insane, Eric Sinclair, M.D.	1,000
Comptr.-Gen. of Prisons, W. M. Macfarlane, J.P.	900
Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Drainage, L. A. B. Wade	1,000
Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction, W. Hutchinson	980
Do., Harbours and Water Supply, E. M. de Burgh	900
Engineer Superintendent, Govt. Dockyard, A. E. Cutler	800
Agent-General in London, T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., J.P., 123–125 Cannon Street, E.C.	£1,850
Secretary, Thomas George White	550
Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, Joseph Davis, M.I.C.E.	1,100

[Norfolk Island, the residence of the descendants of the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island, is attached to New South Wales, the office of the administration being at the Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.—*Dep. Administrator*, W. Houston, C.M.G.; *Officer in charge*, M. V. Murphy. It was given a constitution with a resident magistrate and elective council in 1896. This was dissolved in 1903, when an executive council of a President, two elected and four appointed members, was constituted. Pop. (1909), males 503, females 416, total 919, including Melanesians. *Resident Magistrate*, Captain C. S. Elliot, R.N.]

Lord Howe Island (450 miles north-east of Sydney). Pop. (1908), males 61, females 40, total 101. *Visiting Magistrate*, Frank Farnell, J.P.

Sydney, *vid* Suez Canal, is 12,043 miles from London; transit, from 31 to 42 days.

II. VICTORIA.

This territory originally formed part of New South Wales (known as the Port Phillip district), from which it was severed, and erected into a separate colony in the year 1851. It comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes: it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles. The entire area comprises 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, of which 4,834,285 were under cultivation in 1909–10.

Population.—His population at the census on 31st March, 1901, was 1,201,341 (603,883 males and 597,458 females), including about 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines. At the census of 1901 the native Victorians numbered 876,003; natives of other Australian States, 65,094; English, 113,432; Irish, 61,512; Scottish, 35,751; Welsh, 3,676; Chinese, 6,230; and other nationalities about 39,643. The Victorian aborigines at the time of the first colonisation of the district were about 15,000 in number; in 1851 the official return gave 2,693, and in 1901 652 (367 males and 285 females). The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1909, was 1,297,557; males, 654,099; females, 643,458. The birth-rate of Victoria for 1909 was 24·57 per 1,000; the death-rate was 11·24 per 1,000; and the marriage-rate was 7·35 per 1,000.

Religion.—Members of the Church of England numbered 424,011, "Protestants" 8,693, Presbyterians 191,503, Methodists 180,272, Baptists 32,648, and Roman Catholics 263,710.

Minerals.—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia. From the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1909, the quantity raised—71,379,889 oz.—amounted in value to £285,100,389, the amount produced in 1909 being 702,221 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1909, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £6,889,698 (including building stone, &c., £3,723,255).

Communications.—There were 3,463 miles of railway completed at the end of June, 1909, all of which belonged to the Government, the capital cost amounting to £42,392,007. The gross receipts were £4,189,065, and the working expenses £2,523,929, leaving a net income of £1,665,136, or 3·95 per cent.

There were 1,258 stations for electric telegraphs, extending over 7,161 miles (poles), which produced a revenue of £135,523 in 1909, the total mileage of wire being 16,386, and the telegrams transmitted numbering 2,556,600. There were also 56,967 miles of telephone wire.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (4,755 factories, &c., employing 97,355 hands in 1909) are mainly for home consumption. In 1909 the chief exports were: Wool £7,062,370; gold (including specie), £2,846,981 butter, £1,365,149; wheat, flour, and biscuit £3,673,286; oats, £153,848; leather, £448,890 skins and hides, £1,163,062; and live stock £1,167,573. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the export (excluding bacon and hams) being £513,213 in 1909. The principal imports of the State in 1909 were wool, £3,405,759; live stock, £1,758,995 sugar and molasses, £813,133; gold (including specie), £1,546,970; cottons, £1,386,637; woollens £904,025; and timber, £782,320.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 4,834,285 acres under cultivation in 1909–10, 2,097,162 were wheat crops and 384,226 oats, and 864,359 acres were cut for hay. In 1909–10, 991,941 gallons of wine were produced. There were in 1909 625,063 milch cows, producing 55,166,555 lb. of butter and 5,025,834 lb. of cheese.

Shipping.—The shipping statistics of the State furnish abundant evidence of the magnitude and value of its trade. In 1909 4,595 vessels, of 9,056,767 tons, entered and cleared.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public revenue	£8,314,480	£8,247,684
Public expenditure	7,862,246	8,240,177
Public debt, 30th June	53,180,487	54,567,197

	1908.	1909.
Gold output	oz. 721,220	oz. 702,221
Total imports	£27,197,696	£28,150,198
Total exports	27,196,201	29,896,275

Imports from U.K., 1909 (*Board of Trade*):—

Apparel, &c.	£171,148	Metals, Iron	£934,287
Arms, &c.	159,409	Oilcloth	234,294
Books	185,030	Paper	223,988
Cottons	1,339,876	Ships & Boats	197,519
Linens	190,502	Spirits	135,773
Machinery	303,326	Woollens	720,797

£7,171,744

Exports to U.K., 1909 (*Board of Trade*):—

Butter	£933,804	Skins & Furs	£507,789
Copper, unwt.	464,736	Tallow, &c.	267,346
Leather	262,642	Tin	111,861
Mutton	474,062	Wheat	1,901,854
Rabbits (dead)	80,596	Wool	3,552,444

£9,006,790

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its University, Museum, Mint, Public Gardens, Observatory, Public Library, Hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on 31 December, 1909, a population of 562,300 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 46,615; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 44,100; Geelong, 28,880; Castlemaine, 8,470; Warrnambool, 6,700; Maryborough, 5,946; and Stawell, 5,500.

The government is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Ministry consisting of 11 members, and a Parliament consisting of a Legislative Council of 34 members elected for 17 provinces, and a Legislative Assembly of 65 members for 65 districts.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Sir Thomas D. Gibson Carmichael, Bart. K.C.M.G. (27 July, 1908) £5,000
Private Sec., Hon. Victor Albert Nelson Hood.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Hon. Jas. H. Boyle and Capt. H. G. Vaux.
Lt.-Gov., Hon. Sir J. Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1910).

Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister for Labour, Hon. John Murray, M.L.A. £1,400
Treasurer, Hon. W. A. Watt, M.L.A. 1,000
Education and Railways, Hon. A. A. Billson, M.L.A. 1,000
Attorney-General & Solicitor-General, Hon. J. D. Brown, M.L.C. 1,000
Mines and Forests, Hon. P. McBride, M.L.A. 1,000
Lands, Hon. H. McKenzie, M.L.A. 1,000
Water Supply and Agriculture, Hon. George Graham, M.L.A. 1,000
Public Works and Health, Hon. W. L. Bailleau 1,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. J. Thomson and J. Cameron, M.L.A.

JUDGES AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. £3,500
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Thomas A'Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood ..... each 3,000
L. F. B. Cussen 2,500
County Court Judges, A. W. Chomley £1,500
W. E. Johnston, J. G. Eagleson, J. B. Box, and W. H. Moule ..... each 1,250
Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income Tax Commissioner, T. Prout Webb, K.C. 1,800
Crown Prosecutors, C. J. Z. Woinarski, £1,000; J. A. Gurner, £700; S. Leon... 600
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness 1,000
President Legislative Council, Hon. J. M. Davies 750
Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon. Frank Madden 1,000
Public Serv. Commissioner, G. C. Morrison 1,000
Auditor-General, F. H. Bruford 1,000
Secretary to the Premier, F. T. Short 520
Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott... 335
Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, W. A. Callaway 800
Under-Treasurer, M. A. Minogue 800
Public Instruction, F. Tate 1,000
Law Department, W. R. Anderson 800
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles, H. Hosken 550
Lands, J. W. Skene 800
Mines, W. Dickson 800
State Rivers & Water Supply Commission, Elwood Mead, C.E. 1,200
Agriculture, E. G. Duffus 550
Public Works, E. T. Drake 800
Pub. Health, Chairman, B. B. Ham, M.D. 800
Victorian Rail. Commissioners (vacant) (*chairman*), £3,500; W. F. Fitzpatrick, £1,500; and C. E. Norman 1,500
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, M. E. Kernot 800
Secretary, L. J. McClelland 750
Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton 558
Penal and Gaols, Deputy Inspector-General, W. A. Callaway.
Industrial Schools, T. Smith 540
Chief Commissioner of Police, Thos. O'Callaghan 900
Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong 625
Astronomer, P. Baracchi 700
Botanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc. 700
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, J. W. Stranger 750
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins... 1,000

Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. J. W. Taverner, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale £320
Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

III. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia was established as a British Province by 4 & 5 Will. IV., cap. 95, but not proclaimed until 28 Dec., 1836, so that its history falls within Queen Victoria's reign. It is situated between 11° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., and covers 12° of longitude and 27° of latitude. The total length is 1,850 miles, the extreme breadth 650 miles, with about 2,000 miles of sea-board, the total area being 903,690 sq. miles.

Population.—The population at the 1901 census was 362,604 (males, 184,422; females, 178,182); on 31 December, 1909, 412,808 (males, 219,587; females, 193,221); birth rate (1909) 24·70, death rate 9·28, and marriage rate 8·04 per 1,000.

Meteorology.—The mean temperature of the original colony is 74°, with a mean rainfall of 16 inches on the plains and 42 inches in the hills, the 63 years' average at Adelaide being 20 inches. The winter temperature averages 53°, with 100

for summer, but the climate is so dry that the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

Government.—The government is administered by a Governor, the Legislative Council with 18 members, and the House of Assembly with 42 members. There are 6 Cabinet Ministers, members of the Legislature and *ex officio* members of the Executive Council, of which the Governor is president. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 64,302 (16,157 women) in 1909, those for the Assembly numbering 183,418 (88,672 women).

Local Government.—There are 32 Municipalities and 144 District Councils, the aggregate assessment of property within their boundaries being £3,088,066, and the revenue (1908) £303,227, and expenditure (1908), chiefly on roads, £295,869.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 112 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 3,360 of the population. The Real Property Act (1858) simplifies the transfer of land, and since the passing of the Act land to the value of £17,851,000 has been dealt with.

Religion.—In 1908 accommodation was provided for 33,951 members of the Church of England, 84,750 Methodists, 14,500 Congregationalists, 15,480 Baptists, 24,363 German Lutherans in 1,206 places of worship. No information is furnished about the accommodation for Roman Catholics. At the census of 1901 they numbered 52,193.

Education.—There is an endowed university at Adelaide, founded in 1881, with 360 undergraduates; all classes are open to women. A State school of mines and industries has also been established. Primary education is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 690 State schools, with 1,438 teachers and 54,157 scholars; the expenditure in 1908 was £161,146. Private schools number 200 (1908), with 718 teachers and 9,321 scholars. The Public Library, Museum, Art Gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State, the sum expended for 1909–10 was £13,761.

Banking.—There are 7 banking institutions in Adelaide, with 96 branches, having a total liability of £10,439,957 (including £311,259 Perpetual Inscribed Stock) and assets £8,929,198 in 1909; their note issue amounted to £497,940. The Government Savings Bank on 30th June, 1909, had 229 agencies, with 157,854 depositors (£6,328,430, bearing interest at 3½ per cent.).

Commerce in 1909.—Total value, £23,982,370.

	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£2,968,691	£4,383,660
British Colonies	6,811,426	5,096,601
Foreign Countries	1,555,552	3,166,440
	£11,335,669	£12,646,701

Shipping.—The total tonnage inwards and outwards in 1909 was 6,234,350 tons; 5,302,039 tons were from British ports, and 932,311 tons from foreign.

Railways.—The length of Government lines open in 1909 was 1,888 miles (and 145 in the N.T.). The total cost to 31 Dec., 1909, was £14,339,952, or £7,595 per mile; the working expenses in 1909 were £989,562, and the receipts £1,675,071, the net revenue being 4·81 per cent. on the cost.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 3,752,094 acres cultivated—under wheat 1,895,798 acres, hay 424,448, oats 85,346, barley 41,895, and potatoes 8,131 acres, with 1,198,450 acres lying fallow. The quantity of wheat produced in 1909–10 was 25,133,851 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 20,353 acres of vines, the export of wine being 1,045,678 gallons in 1909, of which 507,777 gals. (value £51,193) were sent to the United Kingdom in 1909. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. There were 6,432,038 sheep in 1909, and 46,523,849 lb. of wool (valued at £1,815,653) were exported; cattle number 344,034, and horses 230,405.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, and coal are found.

	1907–8.	1908–9.
Revenue	£3,654,666	£3,551,188
Expenditure	3,171,000	3,259,417
Debt (30 June)	29,985,858	30,436,182
Total imports	11,231,470	11,335,669
Total exports	13,778,534	12,646,701
Imports from U.K.	2,935,099	2,968,691
Exports to U.K.	3,495,235	4,383,660

CAPITAL, Adelaide. Population — 31st Dec., 1909, inclusive of suburbs, 184,393.

Governor, H.E. Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. £4,000
Private Sec., W. S. Baillie Hamilton 300
A.D.C., Capt. E. Wright, R.M.A.
Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L. ....

MINISTRY.

Premier and Commr. of Public Works, Hon. John Verran, M.P. £1,000
Chief Secretary, Hon. Frederick Samuel Wallis, M.L.C. 2,000
Treasurer and Commr. of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. Crawford Vaughan, M.P. 1,900
Attorney-General, Hon. William Joseph Denny, M.P. 1,000
Minister of Industry and Agriculture, Hon. James Phillips Wilson, M.L.C. 1,000
Minister of Education, Hon. Frederick William Coneybeer, M.P. 1,000

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L. £2,000
Second Judge, Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon 1,700
Third Judge, Hon. Robert Homburg 1,700
President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. 600
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G. 600

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Under-Secretary, Govt. Statist, & Clerk to the Executive Council, L. H. Sholl, I.S.O. 650
Secretary, Attorney-General and Education, G. G. Martin 550
Under-Treasurer, T. Gill, I.S.O. 800
Secy. Public Works and Chairman Supply and Tender Board, J. W. Jones 600
Surveyor-General, Wm. Strawbridge, I.S.O. 1,000
Engineer-in-Chief, G. Stewart 800
Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk 650
Secy. Commissioner of Lands, T. Duffield. . 550

Commr. of Insolvency, J. G. Russell, I.S.O.	£1,300
Do. of Audit, P. Whitington	800
Commr. of Railways, A. B. Moncrieff, C.M.G.	1,250
Do. of Police, W. H. Raymond	700
Master of Supreme Court, &c., A. Buchanan	850
Clerk Legis. Council, F. Halcomb, M.A.	600
Do. House of Assembly, J. C. Morphett	600
Police Magistrate, J. Gordon	600
Director of Education, A. Williams	800
Secy. Minister of Education, L. W. Stanton	600
Chief Mech. Engr., Rlys., B. F. Rushton	800
Colonial Surgeon and Res. Med. Officer, Lunatic Asylum, W. L. Cleland, M.B.	600
Supt. Public Bldgs., C.E. Owen Smyth, I.S.O.	800
Crown Solicitor, &c., C. J. Dashwood	1,100
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer	800
Princ. Agricultural College, A. J. Perkins	700
Director of Agriculture, W. Lowrie	500
Agent-General in London, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, 85 Gracechurch St., E.C.	1,200
Sec. and Registrar of Stock, J. B. Whiting	475

Adelaide, 11,100 miles ; transit, 35 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S., and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland proper possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom), of which the Government have parted with the fee simple of 15,296,688 acres ; under a system of deferred payment, 6,806,467 more are in process of alienation out of the total of 429,120,000 acres, but an additional area of 282,456,037 acres has been leased out for sheep and cattle runs and grazing-farms, 273,102 acres as scrub selections, 116,897 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, and 32,722 for special purposes, leaving 124,138,087 practically unoccupied. The estimated population, Dec. 31, 1909, numbered 578,548, of whom 315,420 were males and 263,128 females. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling downs ; while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated ; as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, cocoa-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. In the year 1909, 134,584 tons of sugar were produced. The chief articles of export the produce of the State in 1909 were : Wool, £4,809,496 ; gold, £1,914,621 ; silver, £94,345 ; tin, £293,996 ; copper, £794,643 ; pearl and tortoise-shell, £63,875 ; meat, including extract, £1,303,862 ; green fruit, £130,709 ; sugar, £1,125,887 ; hides and skins, £747,590 ; tallow, £302,511 ; live stock, £1,699,381 ; butter, £541,524 ; timber, £104,527. At Brisbane the average temperature for 1909 was 69·2° ; the maximum in the shade was 99°, and the minimum 40·6°. Wool, gold, meat, butter, and sugar are at present the staple productions ; rich gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, wolfram, and coal deposits are found in several districts ; timber also, of fine quality for cabinet manufacture, the Moreton Bay pine and the *Dammara robusta*, together with the cedar of Queensland, forming valuable products for export. At the end of 1909 the horses numbered 555,613, cattle 4,711,782, sheep 19,593,791, and pigs 124,803.

At the end of 1909 there were 3,532 miles of Government railway open. In 1909 there were 1,164 State schools in operation, with 2,534 teachers and an average daily attendance of 69,755 children ; and 168 private and grammar schools, with an average attendance of 13,658.

The banking deposits on the 31st Dec., 1909, were £16,940,472, apart from the £5,327,025 in the hands of the Government Savings Bank.

The number of sea-going vessels entered inwards during 1909 was 829 (tonnage 1,640,344), and the number outwards 841 (tonnage 1,628,413).

	1908.	1909.
Public revenue	£4,608,956	£4,884,310
Public expenditure	4,643,667	4,809,960
Public debt, 31 Dec.	39,568,827	41,568,827
Gold output	oz. 465,085	oz. 455,577
Total imports	£9,471,166	£10,187,720
Total exports	12,194,977	14,844,140

Domestic imports from U.K., 1909 (*B. of Trade*) :—

Apparel, &c.	£54,541	Machinery	£180,296
Cottons	415,737	Iron	621,671
Woollens	172,170	Spirits	81,006

£2,653,087

Domestic exports to U.K., 1909 (*B. of Trade*) :—

Butter	£354,790	Silver Ore	£92,000
Copper	296,947	Tallow and Stearine	241,467
Lead	71,408	Wool	1,896,174
Meat, Fresh	831,961		
Shells	72,486		

£4,100,111

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast :—Brisbane (pop. 143,077), Rockhampton (19,691), Maryborough (12,900), Townsville (15,506), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg. Other places of importance are Ipswich (15,246), Toowoomba (14,087), Charters Towers (20,976), and Gympie (14,430).

The Constitution comprises a Governor, Legislative Council of 45 members nominated for life by the Crown, and Assembly of 72 members elected by the people. There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and four Puisne Judges ; District Courts, presided over by District Court Judges ; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population within 10-mile radius (1907), 137,670.

Governor, Sir Wm. MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.	£3,000
Private Sec., Hon. A. Musgrave, C.M.G.	300
A.D.C., Capt. the Hon. H. Scarlett	300
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan, Kt.	
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. Sir A. Morgan	1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Sec., and Vice-President, Hon. W. Kidston	1,300
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. A. H. Barlow, M.L.C.	
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. D. F. Denham	1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. T. O'Sullivan, M.L.C.	1,000
Treasurer, Hon. A. G. C. Hawthorn	1,000
Secretary for Public Instruction and Public Works, Hon. W. H. Barnes	1,000
Home Secretary and Secretary for Mines, Hon. J. G. Appel	1,000
Secretary for Railways and Agriculture, Hon. W. T. Paget	1,000
Clerk of the Council, E. H. Abell	
Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, Kt.	£2,500
Senior Puisne Judges, Hons. Patrick Real and C. E. Chubb	2,000

Puisne Judges, Virgil Power (Central), L. O. Lukin (*acting*), W. A. B. Shand (Northern) ..... each £2,000
District Court Judges, Sir Arthur Rutledge, Kt., Allan W. Macnaughton, G. G. Miller ..... each 1,000

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Chief Sec.'s Dept., P. J. McDermott, I.S.O. 800
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. H. Ryder, I.S.O. ... 800
Public Works, A. B. Brady 900
Dept. of Justice, J. B. Hall 750
Treasury, W. L. Fowles 800
Public Lands, W. J. Scott, I.S.O. 800
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven 700
Public Instruction, J. D. Story 700
Mines, A. R. Macdonald 800
Auditor-General, T. W. Connah, I.S.O. 1,000
Commissioner of Police, W. G. Cahill 800
Commissioner of Income Tax, J. Hughes 700
Commissioner for Railways, J. F. Thallon 2,250
Dep. Comm. for Railways, T. M. King, I.S.O. 1,250
Police Magistrate at Brisbane, R. A. Ranking 700
Sheriff and Registrar Supreme Court, W. A. Douglas 500
Crown Solicitor, G. V. Hellicar 700
Government Statistician and Registrar-General, Thornhill Weedon, F.S.S. 500
Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. Elkington 800
Portmaster, Captain John Mackay 600
Comptroller, Bureau of Central Sugar Mills, J. R. Paddle 1,250
Director of Education, R. H. Roe, M.A. ... 800
Public Service Inspector and Secretary, Public Service Board, H. D. Brennan ... 550
Government Printer, A. J. Cumming 700
Registrar of Titles and Chief Commissioner of Stamps, J. Mitchell 550
Immigration Agent, J. O'N. Brenan 400
Director, Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, T. C. Troedson 200
Director of Labour, J. J. McGee 400
Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. E. Cullen 750
Hydraulic Engineer, J. B. Henderson ... 600
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers 700
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan 500

Agent-General in London, Sir T. B. Robinson. Marble Hall, 409-410 Strand, London, W.C. £1,250
Secretary, P. J. Dillon 450

Transit from London, 34 days.

V.—TASMANIA

is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the colony. It lies between 40° 33′—43° 39′ S. lat. and 144° 39′—148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres of land, of which, on 1st March, 1909, 269,446 acres were under crop, and 491,423 under artificially-sown grass; wheat, 29,103; while 1,338,953 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, the terms of purchase being £1 an acre for cash, or £1 6s. 8d. in 14 yearly instalments. The population (31 Dec., 1908) was 185,824, of whom 90,310 belonged to the Church of England, 32,688 were Roman Catholics, 26,889 Methodists, and 12,413 Presbyterians. The aboriginals have become quite extinct, the last —a female, "Truganini"—having died in 1876. The island was first discovered by Tasman, in December, 1642, and named by him "Van Diemen's Land," in honour of his patron, the then governor of the Dutch possessions in India. It was subsequently partially explored by Captain Cook, and in 1803 Lieut. Bowen, despatched from Sydney with a few soldiers and convicts to form a penal settlement, fixed upon the spot where Hobart now stands. In 1825 it was severed from New South Wales and formed into a distinct colony. In 1853 the name was officially changed from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, and the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart in 1907 the mean annual temperature was 54·2°, the mean summer temperature being 62·0°, and that of winter 46·3°; the average rainfall for Hobart, 1907, was 25·92 inches. The surface of the country is generally undulating forest-land with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and wide expanses of level, open plains. The chief products of the State are wool, gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, coal, timber, and fruit and sheep. The amount of stock on 1 March, 1909, was sheep (and lambs), 1,728,053; cattle, 295,827; horses, 39,281; and pigs, 47,945. The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. The fauna include the Tasmanian devil and native tiger, and the curious duck-billed platypus; while the kangaroo, wombat, wallaby, and opossum supply valuable skins. There are silver, tin, lead, and copper fields on the west coast; over 45,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. The value of tin exported in 1908 was £400,196; of silver £370,477, and of copper £545,327; iron-ore exists, and the value of gold exported in 1908 was £292,691. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island. There are in all 746 miles of railway open, including the main line running from Hobart to Launceston, through the island; and 328 telegraph stations, with 4,082 miles of wire, including a submarine cable (432 miles) communicating with the Universal Telegraph System; 1,850 miles of telephone wire; 414 post-stations, and 3,399 miles of post roads. On Dec. 31, 1907, the total registered shipping for the year was 65 steamers and 233 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 18,422 tons. The inward entries during 1908 were 1,034 (tonnage, 1,292,169), and the outward entries 1,015 (tonnage, 1,290,870).

A Department of Agriculture was formed in 1902. Primary education is administered by a Department, and there are 356 State schools.

	1907–8.	1908–9.
Public revenue	£1,005,284	£934,405
Public expenditure	929,985	960,232
Public debt, 30 June ...	9,850,233	10,134,914

	1907.	1908.
Total imports.....	3,240,293	3,371,862
Total exports.....	4,068,459	4,030,766
Imports to U.K.	461,237	579,762
Exports to U.K.	553,223	555,768

By the Act of 1855 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted "The Parliament." The former consists of 18 members, elected for six years; and the latter of 35 members, elected for three years. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, is aided by

a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. The franchise has been extended to women.

CAPITAL, City of Hobart. Population, with suburbs, 44,610. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 24,536), Zeehan, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

Governor, H.E. Major-General Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1909)	£2,750
Private Sec., Major H. E. Cadell	*hon.*
A.D.C., Col. Evans, V.D.; Capt. G. S. Shaw	
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G. (*C.J.*)	
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.	
Premier & Treasurer, The Hon. Sir Elliott Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.A.	£950
Chief Secretary, Hon. G. H. Butler, M.R.C.S.	750
Attorney-Genl. & Education, Hon. A. E. Solomon, M.A.	750
Lands, Works, & Mines, Hon. A. Hean	750
UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.	
Under-Secretary, P. C. Douglas	425
Under-Treasurer, A. Reid, I.S.O.	550
Auditor-General, J. E. Bennison	500
Registrar-General, R. M. Johnston, I.S.O.	600
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie	500
Gen. Man. of Rlys., J. McN. McCormick	800
Director of Education, W. T. McCoy	600
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel	550
Commissioner of Police, J. E. C. Lord	450
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. Tetley Gant	350
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Sir John George Davies, K.C.M.G.	350
Chief Health Officer, J. S. Purdy, M.D.	600
Government Printer, J. Vail	500
Director of Agriculture, A. H. Benson	500
Chief Justice, Sir J. Stokell Dodds, K.C.M.G.	£1,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. John McIntyre and Hon. H. Nicholls, each	200
Solicitor-General, E. D. Dobbie	600
Registrar Supreme Court, P. S. Seager	550
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte	600
Agent-General in London, Hon. John McCall, M.D., 5 Victoria Street, S.W.	
Secy., Herbert W. Ely.	

Hobart, 13,250 miles; transit, 36 to 40 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is, from north to south, 1,480 miles, and 1,000 from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles. The jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), sometimes erroneously called mahogany, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the State; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the *Teredo navalis* it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. The sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*) has long been an article of export; the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees. The bark of the mallet tree is exported for tanning purposes. The occupied portion of the State extends along the western coast for about 1,200 miles, while the mining population has penetrated over 500 miles into the interior.

The population on June 30 was, in 1908, 269,125; in 1909, 275,193; and in 1910, 282,856. The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 13 years was 64°, while the mean for the barometer for 13 years was 30·02 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1908 was 30·52, and during 1909, 39·11, the average for the past 13 years being 33·73. The chief products are gold, wool, timber, pearls and pearl-shells, silver, lead, copper, tin, coal, iron, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, cereals, fruit, wine, horses, cattle, and hides and skins. Sandal-wood and other trees grow abundantly in the south-western districts, and there were, in 1909, 2,917 acres of vineyards in the State. Large areas of good wheat-growing soil exist in the southern division, and whilst there were, in 1909, 285,011 acres under cultivation for this cereal, the corresponding acreage for 1910 had increased to 448,918. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities.

Gold Statistics.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 1,595,269 oz. in 1909, and 853,372 oz. in the first seven months of 1910. To the Coolgardie group belong the following goldfields: North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, North-East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to 31 July, 1910, is 22,460,339 fine oz.; of this amount 12,066,980 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

There are 2,987 miles of railway open. A proposed trans-continental line is now under survey. There is direct telegraphic communication with England and with South Africa. The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, wheat, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1909 was:—Wool, £1,013,180; timber, £867,419; sandalwood, £37,456; pearls, £100,000 (estimated); shell, £174,960; gold, £2,217,358; gold specie, £3,502,907; hides and skins, £197,655. The stock returns of the State are as follows:—Horses, 125,315; cattle, 793,217; sheep, 4,731,737; and pigs, 47,062. In 1909 the vessels entered inwards numbered 653 (tonnage, 2,071,610), and those outwards 650 (tonnage, 2,056,002).

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Revenue	£3,816,316	£4,274,422
Expenditure	3,906,744	4,060,629
Gross debt, 30 June	21,951,753	23,287,453

	1908.	1909.
Imports	6,178,197	6,407,120
Exports	9,578,020	8,860,494
Raw Gold exports	2,054,020	2,217,358
Imports from U.K.	2,022,804	2,085,078
Exports to U.K.	3,243,647	3,219,529

The State is ruled by a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly.

Religious Statistics.—At the census of 1901, 75,654 belonged to the Church of England, and 40,584 were Roman Catholics.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There is a training college, a technical school, a school of mines at Kalgoorlie, and schools in Perth for the higher education of boys. The foundation of a University is under consideration. The total amount expended on education during the year ended 30 June, 1910, was £184,697.

The principal towns in the State are :—Perth (pop., including suburbs, about 55,000), on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle ; Fremantle (including suburbs, about 20,000), and the following municipalities :—Albany (3,029), Coolgardie (2,551), Kalgoorlie (6,954), Boulder (11,156), Broome (3,300), Bunbury (3,560), Claremont (3,802), Geraldton (3,300), Midland Junction (4,100), and Northam (2,942).

Governor, H.E. Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G. £4,000
Private Sec., Capt. B. Kerr-Pearse, Rif. Brig. *A.D.C.*, Lt. M. B. Selby-Smyth, Rif. Brig.
Lieut.-Governor, Sir Edward A. Stone, Kt.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1910).

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Frank Wilson, M.L.A.	1,200
Mines & Railways, Hon. H. Gregory, M.L.A.	1,000
Lands, Agriculture and Industries, Hon. Jas. Mitchell, M.L.A.	1,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. James Daniel Connolly, M.L.C.	1,000
Attorney-Gen. and Education, Hon. J. L. Nanson, M.L.A.	1,000
Works, Hon. H. Daglish, M.L.A.	1,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. R. D. McKenzie, M.L.C., and Hon. Arthur Male, M.L.A.	

PERMANENT STAFF.

Public Service Commissioner, M. E. Jull...	850
Commr. of Railways, John T. Short.....	1,500
Engineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson	1,200
Under-Secretary, F. D. North, C.M.G.	600
Under-Treasurer, L. S. Eliot, I.S.O.....	850
Under Sec. for Lands, R. C. Clifton, I.S.O.	650
,, *Works*, W. F. L. Stronach	550
,, *Mines*, H. S. King	650
,, *Law Dept.*, H. G. Hampton	550
Solicitor-General, W. F. Sayer.....	800
Commr. of Titles, W. F. Sayer (*acting*).....	100
Registrar, Supreme Court, F. A. Moseley	700
Sheriff & Inspector of Prisons, O. Burt, I.S.O.	800
Chief Harbour-Master, C. J. Irvine	600
Commr. of Police, Capt. F. A. Hare.....	750
Chief Protector of Aborigines, C. F. Gale...	450
Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin	800
Prin. Medical Officer, J. W. Hope, F.R.C.P.	950
Govt. Printer, W. F. Simpson	500
Registrar-General and Govt. Statistician, Malcolm A. C. Fraser.....	500
Insp.-Gen. of Schools, C. R. P. Andrews...	750
Govt. Astronomer, W. E. Cooke	600
Commissioner of Taxation, E. T. Owen ...	550
Surveyor-General, H. F. Johnson	700

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir S. H. Parker... £2,000
Puisne Judges, Their Hons. R. F. MacMillan, R. B. Burnside, and J. Rooth each 1,700

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir J. N. Moore, K.C.M.G. *Offices*, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.
Secretary, Reginald C. Hare.

Transit from London to Perth, 27 days.

Dominion of New Zealand.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South and Stewart Islands, situate about 1,200 miles E. of New South Wales, between 33°—53° S. lat. and 162° E. long.—173° W. long., with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group. Portions of New Zealand were explored by Tasman, under the direction of the Dutch East India Company, in 1642, and visited at various times during the 18th century, and in 1777 by Captain Cook. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1839. In 1841 New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The entire area (inclusive of the Chatham, Auckland, Kermadec, Cook, and other islands) is stated at 104,751 square miles, or 67,040,640 acres (being a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland), of which two-thirds are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island comprises about 44,468 sq. miles ; South Island, 58,525 ; Stewart Island, 665, with only 288 inhabitants. An adjacent group, named the Chatham Islands, contain 375 sq. miles ; and the Cook and other Pacific islands recently included within the boundaries of the dominion, 280 sq. miles. Kermadec and other Islands 438 sq. miles.

The European population at the census of April 29, 1906, was 888,578 (471,008 males and 417,570 females). The native population (Maoris) in 1906, was 47,731 (25,538 males and 22,193 females), chiefly in the North Island, and 12,340, excluding 776 absent from the islands (6,224 males and 6,116 females) in the Cook and other Pacific islands, making the total population, including Maoris, &c., 948,649 persons. Since the census the estimated population on 30th June, 1910, is ascertained to have been 1,048,347 persons. In 1840 a treaty was concluded at Waitangi with the native chiefs, whereby the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Great Britain, while the chiefs were guaranteed the possession of their lands, forests, &c., the right of pre-emption being reserved to the Crown if they wished to alienate any portion. This right was abolished by legislation in 1862, when the Crown relinquished its right of pre-emption, whilst at the same time the purchase of native lands for the Crown did not abate, but continued side by side with the private purchases until 1894, when the right of private purchase was withdrawn. The Maori Lands Administration Act of 1900 with its amendments restrained natives from pauperising themselves by parting with the freehold of the balance of their lands. The Native Land Act, 1909, consolidates all previous enactments dealing generally with Maori lands, and permits alienation subject to certain conditions and restrictions.

New Zealand in many parts is very mountainous ; a mountain chain traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height. The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20° ; London is 7° colder than the North Island and 4° colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole dominion for the different seasons is :—Spring, 55° ; Summer, 63° ; Autumn, 57° ; and Winter, 48° ; and the climate is admirably

adapted for raising every fruit, flower, and edible that flourishes in Great Britain. Amongst the productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding, and for its resin (Kauri gum); and the native flax, which is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine. The principal exports in 1909 were wool (£6,305,888), frozen meat (£3,601,093), gold (£2,006,900), butter and cheese (£2,744,770), agricultural products, tallow, Kauri gum and timber. Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1909 being 1,911,247 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1909 being 29,019,764 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara, near Nelson; copper is also found.

The total extent of land under all kinds of crop (excluding lands in artificial grasses), and of land broken up but not under crop, is (1910) 1,914,487 acres, while there are 13,623,528 acres of land in sown grass, of which 8,868,205 acres had not been previously ploughed. In 1909 the number of sheep was 23,480,707; horned cattle, 1,773,326; and horses, 363,259. In March, 1910, there were 2,717 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 29 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. During 1909 the vessels entered inwards numbered 605 (tonnage, 1,263,935), and those entered outwards 596 (tonnage, 1,253,878), exclusive of coasting vessels.

	1908–1909.	1909–1910.
Public revenue	£9,001,185	£9,238,917
Public expenditure	8,785,513	8,990,992
Do. from loan accts.	*4,294,727	*3,112,153
Gross public debt 31 Mch.	70,938,534	74,890,645
Accrued sinking fund, 31 March	3,156,989	3,112,065
	1908.	1909.
Total imports	17,471,284	15,674,719
Total exports	16,317,494	19,661,996
Gold export	2,004,799	2,007,043
Wool export	5,332,781	6,305,888
Frozen meat export	3,188,515	3,601,093
Butter and cheese export	1,954,601	2,744,770

Total imports from U.K., 1909 (*B. of Trade*):—

Apparel	£467,049	Linens	£117,887
Books	132,702	Machinery	387,516
Chemicals	183,530	Oil Cloth	102,991
Cottons	694,472	Paper	174,974
Cycles	100,579	Ships	72,830
Leather	238,851	Spirits	224,094
Iron	1,068,627	Woollens	542,086
			7,341,619

Total exports to U.K., 1909 (*B. of Trade*):—

Beef	£660,329	Mutton	£3,499,053
Butter	1,472,219	Skins	610,671
Cheese	1,113,714	Tallow, &c.	700,067
Hemp	229,233	Wool	6,935,432
Kauri Gum	765,971		17,730,866

The general government consists of a Governor aided by a Ministry, a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for seven years only), at present consisting of 40 members, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 80 members elected for three years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election nor for appointment to the Legislative Council.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1909) 2,057 public primary schools, with 4,310 teachers and 152,416 scholars; there are also 306 private schools, with 17,930 scholars, and, in addition, 94 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 31 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand has power to confer degrees. The annual postal circulation was (1909) 201,114,979 letters and postcards, 42,561,641 newspapers, and 52,209,562 books and packets, and the work is effected by 2,194 post-offices. There are 10,901 miles of telegraph line with 34,788 miles of wire.

Defences.—New Zealand has torpedo-boats and submarine-mining steamers; the Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898.

CAPITAL, Wellington, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the chief cities and towns on 1 January, 1910, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 76,390; Auckland (and suburbs), 97,929; Dunedin (and suburbs), 62,584; Christchurch (and suburbs), 78,605; Invercargill (and suburbs), 14,804; Napier, 10,788; Palmerston North, 12,000; Nelson, 8,800; Oamaru, 5,310; Petone, 7,313; Timaru, 8,300; Wanganui, 10,000; Masterton, 5,500; Greymouth, 5,300; and New Plymouth, 5,414.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. the Lord Islington £7,000

Private Sec., R. K. Clark.

A.D.C.'s, Capt. G. B. Hamilton, Grenadier Guards; Capt. W. J. Shannon, 16th Lancers; Capt. M. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, Grenadier Guards; Capt. John Hugh Boscawen (honorary).

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (August, 1910). (His Excellency the Governor presides.)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, P.M.G., Telegraphs, Defence, Lands, and Commissioner of State Forests, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G. £1,600

Railways, Marine, and Labour, Hon. John Andrew Millar 1,300

Native Minister and Minister of Stamp Duties, Hon. James Carroll 1,000

Attorney-General and Justice, Hon. John George Findlay, K.C., LL.D. 1,000

Education, Immigration, and Customs, Hon. George Fowlds 1,000

Public Works and Mines, Hon. Roderick McKenzie 1,000

Internal Affairs and Public Health, Hon. David Buddo 1,000

Industries and Commerce, Tourist and Health Resorts, and Agriculture, Hon. Thomas Mackenzie 1,000

Representing the Native Race, Hon. Apirana Turupa Ngata.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G. £2,000

Puisne Judges, F. R. Chapman, T. Cooper (*Wellington*); W. B. Edwards (*Auckland*); J. E. Denniston (*Canterbury*); J. S. Williams (*Dunedin*) ..... each 1,800

* This amount, however, includes moneys spent under "Land for Settlements Acts," for purchases of private estates for settlement, and expenses in connection therewith. £696,227 in 1908-9 and in 1909-10 £572,267.

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £1 10s. *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly.

Solicitor-General, J. W. Salmond LL.B. ... £1,000
Controller & Auditor-Gen., Col. R. J. C. Tims, I.S.O. ... 1,000
Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept., J. H. Richardson ... 1,000
Public Trustee, F. Fitchett, LL.D. ... 1,000
Inspector Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B. ... 975
Public Health, Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, T. H. A. Valintine, D.P.H. 850

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Internal Affairs, Hugh Pollen ... £625
Treasury, J. W. Poynton ... 1,000
Customs, W. B. Montgomery ... 600
Insp.-Gen. of Schools, George Hogben, M.A. 750
Secretary for Education, Sir E. O. Gibbs ... 600
Justice and Police, F. Waldegrave ... 900
Public Works and Mines, H. J. H. Blow ... 700
Crown Lands and Immigration, William C. Kensington, I.S.O. ... 800
Registrar-General, F. W. Mansfield ... 500
Govt. Printer, John Mackay ... 700
Commissioner of Taxes, G. F. C. Campbell 800
Valuer-General, F. W. Flanagan ... 600
General Manager Railways, T. Ronayne ... 1,250
Secretary Gen. Post Office, D. Robertson ... 1,000
Commissioner of Stamps, P. C. Corliss ... 625
Registrar-Gen. Land & Deeds, E. Bamford ... 620
Director Museum and Observatories, A. Hamilton ... 500
Under Sec. Native Dept., T. W. Fisher ... 650
Surveyor-General, J. Strauchon ... 675
Director Geological Survey Department, J. Mackintosh Bell, PH.D., F.R.G.S. ... 800
Secretary for Agriculture, F. S. Pope ... 550
Secretary for Labour, Edward Tregear ... 625
Marine, G. Allport ... 575
Clerk of Executive Council, J. F. Andrews 525

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir W. Hall-Jones, K.C.M.G., Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria St., S.W.
Secretary, C. Wray Palliser.

Cook Islands Administration.—The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Penrhyn, Manihiki, Rakahanga, and Niue or Savage Island, together with a few smaller islands, and are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 23° S. lat. and 156° to 170° W. long. The population consists of about 13,000 natives, and 150 Europeans and other nationalities. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The exports average about £85,000, and the imports about £77,000. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,300, and a European population of 107. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. Makea Ariki still remains as the head native chief of the Cook Islands, and receives an allowance from the Government.

Resident Commissioner and Chief Judge, Rarotonga, Capt. J. Eman Smith, N.Z.M. £600
Resident Commissioner and Magistrate, Niue, H. G. Cornwall ... 300

Wellington, 16,000 miles; transit, 38 days.

Fiji.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,435 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), cocoanut, sugar-cane, tea, cotton, maize, tobacco, and arrowroot. Sugar, pearl-shells, maize, bêche-de-mer, copra, and cocoanut oil were for some time the chief exports, but the principal exports in 1909 were sugar, copra, green fruit, and cocoanuts. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of seven official members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president, and which contains ten official and eight unofficial members, of whom six are elected and two (natives) nominated by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (31 March, 1901) was 120,124 (94,397 native Fijians, 17,105 Indian immigrants, 2,459 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Public income	£179,802	£178,015	£177,909
Public expenditure	156,811	197,798	187,684
*Public debt	133,915	124,115	114,115
Total imports	643,007	662,654	636,250
From Brit. Dominions	629,953	646,099	620,057
Total exports	881,364	878,393	947,136
To Brit. Dominions	856,073	878,112	946,943

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Governor, H. E. Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*and £300 as High Comm. of Western Pacific*) ... £2,700
Chief Justice, His Hon. Charles Major (*and £300 as Chief Judicial Commr.*, (*W. P.*) 900
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Eyre Hutson ... 1,000
Asst. Do., A. Montgomerie ... 600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. Ehrhardt, K.C. ... 700
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. G. W. A. Lynch 700
Commissioner for Lands, Hon Dyson Blair 550
Native Commissioner, Hon. W. Sutherland 700
Agent-General of Immigration, Hon. A. R. Coates ... 500
Receiver-General, Hon. R. S. D. Rankine 600
Commissioner of Works, Hon. H. D. Badcock 700
Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar-General, M. T. Dods ... 500
Collector of Customs, Hon. J. K. M. Ross, I.S.O. 500
Inspector-General of Constabulary & Prisons & Sheriff, Hon. Islay McOwan ... 600
Local Auditor, G. P. Bradney ... 480
Colonial Postmaster, H. P. St. Julian ... 450
Chief Police Magistrate, G. G. Alexander ... 450

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *vid* Vancouver, about 30 days; and *vid* Sydney, about 44 days.

* £45,815 to Imperial Government, bearing no interest.

Papua.

The territory of Papua, formerly known as British New Guinea, comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island, from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence north-westward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and the 12th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and the 155th degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland; and, furthermore, including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude. The ports of entry are Samarai, Port Moresby, Daru, and Bonagai.

There is an Executive Council of 6 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

CAPITAL, Port Moresby. Pop., about 1,500 natives and 100 Europeans.

	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
Revenue	£26,019	£27,705	£35,918
Grant	20,000	23,000	26,000
Expenditure	48,525	51,824	64,873
Imports	94,061	94,680	...
Exports	80,616	79,691	...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. H. P. Murray	£1,250
Govt. Sec., Hon. A. M. Campbell	700
Commissioner for Lands, Director of Agriculture, Mines, and Works, Hon. M. S. C. Smith	800
Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Postmaster, Hon. H. W. Champion	500
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. F. Goldsmith	500
Native Affairs, Hon. B. W. Bramell	500
Clerk, C. G. Garrioch	
Chief Judicial Officer, Hon. J. H. P. Murray	
Deputy do., C. E. Herbert	800

Port Moresby is 12,000 miles from London.

Pacific Islands.

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands situated in about 8° S. and 160° E., with a total area of about 8,500 square miles. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1909–10 was £11,356, and the expenditure approximately £8,500; exports, 1907, £51,602; imports, £49,252. European residents, 230; native pop., 150,000. The seat of government is Tulagi.
Resident Commissioner, Charles M. Woodford £900

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate.* The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58′ W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E., was included in the Protectorate in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population, about 33,000 and 150 Europeans. Revenue, 1907, £4,620; expenditure, £4,296; imports (1900), £20,369; exports (chiefly copra), £21,582.

The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaafo, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, with a port of entry at Atafu.
Resident Commissioner, Capt. J. Quayle Dickson, D.S.O. £500

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed 19 May, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population on Jan. 1, 1905, of 21,103 natives of Tonga, 300 other natives, 151 British subjects, 89 foreigners, and 120 half-castes. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S. and 173° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the king being Jioaji Tubou II. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Revenue, 1909, £40,456; expenditure, £34,739; imports, £152,870; exports, £217,155. Of the total shipping in 1909, 65,000 tons cleared, 61,000 were British.
Agent and Consul, W. Telfer Campbell £850

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, and Sidney), between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3′ 30″ S., long. 130° 8′ 30″ W. Pop. (April, 1907) 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.
Deputy Commissioner, A. L. S. Rowley (*H.M. Consul for the Society Islands*).
Chief Magistrate, Edmund McCoy.

(6) *Fanning Island*, in lat. 3° 51′ 23″ N., long. 159° 21′ 50″ W. Pop., 21 Europeans in connection with Pacific cable station, and about 200 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry.
Deputy Commissioner, William Bent.

(7) *The New Hebrides Group* lies between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude and the 165th and 170th of east longitude. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the Group was assumed by Great Britain and France. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1907. Nat. pop. about 100,000, European 677. Principal exports, maize, copra, and bananas, also coffee, timber, and sulphur. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.
High Commissioner, Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
British Resident Commissioner, M. King ... £800
French Resident Commissioner, M. Martin.

(8) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

High Commissioner, The Governor of Fiji	£300
Assistant to High Commissioner, A. W. Mahaffy	800
Chief Judicial Commissioner, The Chief Justice of Fiji	300
Sec. to High Commn., C. H. Hart-Davis	450

Foreign Countries.

THE following articles provide, in a more or less permanent form, statistics concerning the Area, Population, Production, Finance, General Development and Commerce (stating the amount of Trade with the United Kingdom), with particulars of Government and Diplomatic and Consular Representation of the Principal Countries of the World.

Special Articles deal with *Navies*, 671–673, *Armies*, pp. 666–667, *Education*, pp. 668–670 and *Exploration*, pp. 662–665, and *Events* of the year in *Remarkable Occurrences*, pp. 449–450. POSTAGE, PARCEL and TELEGRAPH RATES will be found in the Postal Guide, pp. 363–367.

Many of the following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments. The Editor is also greatly indebted to His Majesty's representatives at Foreign Courts, to His Majesty's Consuls, and to several of the Foreign Ministers and Consuls in London. In statistics of trade the term "Domestic" Exports signifies the produce and manufactures of the country whence they come, and does not include articles re-exported after having been already received there from abroad.

ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA.

Emperor (*Negus Negusti* or *King of Kings*), Menelek of Shoa, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1843, *procl.* 12 March, 1889.
Heir Apparent, Prince Lidj Eyassu.

Governors.

Harrar and Dependencies, Dejazmach Balcha.
Wollo, &c., H.H. Ras Michael.
Kaffa, &c., H.H. Ras Walda Georgis.
Gore, &c., Ras Tassama Nado.
Tigré, Dejazmach Gabra Selassi, and Dejazmach Siyoum Agami Desta.
Damot and Godjam, Ras Siyoum.
Equatorial Provinces, Fitaurari Habta Giorgis.
Bigimider, Ras Guksa.
Yeju, Ras Wolé.

Abyssinia proper consists of four provinces—Tigré, Amhara, Godjam, and Shoa. The total area of Abyssinia and its dependencies may be reckoned at 350,000 square miles, with a population of three or four millions of Abyssinians. The boundaries of the empire are defined on the W., N., and N.E., where they touch, in order, the Sudan; the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti; and the British Somaliland Protectorate. Northwards the boundary is about 15° 30 N. lat., falling just south of Kassala. By the Treaty between the U.K. and Ethiopia of 15 May, 1902, the frontier between Ethiopia and the Sudan was fixed as a line drawn from Khor Um Hagar on the river Setit to Gallabat, thence to the Blue Nile, Baro, Pibor, and Akobo Rivers to Melile, and onwards to the intersection of the 6° N. lat. with 35° E. long. The southern frontier, bordering the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, was defined by Treaty of December 6, 1907, and the frontier bordering the Italian Colony of Benadir, by Convention of 16 May, 1908.

Abyssinia proper is volcanic and mountainous. It contains little mineral wealth, though iron and coal are not uncommon. Gold is washed in various streams, and salt, saltpetre, sulphur, copper, and silver are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, indigo, banana, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone the vine, palm, maize, wheat, barley, orange, peach, and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 9,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana-lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, and sheep form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Abyssinians are Christian and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. There is no popular literature, and no education. The Emperor's potential army probably numbers 200,000 armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting; industry is looked down upon; the chief exports are coffee, honey, civet, wax, gums, spices, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The import duty on all goods at Dire-Dawa and Harrar is 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. The imports were valued at about £365,000 for 1908, the exports being about £375,000. A railway is being built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, of which the first stage is completed and open for goods and passenger traffic to Dire-Dawa, about 185 miles from Jibuti and 25 miles from Harrar, to which place a carriage road has been built. The posts and telegraphs are under French management, and Abyssinia has been admitted to the Postal Union. Telegraphs and telephones have been constructed and admission to the International Telegraph Convention has been sought. The principal towns of Abyssinia, besides Adis Ababa, are Adowa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Bassa, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijubba and Harrar, which is a dependency of Shoa. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

	1907.	1908.	19
Imports from U.K....	£28,573	£11,752	£36,7
Exports to U.K.	1,857	1,602	1,7

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates but is ordinarily about 20,000).

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentia and Consul-General, Hon. Wilfred Thesig D.S.O. (1909) £1,2
Consul, Major C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie, C.M.G. ..... £
Diré Dawa—Consular Agent, John Giannato.
Harrar—Consul, J. Gerolimato, C.M.G.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* Harrar; letters from London are from 22 to 23 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer serving from Aden; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN. (*See* pp. 535-6.)

ALGERIA. (*See* "France.")

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 6,000: it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed in turn by France and the Bishop of Urgel.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Roque Saenz Peña, *until* Oct. 12, 1916 $36,000
Vice-President, Victorino de la Plaza 18,000
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Indalecio Gomez.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ernesto Bosch.
Finance, Dr. José Maria Rosa.
Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. Juan de Garro.
Agriculture, Dr. Eleodoro Lobos.
Public Works, Señor E. Ramos Mexia.
War, General Gregorio Velez.
Marine, Capt. Juan Pablo Saenz Valiente.

Minister in London, Don Florencio L. Domínguez, 2 Palace Gate, W.
1st Sec. of Legation, Vicente J. Domínguez.
2nd Secretary, Luis H. Domínguez.
Attaché, Carlos Domínguez.
Naval Attaché (vacant).
Consul-Gen., Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 60 Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Asst. Consul, Don Arturo Parker.

There are also Consulates at *Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport*, and *Glasgow*.

The River Plate was discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1535. It was temporarily occupied by a British force in 1806. In 1810 connection with Spain was severed and independence proclaimed. The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 9 territories, comprising in all about 1,212,000 square miles, with a population of about 6,800,000. The constitution is modelled on that of the U.S. of America. The government has enjoyed considerable stability since 1890. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wool, cattle, sheep and horses. A census of cattle in 1908 showed cattle 29,116,000, sheep 67,211,000, horses 7,531,000, and there were also mules, goats and pigs, the total value being placed at £129,000,000. The exports of wheat, oats, and linseed in 1908 exceeded all records. The export of frozen meat to the United Kingdom is an important industry, the value being £5,000,000 in 1908 and £9,000,000 in 1909. There are seven factories in operation, of which three are English. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. There are about 13,000 miles of railway open, and extensive construction is in progress. The railways are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £150,000,000 of British capital. The total amount of British capital invested in the country is estimated at over £500,000,000. Telegraphs about 32,000 miles, mostly government lines. Immigration is encouraged and comes principally from Spain and Italy, the immigration of the British working-man not being attended with success. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. 1,310 British ships entered Buenos Aires during 1909, representing 56 per cent. of the total.

Education (*see* p. 668).

Defence.—The navy consists of five small battleships (old), seven modern cruisers, and seventeen units of torpedo craft. Strength about 5,000 men. There is a naval port at Bahia Blanca. Naval construction on hand comprises two Dreadnoughts and 12 t.b.d. Army (*see* 666).

The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1908.	1909.
Revenue	£22,456,000	£22,440,346
Expenditure	22,212,000	22,635,862
Internal debt	16,839,000	27,697,000
External debt	52,948,000	62,000,000
Paper and nickel in circulation*	52,696,000	62,696,000
Total imports	54,594,000	60,551,000
Total exports	73,201,000	79,470,000

Exports to U.K. (1909) £32,717,295.

Butter	£392,014	Meat—Beef	£6,733,573
Corn—Wheat	9,284,501	Mutton	2,024,889
Oats	1,248,900	Linseed	2,829,989
Maize	6,841,520	Tallow	661,252
Hides	170,933	Wool	1,630,611

Domestic Imports from U.K. (1909) 18,684,134.

Apparel	£101,416	Machinery	£1,906,740
Railway Carriages	1,129,357	Iron	4,450,779
Coal, etc.	1,752,925	Ships, etc.	387,043
Cotton manufctrs.	3,086,376	Woollens	1,335,379

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1907), 1,150,000.

British Minister, Reginald T. Tower, C.V.O. £3,500
2nd Secretary, Ellice M. Hicks-Beach ..... £300 to 500
3rd Secretary, A. J. Kerr-Clark 250
Translator and Archivist, C. F. A. Bristow 400
Consul, Alex. C. Ross, C.B. 1,000
Vice-Consul, Frank G. Rule ..... £300 to 500
" P. E. Davies ....
" C. F. A. Bristow .....
Bahía Blanca—V.-Consul, C.C. Cumming
Pro-Consul, Paul F. L. Weniger .....
Campana—Vice-Cons., T. R. Wood .....
Gallegos—Cons. Agent, J. Duncan .....
La Plata—Vice-Consul, E. T. Puleston.
Do.—Cons.-Agent, S. H. Puleston.
Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt.
Tucuman—Vice-Consul, F. E. Tirbutt...
Rosario—Consul, Hugh M. H. Mallet 600
Vice-Consul, Thos. E. Hulme .....
Concordia—V.-Cons., Herbert Robinson
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, D. M. Munro.....
Parana—Vice-Consul, Follett Holt .....
" *Pro-Consul*, G. O. Batt .....
Santa Fé—Vice-Consul, H. G. Norman.
Villa Constitucion—Vice-Cons., F. W. Darch.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 22 days.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

I.—THE JOINT MONARCHY.

Reigning Sovereign, Francis Joseph I. Emperor of Austria, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, *born* 18 August, 1830; *succeeded* (as Emperor of Austria) 2 Dec., 1848; *crowned* King of Hungary at Buda, June 8, 1867; *married* 24 April, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria (*born* 24 Dec., 1837, *assassinated* in Geneva 10 Sept., 1898), and has issue 2 daughters.

Heir Presumptive, his nephew (son of the late Archduke Charles Louis), Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este, *born* 18 Dec., 1863.

* £43,387,000 fully secured by gold stored in the *Caja and Fonda de Conversion*.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House, Count Alois von Aehrenthal.
Minister of Finance, Baron Stephan Burián.
Minister of War, Feldzeugmeister Baron Franz Schönaich.
Navy (department of War Office), *Commander*, Admiral Count Rudolf Montecuccoli.

Ambassador to Germany, Count Ladislaus Szögyény-Marich; *Italy*, Kajetan de Mérey; *France* (vacant); *Papal*, Count Szécsen; *Russia*, Count Leopold Berchtold; *Spain*, Count Welsersheimb; *Turkey*, Markgraf von Pallavacini; *U.S.A.*, Ladislaus Baron Hengelmüller de Hengervár.

Ambassador in London, Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein. *Embassy*, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.
Councillor, Count Adam Tarnowski.
Councillor & Commercial Director, Theodor Ippen.
Secretary, Count Alexander Hoyos.
Secretary, Count A. Khuen-Héderváry.
Attachés, Prince Rudolf Esterházy; Count August Demblin.
Chancellors, Karl Pollak; Aurel Poppauer.
Military Attaché, Major Prince Frederick von und zu Liechtenstein.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Alois Accurti.
Consul-General, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.
Acting Consul-Gen., Count Gustav Sizzo-Norris.
Vice-Consul, Theophil von Jaeger.
Office of Consulate, 22 and 23 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.

The largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°—51° N. lat. and 9° 30′—26° 20′ E. long. It embraces an area of 675,887 sq. kilometers, and a population (1905) of nearly 49,425,000.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy consists of two States, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, and of the provinces Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each of the States has its own Constitution and Parliament, and for most branches of State affairs its own Ministry and Administration; but they are closely bound together by the identity of the Ruler and by a permanent Constitutional Union, which, upon the common principle of possession and defence, was first proclaimed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, and has since been regulated by the so-called "Compromise" (Ausgleich-Kiegyezés) of 1867. According to the Constitutional Union foreign affairs and the greater part of war affairs (Army and Navy), together with the finances concerning them, are dealt with by common ministries. The control of the official actions of these ministers and the voting of the common budget is exercised by two Delegations, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and of Hungary (Förendiház), and 40 from the Lower House of Austria (Abgeordnetenhaus) and of Hungary (Képviselöház). In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each State provides separately for its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each State is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every 10 years, and the last so made, which expired in 1897, was renewed in 1907. According to this agreement Austria contributes to the common expenses with 63·6 per cent., and Hungary with 36·4 per cent. From 1897 to 1907, no new proportion having been agreed, the quota was fixed by the Emperor-King's decision.

Common expenses were estimated (for the year 1910) at £18,372,925.

Commerce is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Russia, France, and Switzerland, and through the ports of Trieste and Fiume, also direct with the transmarine world, including England. In 1908, 42,607 kilometres of railway were open for traffic, in addition to 4,068 kilometres of narrow gauge and industrial lines.

In connection with the Ausgleich-Kiegyezés the two States also entered into a commercial and customs union in 1867, by which the two States form one commercial and customs territory, and possess the same system of coinage, weights and measures, and a joint bank of issue. In the same way as the quota agreement, this union is renewable every ten years, and failing a renewal each State provides separately for these matters. The Union was so renewed in 1877, 1887 and 1907. In 1897, no agreement having been attained, the Union was provisorily maintained.

The principal exports from Austria-Hungary in 1908 and 1909 were (in 1,000 crowns*):—

	1908.	1909.
Manufactures	1,008,901	1,037,384
Semi-manufactures	389,211	405,024
Raw Material	597,516	613,077
Raw Foodstuffs	262,640	262,371
Sugar	226,700	240,641
Cereals	141,339	118,151
Eggs	111,244	108,171
	1908.	1909.
†Total exports, A. & H.	2,255,268	2,318,861
†Total imports, A. & H.	2,398,097	2,746,331
From U.K.	215,529	218,601
To U.K.	230,924	241,321

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666).—The navy consists of 189 vessels, including 12 battleships, 11 cruisers, 19 torpedo-vessels and 83 torpedo-boats, with 12 vessels on the Danube. Pola is the naval arsenal.

Bosnia and Herzegovina.—These provinces are situated between 42° 40′ to 45° 15′ N. lat. and 33° 22′ to 38° 45′ E. long, and contain a total area of 51,028 sq. kilometres, and a population of 1,828,379 (1908). The seat of administration is Sarajevo. The local Revenue (1906: £2,703,356) suffices for the cost of administration (£2,645,226), but not for the maintenance of the army of occupation. CAPITAL, Sarajevo (Bosna-Serai). Population (1895), 38,083.

British Ambassador, His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir Fairfax Leighton Cartwright, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. £8,000
Embassy, Metternichgasse, Vienna.
Councillor of Embassy, Hon. Theo. Russell, C.V.O. 85
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. S. E. W. Eardley-Russell, M.V.O. 50
Naval Attaché, Commander Arthur Courtenay Stewart, R.N. 80
2nd Secretary, A. Akers-Douglas ... £300 to 50
3rd Secretary, C. M. Palairet 25
" Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O. 15
Hon. Attaché, Charles Gordon 30
Chaplain, Rev. Arthur P. Hill, B.A. .....
Consul-General, P. von Schoeller, C.M.G. ...
Consul, Owen S. Phillpotts .....

* 24 kronen (or korona) = £1.
† Merchandise only.

Brunn—Vice-Consul., George V. Neumark...
Innsbruck—Vice-Cons., Theodore Stern .....
Lemberg—Vice-Cons., Prof. R. Zaloziecki ...
Prague—Consul, Capt. A. W. Forbes .....
,, *Vice-Cons.*, ...
Sarajevo (Bosna-Serai)—Cons., F.G. Freeman £600
Gravosa-Ragusa—Vice-Consul, W.N. Lucas Shadwell ..... £300 to 500
Lissa—Cons. Agent, Serafino Topić .....
Trieste—Consul-Gen., John Bowring Spence 800
,, *Vice-Cons.*, N. Salvari .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, George Baker .....

II.—AUSTRIA.

President of the Council, Dr. Rich. Freiherr von Bienerth.
Justice, Dr. Viktor R. v. Hochenburger.
Finance, Dr. Leon R. v. Bilinski.
Interior, Guido, Freiherr von Haerdtl.
Agriculture, Josef, R. von Pop.
Commerce, Dr. Richard Weiskirchner.
Public Worship & Instruction, Karl, Graf Stürgkh.
Railways, Ludwig Wrba.
Works, August Ritt.
Defence, Feldmarschalleutnant Friedrich von Georgi.
Without Portfolio, Dr. Ladislaus R. von Duleba.

Austria contains an area of 300,005 sq. kilometres, and a population of 28,264,670 (1908). The Central Government of the Empire is conducted by the Reichsrath, consisting of an Upper (Herrenhaus) and Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus). There are 17 provinces, viz.:—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria or Steiermark, Carinthia or Kärnten, Carniola or Krain, Coast Districts (Istria, Görtz and Gradisca, Trieste), Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina and Dalmatia, each possessing a separate Diet (Landtage) and also sending representatives to the Reichsrath. Of the inhabitants, there were in 1900, 9,171,614 Germans, 5,955,397 Bohemians and Moravians, 4,252,483 Poles, 3,381,570 Ruthenians, and 1,192,780 Slovenes. In addition to Vienna there are six cities with over 100,000 inhabitants and seven in addition with over 50,000. There are 23,797,000 Roman, Greek and Armenian Catholics, 607,000 Orthodox Greek, 494,000 Protestants and 1,225,000 Jews in the country.

The principal industry is agriculture, in which 13,700,000 were employed in 1900; trade and manufactures accounting for about 9,600,000, while mining occupied 538,819. The chief products are grain, cereals, wine (6,252,571 hectolitres in 1909), and minerals (coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver, quicksilver and copper); the manufactures being woollens, cottons and glass.

Education (*see* p. 668).

	1909.	1910.
Estimated revenue ...	£100,193,645	£110,394,030
Estimated expenditure	100,273,106	112,145,810

Special Debt:	1908.	1909.
Consolidated.....	£194,728,761	£217,256,665
Floating.....	2,520,368	12,937,376
Total	197,249,129	230,194,044

CAPITAL, Vienna. Population (1908), 2,021,000. Vienna is 955 miles from London; transit, 30 hrs.

III.—HUNGARY.

President of the Ministry and Interior, Count Charles Khuen-Héderváry.
Minister a latere, Count Charles Khuen-Héderváry (*ad interim*).
Finance, Ladislas Lukács.
Instruction and Religion, Count John Zichy.
Commerce, Charles Hieronymi.
Agriculture, Count Adalbert Serényi.
Justice, Dr. Francis Székely.
National Defence, Feldmarschalleutnant Samuel Hazai.
Minister for Croatia, Count Charles Khuen-Héderváry (*ad interim*).

Hungary, with its dependent states, has an area of 324,851 sq. kilometres, about 125,430 sq. miles, and is rather larger than the United Kingdom, with a population of 19,254,559 at the census of 1900: to this Croatia and Slavonia contribute 2,416,304. The country is divided into 71 counties with 474 districts for those of Hungary. Hungarian is the official language, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. Croatia and Slavonia form an annexe of the Crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice and public instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the *Banus* (Lord-Lieutenant), Nicholas Tomasich, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. The Croatian Diet sends 43 members to the Hungarian Parliament, and the Hungarian Ministry contains a Croatian member. Parliament consists of a Lower House of 453 members, elected for five years; of these Croatia sends 40, but they have no vote on matters connected with justice, education, and home affairs. There is also an Upper House, consisting of the male members of the dynasty, the *Barones regni*, prelates, such members of the magnate families who contribute more than 6,000 crowns to the land-tax, the *Banus*, with three members of Croatia sent by the Diet, and fifty members nominated by the Crown.

Of the inhabitants in 1900, 8,742,000 were Hungarians, 2,799,000 Roumanians, 2,135,000 Germans, 2,020,000 Slovaks, 1,682,000 Croatians and 1,049,000 Servians, the Hungarian-speaking population numbering 10,176,000. By religions (1900) there were 9,920,000 Roman Catholics, 1,854,000 Greek Catholics, 2,816,000 Orthodox Greeks, 1,289,000 Lutherans, 2,441,000 Calvinists, and 851,000 Jews. In addition to Budapest, which had, in 1900, 732,322 inhabitants, there are ten cities with over 50,000 inhabitants.

All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality. The returns for 1909 (including Croatia and Slavonia) give 44,050,622 hectolitres of wheat, 16,596,370 of rye, 24,555,359 of barley, 31,290,845 of oats, and 63,512,061 of Indian corn. The cattle number in 1895 was 6,738,000, sheep 8,123,000 horses 2,308,000, and swine 7,330,000. The total exports in 1909 were valued at £70,841,833, of which sum £38,048,542 was the value of raw materials, £6,932,708 of semi-manufactures, and £25,860,583 of manufactures. The imports in 1909 were valued at £75,309,917 (raw materials £18,410,792, semi-manufactures £9,548,792, manufactures £47,350,333). The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, antimony, iron, coal, and sulphur. The mines, however, are not well worked, and might be made a much greater source of income. Salt, which is a Government monopoly, was produced to the value of £1,282,176 in 1908.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666).
Education (*see* p. 668).

	1907.	1908.
Revenue (ordinary).....	£57,101,000	£58,722,000
Expenditure (do.).....	50,405,000	54,981,000

*Special Debt :—	1907.	1908.
Consolidated	£145,241,000	£148,541,000
Annuities	44,496,000	44,115,000
Treasury Bonds	7,233,000	7,705,800
Miscellaneous	8,291,000	7,481,000
Arrears	30,063,000	30,161,000
Total	£235,324,000	£238,003,000

CAPITAL, Budapest. Population, 1900, 732,322.

Cons.-Gen., Esmé W. Howard, C.V.O. £1,000
Consul, Dr. Ignatz Brüll, C.M.G. ..... *unp.*
Vice-Consul, Dr. Alexander Kauffmann ...
Fiume—Consul, George Louis Faber 300
" *Vice-Consul*, Arthur Steinacker ..... *unp.*
" *Pro-Consul*, John Gelletich .....

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2 days.

BELGIUM.

King, Albert, *born* April 8, 1875; *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II., 17 Dec., 1909; *mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, *b.* 10 Oct., 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* 4 Aug., 1906.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* 3 Nov., 1901.

Premier and Minister of Science and Arts, M. Scholiaert.
Foreign Affairs, M. Davignon.
Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Baron de Broqueville.
Industry & Labour, M. Amand Hubert.
Justice, M. De Lantsheere.
War, General Hellebaut.
Finance, M. Julien Liebaert.
Agriculture and Public Works, M. Helleputte.
Colonies, M. Renkin.
Interior, M. Berryer

Minister in London, Comte de Lalaing, 15 West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Councillor, M. J. Méïot.
1st Secretary, M. G. de Ramaix.
2nd Sec., Count Charles de Liedekerke.
Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, anciently inhabited by the Belgæ (a Celtic-speaking German tribe), and part of the *Gallia Belgica* of the Romans. In 1815 the country was joined to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, an arrangement which was upset by the Revolution of 1830. On Oct. 4, 1830, a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen hereditary King. In Sept., 1908, the Congo Free State was annexed by Belgium.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and is bounded on the north and east by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south and west by France (381 miles), on the east by Germany (60 miles), and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (80 miles), with a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The total area is 11,373 square miles, about equal to the four counties of Hertford, Lancashire, York, and Lincoln; its great harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Scheldc. The other harbours are Ostend, Nieuport, Blankenberg, and Zeebrugge.

The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 19 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

The population was 7,451,903 on Dec. 31, 1909, or 655 to the square mile; it is consequently one of the most densely peopled countries of the world. The decennial increase is about 10 per cent., and since 1867 there has been an annual excess of immigrants over emigrants. There were (1908) 3,717,422 females to 3,669,022 males; and annually 25 births and 17 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants. There are nine provinces: Antwerp, Brabant, Flanders (E. and W.), Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxemburg and Namur. BRUSSELS (with suburbs, 649,84 inhabitants) is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (327,171 exclusive of suburbs), Ghent (164,689), and Liège (176,893).

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg and Brabant, including Antwerp. In 1900, 42 per cent. spoke Flemish, 38 per cent. French, and 12 per cent. both tongues, the latter being rapidly increasing class (423,752 in 1880 and 801,587 in 1900). Nearly all the inhabitants are at least nominally Roman Catholics, and in 190 there existed 2,500 convents, inhabited by 6,23 monks and 31,668 nuns, this number being no increased owing to influx of monks and nun from France.

Education (*see* p. 668).

Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplie for its food. The soil was divided (1895) amon 829,625 proprietors. The mineral kingdom yield coal (1909, 23,517,550 tons), iron (1909, 205,98 tons), zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries and metallurg (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, an Brabant), glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussel Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mill sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c. The follow ing table shows the distribution of Belgian com merce in millions of francs, 1908 and 1909 :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
Germany	449	494	680	729
France	516	562	464	498
Netherlands	289	283	281	311
U.K.	376	457	334	373
Russia	202	326	38	41
Italy	44	39	60	60
U.S.A.	341	277	72	107
India	96	168	28	35

* Austria and Hungary have no common debt, but in the expenditure of the Kingdom of Hungary the sum of £2,525,926 is set aside annually as a contribution to the service of the General Debt of Austria contracted before 1867.

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1909 were (*Board of Trade*):—

Apparel	£18,477
Brooms & Brushes	119,304
Caoutchouc	134,692
Chemicals	148,620
Cotton Manufacts.	848,909
Electrical Goods..	128,810
Flax	1,302,620
Fruit	297,257
Glass	1,315,259
Gloves, Leather ..	347,808
Hides	117,342
Iron, Bar	344,594
,, (Steel)	868,894
,, Nails, &c. ..	217,608
,, Ships' Plates	245,760
Linen Yarn	676,480
,, Manufactrs.	390,279
Machinery	£149,434
Meat & Rabbits ..	225,400
Motor Cars, &c. ..	417,248
Oil Seed	247,969
Painters' Colours	194,954
Paper	420,704
Silk Manufactures	261,928
Skins and Furs ..	140,605
Starch	134,708
Stones	214,675
Sugar, Refined	582,318
,, Unrefined..	211,025
Wool	243,421
Woollen Manufs..	251,392
,, Yarn	1,208,641
Zinc	1,027,947
,, Manufactures	263,261

The imports of British produce and manufacture include (1909) (*Board of Trade*):

Animals (horses) ..	£320,607
Beer and Ale	188,542
Chemicals	359,232
Coal, &c.	735,299
Corn, Grain, &c...	196,521
Cotton Yarn	333,141
,, Manufacts.	1,085,583
Fish	261,229
Leather	291,195
Linen Yarn	151,050
Machinery	£979,140
Metals	876,941
Oil	287,223
Oil Cloth	144,113
Ships and Boats ..	825,133
Skins and Furs....	282,378
Wool	293,270
,, &c., Yarn....	131,926
,, Manufactrs.	521,588

Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1909) of 101 vessels (187,444 tons), in addition to which there were 464 fishing boats. In 1905 a new port was inaugurated at Zeebrugge with a sea lock and inside dry dock. In 1909, 10,539 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 14,283,349). In 1908 there were 4,663 kilometres of railway (including branch lines and private lines rented by the State); the telegraphs had a length of 7,280 kilometres (1908), and the post-office carried 217,790,928 letters, 109,096,968 post-cards, while 7,472,746 private telegrams were sent in 1908. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 2,171,469 metres (1908), and there are 9,639 kilometres of roads.

The Belgian constitution of 1831 jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 110 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 166 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. And the united constituencies numbered 1,672,393 voters, with 2,697,957 votes, in 1909–10. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667).

Antwerp is the principal fortress, and Liége and Namur are also fortified, forming "Têtes-de-pont" on the line of the Meuse against a violation of neutrality by either France or Germany. Belgium has no navy. (See above.)

	1908.	1909.
Estimated revenue ...	£24,610,096	£24,522,809
Estimated expenditure	24,504,050	24,519,160
Public debt (31 Dec.)...	142,828,826	...

	1908.	1909.
Imports (excl. Transit)	£133,100,000	£118,292,650
Exports ,,	100,256,000	112,388,930
Imports from U.K. ,,	14,796,446	16,475,104
Exports to U.K. ,,	16,241,919	17,672,418

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop., with suburbs, 730,000.

British Minister, Sir Arthur Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £3,230
1st Secretary, Earl Granville, M.V.O. 500
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O. 800
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. Heaton-Ellis, M.V.O., R.N. .....
2nd Secretary, H. A. Grant Watson 250
Hon. Attaché, Charles K. Webber .....
Vice-Consul, Thomas E. Jeffes.....
Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Sir Cecil Hertslet 1,300
Vice-Consul, W. Lydcotte .....
,, Robert H. Cox .....
,, M. Neville Kearney .....
Bruges—V.-Cons., Lt.-Col. H. E. Boileau
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, Henry Le Fanu
Ghent—Vice-Consul, Frank Lethbridge
Liége—Vice-Consul, John B. Dolphin
Ostend—Vice-Consul, W. G. E. Hervey
Spa—Vice-Consul, H. Hayemal .....

BELGIAN COLONIES.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of 8 Oct., 1908, and is administered by the following:—

Minister, J. Renkin.
Sécrétaire Général, H. Droogmans.
Direction Générale—
(1) *Justice and Instruction*, V. Denyn;
(2) *Interior*, R. Lombard;
(3) *Finance*, N. Arnold;
(4) *Commerce and Industry*, A. Baerts;
(5) *Agriculture*, E. Leplae.

The Congo.—The territory of the Congo includes the right bank of the Congo river from Manyanga to the sea, and 16 miles of sea-coast north of the estuary; the left bank from Noki (80 miles from the sea); and theuceforth both banks. The total area amounts to 802,000 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at 15,000,000 to 20,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1910) was 3,362, of whom 315 were British, 39 Americans, 183 Italians, 167 Portuguese, 208 Swedes, 61 Germans, and 1,916 Belgians. The river is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. There is also a second line, 60-centimetre gauge, from Boma to the Mayumbe country. The Great Lakes Railway is completed as far as Ponthierville, about 75½ miles (1906). A line of telegraph is open to Coquilhatville. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. A terrible disease, called "Sleeping Sickness," for which no remedy has yet been discovered, has of late years made increasing ravages upon the native population, and threatens to depopulate large districts (especially in the Lower Congo) of a country in other respects capable of supporting with ease a large population. There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but barren mountain-land shuts out the coast from the more productive interior. The exports consist mainly of rubber (three-fifths of whole), palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant and cotton grow wild, and coffee, cocoa, and tobacco have been planted with success. Iron, copper, and other minerals have been found. Revenue (1906), £1,178,200; expenditure, £1,371,050; imports (1909), £1,139,290; exports (1909), £3,120,580. Capital,

Boma (pop. 3,300); Matadi has about 4,000 inhabitants. *Governor-General*, Baron Wahis; *Vice-Governors-General*, M. Wangermée; M. Fuchs; M. Lantonnois van Rode; M. Malfeyt; M. Ghislain; M. Henri.

Boma (Congo)—Consul, H. G. Mackie £700
Kasai District—Vice-Consul, E. W. Paget Thurstan ..... £300 to 500
Katanga—Vice-Cons., G. B. Beak £300 to 500
Leopoldville—Vice-Consul, J. P. Armstrong ..... £300 to 500
Stanleyville—V.-Con., G. Campbell 300 to 500

Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

BHUTAN. (*See* p. 535.)

BOKHARA. (*See* p. 537.)

BOLIVIA, Republic of.

President, Eliodoro Villazon, 6 Aug., 1909 to 6 Aug., 1913.
Foreign Affairs, D. S. Bustamente.
War, A. S. Muñoz.
Justice, Arturo Loxiza.
Interior, Juan M. Saracho.
Finance, A. Soruco.
Agriculture & Colonies, German Zegarra.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen., General Dr. Ismael Montes.
Offices of Legation, 74 Compayne Gardens, N.W.
Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, Col. Don Pedro Suarez, 158 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

This and Paraguay are the only States of South America without a seaboard, Antofagasta, its former port, having been ceded to Chile. It was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Colombia under the name of "Alto Peru," and derives its present name from its great liberator, Simon Bolivar. It extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 73° W., and its area is said to be 570,000 square miles. The estimated population in 1907 was 2,180,710. The peace army amounts to about 3,000 men, the war effective being about 90,000. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible; while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes: tin, copper, lead, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which with tin, gold, silver and copper are its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, cotton and woollen goods, hardware, and silks. There are about 450 miles of trunk lines of railway and 2,896 miles of telegraph wire. There is direct railway communication with La Paz from Antofagasta (Chile), and branch lines are under construction from Oruru to Cochabamba; from Rio Mulato (near Uyuni) to Potosí, from La Paz to Arica and to Puerto Pando; and from Guaqui to Puno, in Peru. Communication with Perú is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railway at Puno. A line is under construction from San Antonio (Brazil) to Villa Bella in Bolivia; 65 miles are in operation and 150 left to complete, when it will connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Buenos Aires to Bolivia is complete to La Quiaca.

	1908.	1909.
Estimated revenue	£1,282,030	£1,064,0[illegible]
Estimated expenditure...	1,489,481	1,396,3[illegible]
Exports (1907 & 1908).....	4,026,521	3,770,6[illegible]
Imports (1907 & 1908) ...	3,031,809	3,258,6[illegible]
Interior debt	*	*
Exterior debt	500,000	500,0[illegible]

Exchange 12·50 *boliviano* = £1.

Seat of Government, La Paz. Population 78,856.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minist[illegible] Plenipotentiary, Cecil W. G. Gosling ...£2,5[illegible]
La Paz—Vice-Cons.,
Oruro—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. R. Smith.
Sucre—Vice-Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit v[illegible] Buenos Aires 28 days; *vid* New York 26 to days.

BRAZIL, Republic of.

President, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, 1910.
Foreign Affairs, Baron do Rio-Branco.
Interior, Dr. Rivadavia Correa.
Communications and Public Works, Dr. Seabra.
Agriculture, Dr. Pedro Toledo.
Finance, Dr. Francisco Salles.
War, General Dantas Barretto.
Marine, Rear-Admiral Marques Leão.

Minister in London, Senhor Regis de Oliveira.
Offices of Legation, 1 Halkin Street, S.W.
Councillor and 1st Secretary, Sylvino Gurgel Amaral.
2nd Secretaries, José de Paula Rodrigues Alv[illegible] Abelardo Rocas.
Attachés, Castello Branco Clark; A. F. da Luz
Military Attaché (vacant).
Naval Attaché, Captain P. Velloso-Rebello.
Consul in London, F. Alves Vieira, Coven[illegible] House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.
Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Capt. J. C. da F. Pere[illegible] Pinto.

The Republic of the United States of Br[illegible] was founded on the 15th of November, 1889. I[illegible] bloodless revolution which drove Dom Pe[illegible] from the throne. On February 24, 1891, a n[illegible] Constitution was voted by the Constitu[illegible] Assembly by which the President's term of of[illegible] was fixed at four years; Church and State w[illegible] separated, civil marriages only made valid, e[illegible] education secularised.

Brazil, the most extensive State of So[illegible] America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alva[illegible] Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Ve[illegible] zuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Boli[illegible] Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by U[illegible] guay; and on the east by the Atlantic Oce[illegible] This immense country extends between lat 22′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, [illegible] 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on Atlantic of 3,700 miles. It comprises an a[illegible] of 3,218,166 square miles, and contains a po[illegible] lation estimated at 20,000,000. There are s[illegible] to be about 1,000,000 "wild" Indians; 94[illegible] immigrants arrived in 1908, an increase of 27[illegible]

* Bonds to value of £104,000 in circulation, for th[illegible] demption of which the Government have the neces[illegible] funds in the Treasury.

over the previous year. For *Army* see p. 667; the *Navy* (1909) consisted of 3 Dreadnoughts, 3 old battle-ships, 3 protected cruisers and other smaller craft, including 11 torpedo boat destroyers, and 3 submarines. 3 first-class battle-ships and 4 cruisers are under construction. There are 12 ports along the coast, of which the principal is Rio, with a shore line of 123 miles. Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers: the Amazon, the largest, though not the longest, in the world, with its immediate tributaries, and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others. The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods adapted for dyeing, cabinet work, or ship-building; among these are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, &c. In the extreme south towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in those regions European fruits and grain are reared, while other parts are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, india-rubber, tobacco, and tropical products, many of which are indigenous. Its agricultural produce is abundant; maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated; also, in some parts, wheat and other European cereals. Cattle raising is an important industry, the number being officially computed at 8,000,000. Cotton is being largely cultivated for export, and is being used in growing quantities for home manufactures. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos: and coffee, though also grown in the north, comes chiefly from Rio de Janeiro, Minas, São Paulo, and Esperito Santo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil, and owing to the vast extent of the country, and the consequent very different peculiarities of the soil and climate, their nature varies considerably. The imports consist of every description of manufactured articles, but there were in 1908 no fewer than 1,541 industrial establishments including 161 cotton-mills, giving employment to 45,942 hands, and representing an invested capital of 234,428 of contos of reis. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896 and 1906. In 1907 there were 11,000 miles of railway open. Length of telegraph wires in 1907 42,210 miles.

For *Education*, see p. 668.

Estimated Revenue:—

	1908.	1909.
Gold	$91.493,714	$97.909,635 = £11,014,833
Paper	271,217,400	286.520,500 = £17,907,531

Estimated Expenditure:—

Gold	$55,625,605	$75,390,271 = £8,481,405
Paper	329,470,857	330,352,780 = £20,647,048
	1907.	1908.
Total imports	£40.527,603	£35.491,410
Total exports	54,176,898	44.155,279
Coffee exported	28,559,063	23,039,230
Rubber exported	13,594,018	11,772,373
Imports from U.K.	12,155,110	10,224,565
Exports to U.K.	8,657,955	6,521,890
External debt (31 March, 1908)		69,821,057
Internal debt " "		$533,347,296

Number of British vessels entered at Brazilian ports in 1908, 2,199 (6,124,347 tons); all nations, 4,928 (11,888,928 tons).

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population, 811,443

British Minister, Sir W. Haggard, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,500
1st Sec., ... 500
2nd Sec., Heron C. Goodhart ..... 300 to 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. F. Sowerby, R.N. "
Translator, Reginald P. Ray 300
Consul-General, Roger Casement, C.M.G. 1,400
Vice-Consul, E. Hambloch ..... 300 to 500
Cuyaba—Vice-Cons., J. L. H. Atkinson.
Morro-Velho—V.-Cons., Dr. John Spear
São João del Rey—V.-Cons., C. Causer
Victoria—V.-Cons. Brian Barry .....
Bahia—Consul, W. H. M. Sinclair 640
Vice-Cons., Frank Stevenson.....
Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz.
Pará—Consul, George A. Pogson 600
Manáos—V.-Cons., Wyndham Robilliard
Maranham—V.-Cons., Ernest Clissold
Pernambuco—Consul, C. L. M. Pearson... 600
Vice-Consul, Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A. ... *unp.*
Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A.....
Ceará—Vice-Consul, William Studart...
Maceio—Vice-Consul, George Simpson
Paraiba—V.-Cons., W. J. Knox Little
Rio Grande do Norte—V.-Cons.
Porto Alegre—Consul, Ambrose Archer... 600
Rio Grande do Sul—V.-Cons. E. J. Wigg £300 to 500
Uruguayana Vice-Cons., F. Ambler...
São Paulo—Consul, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare 600
Vice-Consul, C. W. Miller .....
Curityba—Vice-Cons., H. H. Gomm ...
Santa Catharina—V.-Cons., W. B. Chaplin
Santos—Vice-Consul, R. A. Sandall.....

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

Tsar, Ferdinand, *born* 26 Feb., 1861; *elected* 7 July, 1887; *proclaimed* Tsar 5 October, 1908; *m.*, (1) 20 April, 1893, Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, d. of Robert, Duke of Parma (*born* 17 Jan., 1870, *died* 31 Jan., 1899); (2) 28 Feb., 1908, Princess Eléonore of Reuss-Köstritz (*b.* 22 Aug., 1860), and has issue—Prince Boris (see below); Prince Cyril, *b.* 17 Nov., 1895; Princess Endoxie, *b.* 17 Jan., 1898; Princess Nadejda, *b.* 30 Jan., 1899.

Heir Apparent, Boris, Prince of Tirnovo, *b.* 30 Jan., 1894.

President of the Council & Minister of Foreign Affairs, Malinoff.

War, General Nicolaieff.

Interior, Mushanoff.

Commerce & Agriculture, Kresteff.

Justice, Slaveikoff.

Finance, Liaptcheff.

Public Instruction, Mulloff.

Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13th of July, 1878, and is governed by a King, and a Council of Ministers with a single chamber, popular legislature (Sobranjé, or National Assembly) and constitutional government. By modification of the Constitution, 1893, there is now one deputy to each 20,000 inhabitants, 115 for the northern, and 51 for the southern province. In 1908 the country threw off its allegiance to Turkey, and is now independent.

Eastern Roumelia, likewise a creation of the Berlin Treaty of 1878 was intended to form an autonomous province, but since the successful revolution at Philippopolis of September 18th,

1885, it has been incorporated with and now forms an integral portion of Bulgaria, with the same ruler, laws, and mode of administration.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666).—The navy consists of a torpedo gunboat and a few small steamers.

Education (*see* p. 668).

United Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, from which it is separated by the Danube; on the west by Servia and Macedonia; on the east by the Black Sea; and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal. The principal towns, with their populations in 1905, are Sofia (82,621), Philippopolis (45,707), Varna (37,417), Rustchuk (33,632), Sliven (25,027), and Shumla (22,275). The principal ports are Varna and Bourgas. In 1908, 5,915 vessels (1,654,995 tons) entered and cleared at ports on the Black Sea. There are (1908) 965 miles of railway open; 3,688 miles of telegraph and 1,170 miles of telephone wires. North Bulgaria has an area of 24,237 square miles, and South Bulgaria an area of 12,706 square miles. Population according to language or nationality and religion (census of 1 January, 1905):—

Nationalities.		Religions.	
Bulgarians	3,205,005	Orthodox Greeks	3,345,991
Turks	497,818	Mohammedans	603,115
Rumanians	83,942	Israelites	37,653
Greeks	69,757	Catholics	29,442
Gipsies	94,649	Armenian Gregorians	12,694
Jews	36,455	Protestants	5,402
Germans & Austrians	5,021	Unknown	1,326
Russians	3,270		
Various	39,706		
	4,035,623		4,035,623

	1909.	1910.
Revenue (estimated)	£6,126,778	£6,890,000
Expenditure ,,	6,125,684	6,884,001
Public debt (January 1)	19,640,000	...
	1908.	1909.
Imports	£5,206,026	£5,870,000
Do. from U.K.	708,456	901,798
Exports	4,494,270	4,260,000
Do. to U.K.	83,093	188,040

Capital, Sofia, pop. (1905) 82,621; Philippopolis (capital of E. Roumelia), 45,707.

Envoy Extr., Min. Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G. £1,600

1st Secretary, Hon. F. O. Lindley ... £300 to £500

Military Attaché—Lt.-Col. Hon. H. D. Napier, C.M.G. .....

Vice-Consul—W. B. Heard ..... £350 to £450

Philippopolis — Vice-Con., Avalon Shipley ..... £350 to 450

Rustchuk—Consular Agent, S. Mayer .....

Varna—V.-Cons., Henry C. Venables £350 to 450

Bourgas—Consular Agent, A. Tacchella

Sofia is 1,416 miles from London; Philippopolis, 1,505; transit, 3 days.

CHILE, Republic of.

President (not yet appointed).
Vice-President, Elias Fernandez.
Foreign Affairs and Interior, Luis Izquierdo.
Justice & Public Instruction, Emiliano Figueroa.
Finance, Carlos Balmaceda.
War and Marine, Carlos Lorraín Claro.
Industry & Public Works, Fidel Muñoz.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant).
Legation, 4 Gloucester Mansions, S.W.
1st Secretary & Chargé d'Affaires, Enrique Cuevas, 14 St. George's Court, Gloucester Road, S.W.
2nd Secretary, Felipe Aninat.
Consul, Vicente Echeverria Larrain, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 18° 28′ and 56° 35′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 40′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north-of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest Aconcagua, an extinct volcano, being 22,422 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 21 provinces and 3 territories, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 290,741 square miles, with a population (1900) of about 3,110,000, exclusive of Araucanians, Bolivian and American Indians numbering about 50,000. The principal towns with their estimated populations (1908), are:—Santiago (380,000), Valparaiso (190,000), Concepcion (62,000), Talca (45,000), Iquique (45,000) Chillan (34,000), and Antofagasta (26,500). The natural increase in the population is slow, but immigration is slowly redressing the balance the majority of incomers hailing from Spain. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The live stock includes about 1,000,000 cattle, 1,500,000 sheep, 200,000 horses, 170,000 goats and 150,000 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, and some rich gold mines have been discovered. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and six lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 40 days. There are (1908) about 3,300 miles of railway open, nearly 15,000 miles of telegraph, over 850 post-offices, and 8,000 miles of telephone, the last worked by an English company. The Chilian section of the trans-Andean line was completed in April 1910. A longitudinal railway of about 950 miles is under construction by two British syndicates; this will connect Iquique with the Southern Provinces. The commercial marine numbers 153 vessels (94 steamers), of 157,997 tons. In 1907, 2,900 foreign vessels of

total tonnage of 6,500,000 entered at Chilian ports. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, and guano. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery. About 40 per cent. of the foreign trade is carried on with the U.K., which receives wheat and barley (£1,119,000 in 1909), nitrate of soda (£850,000), copper ore (£500,000), unwrought copper (£830,000), , and wool (£750,000); sending cottons (£1,200,000), machinery (£330,000), iron manufactures (£700,000), woollens (£470,000), and tea (£200,000).

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666).—The navy consists of 1 battle-ship, 2 armoured cruisers, and 4 protected cruisers; two Dreadnoughts and 4 ocean t. b.d.'s are projected.

Education (*see* p. 668).

	1907.	1908.
Revenue (Estimate)	$190,583,790	$237,856,712.35
Expenditure "	184,237,798	197,719,009.78
External Debt		£20,392,900.00
Internal Debt	$148,000,000	$179,985,149.58
Imports	293,681,855	109,900,356.00
Exports	280,080,730	39,653,723.00
	1908.	1909.
Imports from U.K.	£4,088,530	£4,951,538
Exports to U.K.	£6,663,489	£5,508,589

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1908), 350,000.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, H. C. Lowther £2,000
Consul and Secretary to H.M.'s Minister, Allen C. Kerr.

Antofagasta—Consul, G. Hewett £600
" *Vice-Consul*, H. W. W. Bird.
Caldera—Vice-Consul, H. B. Beazley.
Caleta Catoso—Vice-Consul, E. Feilmann.
Carrizal Bajo—Vice-Consul, John King.
Chañaral—Cons. Agt., William Sheriff.
Copiapo—Cons. Agent, George Fergie.
Mejillones—Vice-Consul, G. M. Clarke.
Taltal—Vice-Consul, H. T. S. Pearch.
Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. Nicholls.
Coquimbo—Consul, G. L. Ansted.
Iquique—Consul, E. F. Hudson.....£600
Vice-Consul, F. Watson.
Arica—Vice-Consul, W. Johnston.
Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, C. C. Aitken.
Junin—Vice-Consul, L. J. Garratt.
Pisagua—Vice-Consul, T. G. Patrickson.
Valparaiso—Cons.-Gen., Alexander Finn £1,000
" *Vice-Consul*, G. F. Atlee.....£300 to 500
Ancud—Vice-Consul, Wm. H. Turner.
Concepcion—Cons. Agent, Wm. Borrowman.
Coronel—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
Corral—Vice-Consul, Josiah Rogers.
Los Andes, Cons. Agent, T. S. Tuffield.
Lota—Vice-Consul, H. H Maguire.
Punta Arenas—Consul, Capt. C. A. Milward.
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, W. K. Steel.
Temuco, Cons. Agent, John Patillo.
Tomé—Vice-Consul, M. S. Pasmore.
Traiguen—Vice-Cons., F. Anderton.

Santiago, distant 9,000 miles *vid* Panama, and 11,000 *vid* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Vid* Buenos Aires and Andes during summer months (Nov. to May), transit 22 to 28 days.

CHINA.

Emperor, Pu-yi, *born* 11 Feb., 1906; *suc.* 14 Nov., 1908.
Regent, Prince Chun, father of the Emperor.
President of the Foreign Office, Prince Ching.
Envoy Extr. & Min. Plen. in London, Liu Yu-lin, 49 Portland Place, W.
Secretaries, Chang Yuan Chih; Chih Kwei.
Attachés, Ling Wen Ching; Lao Yu Ching; Tung Cheng Ling.
Commercial Attaché, Tseng Yao Yuan.

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000. On the north of the 18 provinces lie the vast regions of Mongolia and Manchuria, and on the west are Tibet and Turkestan, all of which are integral parts of the Chinese Empire; the area of these dependencies is over 2,500,000 square miles, with a scattered population of 19,000,000. The civil government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to viceroys and governors, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by taotais or intendants, and again into prefectures and districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the Imperial Government, and the provincial viceroys and governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The administration of Mongolia and Turkestan is entrusted to Military Lieutenant Governors, who, with the Chinese officials in Tibet, are under the direction of the *Mongolian Superintendency*, or Colonial Office, in Peking.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important, and for many years Great Britain's share of it was greatly predominant. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Corea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in

Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of £65,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1902); (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

Initiatory measures have been taken by China, under the first of these Treaties, to introduce two important reforms—namely, the protection of trade-marks and the establishment of a uniform national coinage. As regards the former, provisional regulations have already been framed, and the latter was the subject of investigation by a joint American and Mexican Commission, which submitted a scheme to the Chinese Government for the adoption of a gold standard.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and the latter provides, *inter alia*, for the speedy opening by China of the following cities and towns in Manchuria as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsinmintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-kumen in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun, and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

Latest estimates of the foreign residents at the open ports of China are as follows:—British, 9,499; Japanese, 55,401; Americans, 3,168; Russians, 9,952; Germans, 2,341; French, 1,818; Portuguese, 3,396; Italian, 246; other nationalities, 2,489; the total being 88,310. Out of a total of 2,801 foreign firms in China 502 are British, 1,492 Japanese, 232 German, 113 American, 84 French, 60 Portuguese, and 83 Spanish.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667).—The navy has not recovered from the effects of the Chino-Japanese war, when more than ten important war vessels were sunk or captured. China now possesses 2 second-class cruisers (4,300 tons), and 11 third-class cruisers (875–2,500 tons); 3 torpedo gunboats (349–1,000 tons), 4 gunboats (215–411 tons), 32 first-class torpedo boats, and 12 second-class torpedo boats. Most of these were launched between 1885 and 1902. Of the torpedo boats about half only are fit for action. Four destroyers, built in 1898–9, were captured by the Allied Forces in 1900, and were appropriated by Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia respectively. Full complement of the navy is about 2,500.

Shipping.—The mercantile marine (1901) consisted of 46 steam vessels over 100 tons register, with a total net tonnage of 40,178 tons. In 1909 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 86,771,809, the largest total yet recorded. Of these 39 per cent. were British, 20 per cent. Chinese, 8 per cent. German, 22 per cent. Japanese, 2 per cent. French, 1 per cent. Norwegian, 1 per cent. American, and 7 per cent. other countries.

Commerce.—The total foreign trade of China in 1909 amounted to £98,587,354 (imports £54,447,665, exports £44,139,689), an increase of £9,098,570 as compared with 1908. It was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1909:—

British.	%	Foreign.	%
Great Britain	11	Japan	14
Hong Kong	32	U.S.A.	8
India	6	Europe (exc. Russia)	13
Other British Territories	2	Russia	2
		Other countries	12
% British	51	Foreign	49

Trade with United Kingdom.—The principal items of merchandise exchanged between China and the United Kingdom will be found on the next page.

Education.—During the year 1910 many changes in administration and development were under discussion, and the contemplated establishment of a university at Pekin was carried out (*see* p. 668).

Railways.—About 4,840 miles were open (1910) inclusive of the Manchurian lines. The following lines are completed and working:—*Manchurian Railways* (1) *Chinese Eastern Railway*, Kuanchengtzu to Harbin, and thence east and west to Russian frontier, 1,080 miles. Russian control. (2) *Tsitsihar Light Railway*—Connects Tsitsihar with *Chinese Eastern Railway*, 17 miles. (3) *South Manchurian Railway*—Dalny to Kuanchengtzu, 439 miles. Branches—(*a*) Mukden to Antung, 187 miles. (*b*) Choushuitzu to Port Arthur, 31 miles. (*c*) Tashihkiao to Newchwang, 17 miles. (*d*) Yen Tai to Taikang, 10 miles. (*e*) Suchiatun to Fushun, 34 miles. (4) *Imperial Railways of North China.*—Peking to Mukden, 522 miles. Branches—(*a*) Peking to Tungchow, 12 miles. (*b*) Fengtai to Lukoukiao, 4 miles, connecting with Peking Hankow Railway. (*c*) Koupangtze to Newchwang, 57 miles. (*d*) Tangho to Chinwangtao. (5) *Peking Kalgan Railway*, 124 miles. (6) *Peking Hankow Railway*, 755 miles. Branches—(*a*) Liang Siang to Tuli, 12 miles. (*b*) Liuliho to Chowkweichwang, 10 miles. (*c*) Kaopeitien to Siling, 36 miles. (*d*) Kaoyihsien to Lincheng, 11 miles. (7) *Shansi Railway.*—Shihkiaochwang to Taiyuanfu, 151 miles. (8) Kaifengfu to Honanfu, 140 miles. (9) *Taokow-Tsinghwachen Railway*, 96 miles. (10) *Shantung Railway.*—Tsingtau to Tsinan, 256 miles. (11) Canton to Samshui, 32 miles. (12) Chuchow to Pinghsiang, 65 miles. (13) *Shanghai-Nanking Railway*, 193 miles. Branches—Shunghai to Wusung, 10 miles. (*b*) *Nanking City Railway*, 8 miles. (14) *Swatow Chaochow Railway*, 24 miles. (15) Laokai to Yunnanfu, 291 miles.

The following lines are under construction:—*Canton to Hankow*, 650 miles. About 57 miles open from Canton. (2) *Tientsin to Pukow*, 675 miles. About 135 miles of northern and 110 miles of southern section completed. (3) *Szechuan Hankow Railway.—Chengtu to Hankow*, 800 miles. Work begun at Ichang, Dec. 1909. (4) *Kiangsi Railway.—Kiukiang to Nanchang*, 82 miles. (5) *Anhui Railway.—Wuhu to Kuangtechow*, 150 miles. (6) *Shanghai, Hangchow,*

Ningpo Railway, 218 miles. Open to Hangchow, 118 miles. (7) *Fukien Railway.—Changchowfu to Amoy*, 33 miles. 4 miles completed. (8) *Canton Kowloon Railway*, 111 miles. Twenty-two miles from Kowloon completed. (9) *Sunning Railway. Kongyik to Samkaphoi, viâ Sunning*, 55 miles. Forty miles south from Kongyik open.

The following lines are contemplated:—*German capital.*—Techow to Chengtingfu (100 miles); Yenchou to Kaifengfu (150 miles). *French capital.*—Longsan to Nanning, *viâ* Lungchow (150 miles). *Japanese capital.*—Amoy to Foochow (150 miles). There are also projects for lines from Hankow to Chengtu (Szechuan), *viâ* Wanhsien. *Chinese engineers and construction*; Canton to Amoy; Kalgan to Kulun (Manchuria); Lanchoufu to Ili (Kansu); Kuanchengtze to Kirin; Shihchiachuang (Chihli) to Tehchou (Shantung); Hsinmintun to Fakuman; and Loyang to Tungkuan (Honan); in Canton district—Fatshan to Kong Moon; Canton to Swatow; Samshui to Wuchow; line from Kua Chou at mouth of Grand Canal to Tsing Kiang P'u and Hsu Chou thence joining Peking-Hankow line *viâ* K'ai Fengfu—the Chinkiang-Hsuchou-K'aifeng portion to be first laid; line 47 miles long from coal mines at Tsao Chuang to T'ai Chuang on Grand Canal; line to join Wei-Hsien on the Chinan-Tsingtao Railway with Chefoo.

TELEGRAPHS are being rapidly constructed by the Imperial Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. The total length of line in operation at end of 1909 was 45,000 miles.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Imperial Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the Acting Inspector-General F. A. Aglen, Esq. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. It is not yet exactly known how far this change will affect the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations; it also manages the Imperial Post Office, whose operations have been much developed in the last two years. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 2 cents (or less than one halfpenny) per half-ounce. The number of Chinese post offices is 4,258; 306,280,600 postal packets and 3,280,747 parcels were handled in 1908.

FINANCES.—Sir R. Hart, in 1901, estimated the annual revenue as follows: Land tax, 26,500,000 taels; provincial duties and receipts, 2,600,000 taels; grain commutation, 3,100,000 taels; salt gabelle, 13,500,000; likin, 16,000,000; customs (maritime), 23,800,000, (native) 2,700,000; total, 88,200,000 taels. The expenditure was estimated at 101,120,000 taels.

*Total debt (about)	£54,500,000
*Interest due (about)	2,500,000

* The tael reckoned at 3*s.* 3*d.*

	1907.	1908.	1909.
†Imports	£67,665,223	£52,600,730	£54,447,665
†Exports	42,961,863	36,888,054	44,739,689

Imports from United Kingdom, 1909, £8,445,832:—

Chemicals	£119,244	Machinery	£235,237
Cottons	5,609,261	Tobacco	36,268
Iron Manufactures	524,178	Woollens	301,687

Exports to United Kingdom, 1909, £4,879,056:—

Bristles	£209,891	Skins and Furs	£39,796
Oil Seeds	1,156,646	Straw Plaitings	169,478
Peas and Beans	627,435	Tallow	162,974
Raw Silk	525,902	Tea	612,103
Silk Manufactures	180,629	Wool	185,882

CAPITAL, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

British Minister, Sir John N. Jordan, K.C.B. K.C.M.G. £4,500
Councillor, W. G. Max Muller, M.V.O. ... 800
Naval Attaché, Capt. Sir Douglas Brownrigg, Bart., R.N. 800
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. E. Willoughby.
1st Secretary, Hon. E. S. Scott, M.V.O. 300 to 500
Chinese Sec., C. W. Campbell, C.M.G. 1,000
Commercial Attaché, W. P. Ker 1,000
Accountant, A. E. Eastes 200
Physician, Dr. Douglas Gray 800
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott 200
Amoy—Consul, A. J. Sundius 800
Canton—Con.-Gen., J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. 1,200
Vice-Consul, L. Giles (*actg.*) 600
Changsha—Consul, B. Giles 800
Chefoo—Consul, R. H. Mortimore 800
Chengtu—Consul-General, W. H. Wilkinson 900
Chungking—Vice-Consul, J. L. Smith ... 600
Chinanfu—Consul, E. C. Wilton, C.M.G. ... 800
Chinkiang—Consul, Geo. D. Pitzipios 800
Foochow—Consul, E. T. C. Werner..... 800
Pagoda Island—Cons. Agent, Dr. W. W. Myers .....
Hangchow—Consul, V. L. Savage 800
Ningpo—Vice-Consul, L. H. R. Barr (*actg.*) 600
Hankow—Consul-Gen., E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G. 1,200
Harbin—Consul, R. Willis 800
Ichang—Consul, H. A. Little 800
Kiu-kiang—Consul, H. F. King 800
Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul, F. E. Wilkinson 800
Mukden—Cons.-Gen., H. E. Fulford, C.M.G. 900
Nanking—Consul, Herbert Goffe 800
Newchwang—Consul, W. J. Clennell..... 800
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Havilland W. de Sausmarez £1,800
Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping, Sir Pelham L. Warren, K.C.M.G. 1,500
Assist. Judge, F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G. ... 1,200
Crown Adv., Hiram Parkes Wilkinson ... 600
Registrar and Chief Clerk, G. W. King £500 to 700
Chief Clerk, W. R. Strickland ..... 300 to 400
Vice-Consul, S. Barton 700
Seatow—Consul, P. F. Hausser 800
Tengyueh—Consul, Berthold G. Tours 800
Tientsin—Cons.-Gen., Sir A. Hosie..... 1,000
Vice-Consul, H. Porter (*actg.*) 600
Wuchow—Consul, H. A. Ottewill..... 800
Wuhu—Consul, H. H. Fox 800
Yunnan-fu, Cons.-Gen., P. E. O'Brien-Butler 900

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

† The tael reckoned at 3*s.* 0 7/16*d.* in 1905, 3*s.* 3½*d.* in 1906, 3*s.* 3*d.* in 1907, 2*s.* 8*d.* in 1908, and 2*s.* 7 7/16*d.* in 1909.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Carlos E. Restrepo, *elected* 3 August, 1910 (for 4 years).
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Don Santiago Perez Triana, 45 Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
Secretary, Saturnino Restrepo.
Consul-General, Luis Martinez Silva, Friar's House, New Broad Street, E.C.
Consul in Liverpool, Jorge Moya Vasquez.
Consul at Southampton, Miguel Jimenez Lopez.

Formerly New Granada—a Republic with Constitution, 5 August, 1886—consisting of the Capital District of Bogotá and 34 Departments created by a Law of 5 April, 1908. In the most North-West part of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., comprising an area of 473,000 square miles, and possessing an estimated population (1895) of about 4,000,000. of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. It has been frequently subjected to revolutionary changes and civil wars, and in December, 1903, the Department of Panama proclaimed its independence and now exists as a separate republic. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. Its mineral productions are gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal, and emeralds. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, and india-rubber. All religions are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 560 miles being open in 1910, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about $100 paper=$1 gold; $500 paper=£1 (approximately).

	1909.	1910.
Revenue (estimate) gold	$16,600,000	$9,469,798
Expenditure (est.) ,,	16,600,000	9,469,798
Foreign debt	£2,700,000	£2,700,000
Internal debt ..... gold	$3,108,624	...

	1908.	1909.
Total imports	$13,513,890	$11,117,927
Total exports	14,998,434	16,040,198
Exports to U.K.	£430,382	£764,802
Imports from U.K.	963,018	900,184

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 100,000.

British Min. Resident, Francis W. Stronge £2,000
Vice-Consul, Douglas Young..... £300 to 500
Hon. Attaché, G. E. Edmundson.
Honda—Vice-Consul, John Owen.
Medellin—Vice-Consul, Maurice Badian.
Barranquilla—Cons., John Gillies.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, E. H. Mason.
Carthagena—Vice-Cons., C. Beeston.
Santa Martha—Vice-Cons., P. H. Marshall.
Tumaco—Cons. Agent, Wm. Jarvis.
Distant 6,200 miles; transit, 35 days.

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Ricardo Jimenez, *assumed office* 8 May, 1910, for 4 years.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Manuel Castro Quesada.
Commerce & Finance, Felipe J. Alvarado.
Interior, Carlos M. Jiminez.
War and Marine, Nicolas Oreamuno

Chargé d'Affaires for U.K., Wenceslao de la Guardia, 1 Strathmore Gardens, W.
Consul-General, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1909) of 368,780. The chief exports are coffee (193,056 bags, value £543,268, 1909), bananas (9,365,690 bunches in 1909, value £896,238), cacao, cedarwood, fustic, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway material, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1909, 55·26 per cent. from United States, 18·26 from United Kingdom, 13·13 from Germany, 5·0 from France, and 8·35 from other countries).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States and England is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast.

The Costa Rica Railway runs from Limon to the capital, San José (103 miles) in six hours, and is continued 13 miles to Alajuela (Costa Rica branch lines 57 miles). The Northern Railway runs from Limon as terminus, and comprises 1 miles of main line and branches, running through the banana districts on the Atlantic coast; the services of the above two lines were amalgamated from 1 July, 1905. The Government own and operate the Pacific Railway, from San José to Orotina (46 miles), and the coast section of the same, Esparta to Puntarenas (13 miles); a new section from Orotina to join the Puntarenas section was opened in 1910. The journey from the capital to Puntarenas (75 miles) takes 4 hours. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic.

	1907–8.	1908.*	1909
Public income.....	£757,557	£498,486	£694,8
Public expenditure	879,564	579,580	687,4
Foreign debt (consol. 1888)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,0
Internal debt	933,271	998,323	1,020,0

	1907.	1908.	190
Total imports	1,511,627	£1,158,493	£1,257,1
Total exports	1,870,820	1,596,445	1,682,0
Imports from U.K.	—	217,204	187,4
Exports to U.K.	—	1,265,855	875,0

Average exchange, 1910, 10·61 *colones* = £1.

CAPITAL, San José. Pop. (1908), about 27,50
British Minister, C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (Panama)
San José—Consul, F. Nutter Cox.

* 9 months ended 31 Dec., the financial year being changed from 31 Mar. to 31 Dec.

Port Limon—Vice-Consul, C. G. McGrigor.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct, 17 days; *vid* New York, 16 days.

CRETE (or CANDIA).

Suzerain, H.M. the Sultan of Turkey.
High Commissioner, Alexander T. A. Zaimis, *assumed office* 30 Sept., 1906, for 5 years.

Crete (or Candia) is an island in the Mediterranean, about 148 miles long and 7 to 30 miles in breadth, with an area of 2,950 square miles; the population is 303,543, of whom 269,319 are Christians, 33,496 Mussulmans, and 728 Jews. The island formed part of the early and later Roman Empires, and in 1669 was captured by the Turks.

The island now has impartial administration under the high suzerainty of Turkey, but independent of its suzerain under the High Commissioner appointed by the Powers. The climate is healthy, and a fine anchorage is presented by Suda Bay. The chief products are wheat and fruit; and wool, soap, olive oil, carobs, vallonea, and cheese are the principal exports. The chief towns are Candia (pop. 22,331), Canea, the capital (pop. 20,972), and Retimo (pop. 9,308).

	1906–7.	1907–8.
Revenue (about)	£201,054	£237,213
Expenditure (about)	175,167	236,239
	1908.	1909.
Imports	£842,858	£690,068
Exports	734,928	530,920
Imports from U.K.	66,580	49,517
Exports to U.K.	101,563	55,087

Canea—Consul-General, A. C. Wratislaw, C.B., C.M.G. £1,000
Vice-Consul, E. Cassimatis ..... £350 to 450
Candia—*Vice-Consul*, A. Calocherino.
Retimo—Vice-Consul, Teodoro A. Trifilli.

CUBA.

President of the Republic, José Miguel Gomez, *assumed office* Jan. 28, 1909.
Vice-President, Alfredo Zayas.
Foreign Affairs, Manuel Sanguily.
Justice, Emilo del Junco.
Finance, Francesco Paulo Machado.
Public Works, J. Chalons.
Interior, F. Lopez Leyva.
Sanitation, Dr. M. Varona Suárez.
Public Instruction, Mario Garcia Kohly.
Agriculture, Rafael M. Ortiz.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary, Rafael Montoro, 3 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Chargé d'Affaires, Gabriel Zendegui.

The island of Cuba lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of about 44,000 sq. miles and a population of 2,028,282 (1907). Cuba suffered many years of internal discord, from its discovery by Columbus until its liberation in 1898, having been a Spanish possession until the Spanish-American War, of which it was the main bone of contention. A Cuban constituent convention met at the end of 1900 and agreed upon a Constitution (1901), which was ratified on certain conditions by the U.S.A. in 1902. In 1906 disturbances broke out and resulted in the renewed occupation by American troops and the establishment of a provisional administration, which ceased when President Gomez took over the administration in 1909.

The chief products of the island are tobacco and sugar; 1,899 miles of railway were open on June 30, 1908, and 5,065 miles of telegraph line. The imports from the United States for 1909 were £9,644,211, and the exports to the United States were £22,793,246.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. about 297,000); other towns are Santiago (45,000), Matanzas (37,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (24,000), and Camaguey (29,000).

	1907–8.	1908–9.
Revenue	£5,093,262	£6,128,159
Expenditure	4,661,908	5,059,438
	1908.	1909.
Imports	£17,993,493	£18,963,911
Exports	20,593,560	£25,981,463
Imports from U.K.	2,360,315	2,494,957
Exports to U.K.	1,271,734	1,292,723

British Minister Res. and Consul-General, Stephen Leech £1,600
Vice-Consul, J. Lowdon ..... £300 to 500
,, G. F. Plant.
Cardenas—Vice-Consul, A. FitzGibbon.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, Geo. R. Fowler.
Guantanamo, Vice-Cons., Theodore Brooks.
Matanzas—Vice-Cons., Stewart Hamilton.
Santiago—Consul, William Mason.

DENMARK.

King, Frederik VIII., *born* 3 June, 1843; *suc.* 29 Jan., 1906; *married*, 28 July, 1869, Louise, Princess of Sweden and Norway, *b.* 31 Oct., 1851.
Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Christian, *b.* 26 Sept., 1870, *m.*, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons (*b.* 11 March, 1899, and 27 July, 1900).
Premier and Minister of Defence, M. Klaus Berutsen.
Foreign Affairs, Count Ahlefeldt Laurvigen.
Finance, M. Neergaard.
Agriculture, M. Anders Nielsen.
Public Works, M. Thomas Larsen.
Interior, M. Jensen Sönderup.
Justice, M. Bülow.
Worship and Education, M. Appel.
Commerce, M. Muus.
Minister for Iceland, Bjorn Jonsson.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, Constantin Brun, 6 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.
Secretary, M. A. Oldenburg.
Hon. Attaché, Count J. Wedell.
Consul-Gen. in London, J. W. Faber, 8 Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C.
Vice-Consul, C. Rottbóll.
Consul-General—Leith, E. Berry.

There are also Consuls at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, with a Constitution dated 28 July, 1866; consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long.; its present contracted dimensions being the result of the Dano-German war of 1864, which stripped it of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. It comprises an area of 14,844 square miles (9,375,403 acres), with a population in 1906 of 2,588,919 (174 per square mile), nearly

one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade. The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1908, 2,871,590 acres were under corn crops and 3,103,519 permanent pasture. In 1903 the livestock numbered 486,935 horses, 1,840,466 cows, 876,830 sheep, 1,456,699 swine, and 38,984 goats. The corn crops in 1908 amounted to 99,000,000 bushels, of which over one-third was oats. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 870 vessels, with a tonnage of 733,790. There are (1908) 2,090 miles of railway and 8,800 miles of telegraph line (1908).

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667). The navy consists of 37 steam vessels (including 4 ironclads), mounting 227 guns, with 1,270 officers and men.

Education (*see* p. 668).

	1907–8.	1908–9.
Revenue	£5,416,653	£5,228,036
Expenditure	5,228,862	5,288,507
	1907.	1908.
Reserve fund	£994,210	£994,210
Public debt	14,329,544	14,218,511
Total imports	43,800,000	40,000,000
Total exports	33,600,000	34,300,000

Imports from United Kingdom, 1909, £5,563,154:

Coal and Coke	£1,623,272	Machinery	£173,043
Corn and Bran	213,395	Oil Seed Cake	462,832
Cottons	433,203	Woollen Yarn	214,506
Iron Manufactures	267,436	,, Manufactures	199,364

Exports to United Kingdom, 1909, £18,768,417:

Butter	£10,233,370	Beef	£131 925
Eggs	1,698,320	Pork	193,501
Bacon	5,801 382	Hides	84,129

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1907) (including suburbs), 532.000.

British Minister, Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B. £3,000
1st Sec., John C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O. 500
Hon. Attaché, Charles Brudenell-Bruce.
Mil. Attaché (*see* Belgium).
Naval do. (*see* Germany).
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., M.V.O. 200
Consul for Denmark, Lionel C. Liddell, M.V.O. 600
Vice-Consul, C. H. Funch, M.V.O.
Do., R. Turner.
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, W. F. Godbey.
Aarhus—Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.
Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, R. Erskine £300 to 500
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Poul Norgaard.
Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.
Korsöer—Vice-Consul, Sophus Möller.
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
Nyborg—Vice-Consul, August Birch.
Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, A. Kraunsöe.
Rönne (Bornholm)—Vice-Consul, C. P. Lund.
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, Ingvard A. Petersen.
Thisted—Vice-Consul, C. F. Bendixsen.
Esbjerg—Consul, J. Nielsen.

St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Consul, G. Kellard.
Chaplain, Rev. Eyre Hutson.
Bassin (Ste. Croix)—V.-Con., R. Armstrong.
Frederiksted—Vice-Consul, Robert L. Merwin.
Thorshavn (Faröe)—Consul, A. G. Coates, M.V.O. £600
Vice-Consul, Valdemar Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of 75,115 square miles, with 127,184 inhabitants. They include the FAROE or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop. 12,955); ICELAND (*see* p. 599); GREENLAND (34,000 sq. m., pop. 10,516), the trade of which is a government monopoly, and 3 islands in the West Indies—ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN (142 sq. m., pop. 32,786). These latter export sugar and rum.

Exports Danish Possessions to U.K., 1908	£202.673
Imports from United Kingdom, 1908 ...	212.147

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 32 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, Ramon Caceres, *elected* (under the new constitution, June, 1908) for 6 years.
Foreign Affairs, José M. Cabral.
War and Marine, Manuel Lamarche Garcia.
Finance, Frederico Velasquez.
Agriculture and Immigration (vacant).
Public Instruction and Justice, Emilio C. Joubert.
Interior and Police, Miguel A. Roman.
Communications, Promotion, and Public Works, E. T. Bonetti.

Minister to France and U.K., F. Leonte Vasquez, *Paris*.
Consul-General in London, Miguel Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.
Consul, Octavio Ventura.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. It comprises an area of about 18,045 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 600,000. Cocoa, is the most important crop, and sugar, coffee, and tobacco are grown in great quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, bananas, and divi-divi. Gold is found. There are about 120 miles of railway, and telegraphic and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America. De Forest wireless telegraph installations have been erected at the capital and inland at Santiago de los Caballeros. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since April, 1905, 55 per cent. of the Revenues are being deposited in a New York Bank to the credit of the Foreign and Interior Debt.

British trade is hampered by the absence of direct maritime communication.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo. Population, 20,000.

	1909.	1910–11.
Estimated Revenue and Expenditure	$4.024,230	$3.941,500

	1908.	1909.
National Debt	£6,044,879	£5,000,000
Imports	1,068,221	885,182
Exports	1,976,321	1,622,738

British Consul-General for Hayti and Dominican Republic, Alexander Murray (*see* HAYTI) £1,000

San Pedro de Macoris — Vice-Consul, C. R. Schumacher.

Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul, E. M. de Garston £300 to £500

Puerto-Plata—Vice-Consul, C. H. Loinaz.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Eloy Alfaro (*until* Aug. 31, 1911), $24,000.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. José Peralta.
Interior, Octavio Diaz.
Finance, Luis A. Dillon.
Public Instruction, A. Reyes.
War and Marine, Col. F. J. Martinez Aguine.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Celso Nevares, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

A State of South America, on its western side, being that portion of the original Republic of Colombia which lies on each side of the Equator, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 6° 26′ S. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia), and between 70° and 81° W. long., comprising an area of 120,000 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,270,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,525 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,613 feet, the Antisana, 19,335 feet, Cayambe, 19,186 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are—cocoa, caoutchouc, silver specie and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. Ecuador is divided into 15 provinces and one territory. A railway connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. An arrangement was recently made with the bondholders for the conversion of the Debt, but the Dictator, in 1895, suspended payment pending a further and less onerous arrangement; meanwhile a 10 per cent. surtax upon import dues is being collected and deposited in a Guayaquil bank. Guayaquil is the chief port; population, 1908, about 60,000; other chief towns being Quito, 55,000; Cuenca, 25,000; and Riobamba, 12,000. The currency is a gold condor (of 10 *sucres*) value £1.

The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (2,400 square miles) belong to Ecuador; only about 200 miles are susceptible of cultivation.

	1907.	1908.
Revenue (Budget)	£1,319,500	£1,272,450
Expenditure	1,300,000	1,540,180
Total Debt (1 Jan.)	3,320,750	...
Imports	1,970,000	2,100,000
Exports	2,290,000	3,000,000

	1908.	1909.
Imports from U.K.	£508,408	£451,054
Exports to U.K.	534,334	546,518

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 55,000.

British Minister, Charles Louis des Graz (*see* Lima, Peru).

Consul, Ludovico Söderström.

Guayaquil—Consul, Alfred Cartwright.

Vice-Consul, George A. Powell.

Esmeraldas—V.-Cons., Frederick Ashton.

Manta—Vice-Consul, G. T. Blackett.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 35 days.

EGYPT.

(*A*)—EGYPT PROPER.

Khedive or Reigning Sovereign, Abbas Pasha Hilmi, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 14 July, 1874; *suc.* 7 Jan., 1892.

Heir Apparent, Abdul Mouneim Bey, son of the Khedive, *born* 20 Feb., 1899; other children are the Princesses Emina (1895), Athieh (1896), Fethiiah (1897), and Loutfiah (1900), and Prince Abdul Kader (Feb. 4, 1902).

President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Mohammed Pasha Said.

Adviser, Ronald Graham, C.B.

Justice, Saad Pasha Zaglool.

Adviser to the Khedive, Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.

War and Navy, Ismail Sirry Pasha.

Sirdar of Egyptian Army, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C.

Public Works, Ismail Sirry Pasha.

Adviser, C. Dupuis.

Under Sec., A. Perry.

Education, Ahmed Pasha Hishmet.

Adviser, Douglas Dunlop, LL.D.

Minister of Finance, Sir Joseph Saba Pasha, K.C.M.G.

Financial Adviser, Henry Paul Harvey, C.B.

Under-Secretary, Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O.

Commanding British Troops, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

General Manager, Government Railways, Col. G. B. Macauley, C.M.G.

Director-General of Customs, A. King-Lewis.

Director-General of Ports and Lighthouses, Rear-Admiral H. R. Robinson, R.N.

Postmaster-General, N. F. Borton Pasha.

A country in the north-east corner of the Continent of Africa; was made part of the Turkish Empire in the latter part of the 12th century. Its history became interwoven with that of Europe when the army of Napoleon the Great entered into possession in 1801. British successes drove out the invaders, and in 1803 the newcomers also evacuated the country, which they endeavoured to restore to the control of the Sultan of Turkey; but after the abandonment by Great Britain a struggle arose between two Turkish parties, the Albanians and the Ghuzz, the former being completely victorious under their leader, *Mehemet Ali*, who, in 1811, in spite of the attempted intervention of Great Britain, obtained the supreme power and ruled the country, agreeing to pay an annual tribute to the Porte of £682,092. His successors were *Ibrahim* (1848), *Abbas* (1848–1854), *Said* (1854–1863), whose reign was marked by the Suez Canal concession, and *Ismail* (1863–1879), who by a firman of the Sultan (14 May, 1867) was granted the title of KHEDIV MISR, or Ruler of Egypt, the previous rulers having had the title of Vali, or Governor. In the early years of his reign

the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. But on the heels of annexation and conquest followed misgovernment and financial embarrassment. At this point the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened, and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son *Mohamed Tewfik* (1879–1892) to succeed him. By a decree of 10 Nov., 1879, a *Controller-General* was appointed by each Power. In 1882, however, their work of reform was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian army (Arabi Pasha), and, the French Government declining to co-operate, a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (18 Jan., 1883), and a British financial adviser appointed as a member of the Khedivial Government. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a Mahdi, or prophet, foretold by the Moslems. General Gordon, the hero of the Chinese rebellion, was despatched to Khartoum (Jan., 1884) as Governor-General of the Soudan, but this step was not followed by immediate movements of troops against the rebels, and in 1885 General Gordon fell at the capture of Khartoum (26 Jan.) before the Nile relief expedition reached him.

In 1883 the Khedive created a Legislative Council of 30 members, and a General Assembly, consisting of the Legislative Council, the seven Ministers of State, and 46 members elected by the people. These bodies, however, were, and still are, mainly consultative, the real legislative power resting with the Khedive and his Ministers. The command of the army is made by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government.

In 1892 (7 Jan.), the Khedive Mohamed Tewfik died, and was succeeded by his elder son *Abbas*, the present ruler.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into governorships and provinces, the latter being sub-divided into districts. Justice is administered by (1) Religious Courts; (2) the Mixed Tribunals established in 1875, to deal with questions arising between foreign inhabitants of different nationality and civil suits between natives and foreign subjects; (3) the Consular Courts, by which criminal charges against foreign subjects are investigated; and (4) the Native Tribunals containing Egyptian and foreign judges, dealing with criminal charges against natives, and with civil cases in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects. A British Judicial Adviser to the Khedive watches the proceedings of the latter

The population in 1882 was 6,814,000, including 90,886 European foreigners (37,301 Greeks, 18,665 Italians, 15,716 French, 8,022 Austrians, 6,118 English, &c.); and by the census of 1907, Egypt Proper contains 11,287,359 inhabitants, of whom 62,973 were Greeks, 34,926 Italians, 20,653 British subjects, 5,000 British army, 14,581 French subjects, 7,704 Austrians, 2,410 Russians, and 1,847 Germans.

The cultivated portion of Egypt is confined to the country annually inundated by the Nile, or capable of being irrigated by canals. The great irrigation works, to which Egypt may be said to owe its existence, are being further extended by elevating dams across the Nile at Assuan, Assiut, Zifta, and Esneh (inaugurated in 1902, and completed in 1909) for raising the water.

Education (*see* p. 668).

Agriculture and Industry.—Its products consist of cotton, millet, maize, wheat, rice, melons, gourds, sugar, hemp, &c. No metals have been worked within recent times in any considerable quantity, but recently prospecting has been undertaken in the ancient mining districts for gold, copper, lead, sulphur, emeralds, &c., and several mines are being opened up. Salt is plentiful, about 1,000,000 tons being extracted every year. Nitre, marble, red granite, Oriental alabaster, and limestone are found, in addition to indications of petroleum and coal. Most of the turquoises of the world come from the mines in the Sinai peninsula.

Trade.—The chief imports are cotton stuffs, coals, provisions, woollens, coffee, tobacco, indigo, hardware, timber, wine and spirits, and machinery. The exports consist mainly of cotton and cotton-seed (90 per cent.), beans, wheat, sugar, maize, rice, gums, hides, wool, barley, cigarettes, ivory, and ostrich-feathers. Of the entire trade over 42 per cent. is British, 9 per cent. being carried on with France, 8 per cent. with Turkey, and 6 per cent. with Germany and Austria.

Communications.—There is a network of railways in the Delta, the principal lines radiating from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southwards to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal—the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State system with the Sudan Government Railways. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways on 31 Dec., 1909, was 1,465 miles. 25,306,178 passengers and 3,657,227 tons of merchandise were carried during 1909, the net receipts being £E1,283,389. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Chellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 318 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railway, a length of 120 miles (75 centimetre gauge), connecting the Oases of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 788 miles of light railways exploited by public companies. There were on 31 Dec., 1909, 2,893 miles of telegraphs, with 12,952 miles of wire, over which 2,391,866 messages were transmitted during 1909. The total telephone mileage in Egypt is 52,242. The net postal revenue was £E49,971 in 1909.

Defence.—The British army of occupation numbers about 5,000 men. The Egyptian force number 17,507.

Finance.—The situation of the Debt on 31 July, 1909 and 1910, was as follows:—

		1909.	1910.
Guaranteed debt,	3%	£7,552,900	£7,462,400
Privileged	,, 3½%	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unified	,, 4%	55,971,960	55,971,960
Domains	,, 4½%	664,140	469,040
		£95,315,780	£95,030,180

By the agreement (8 April, 1904) between Great Britain and France, to which all the Powers subsequently adhered, the restrictions which since 1876, have hampered the liberty of the Egyptian Government in financial matters were abolished. Though the *Caisse de la Dette* still

exists, its duties are limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and to the payment of the coupons.

	1908.	1909.
Public revenue	£E15,521,775	£E15,402,872
Public expenditure	14,408,144	14,241,602
Annual debt charge	3,595,814	3,587,196
Reserve fund, 31 Dec.	7,374,891	6,360,884
Imports (Merchandise)	25,100,397	22,230,499
Exports ,,	21,315,673	26,076,439

Imports from U.K., 1909, £8,142,325 :—			
Coal and Coke	£1,691,097	Iron Manufactures	£502,946
Corn (Wheatflour)	154,152	Leather	136,473
Copper	116,047	Machinery	252,603
Cottons	3,317,360	Woollens	314,253

Exports to U.K., 1909, £19,866,424 :—			
Raw Cotton	£15,841,257	Eggs	£246,511
Cotton Seeds	2,533,037	Gum	122,973
Oilseed Cake	357,027	Onions	253,276

Detailed accounts of the various administrative and financial reforms which have been carried out since 1882, and have entirely changed the state of the country, may be found in the annual reports addressed to the Foreign Office.

The Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869, the British Government acquiring by purchase (25 Nov., 1875) shares to the amount of £4,000,000 (the value 31 March, 1909, being about £32,660,000). The total length of the canal is 99 miles, with a width of 37 metres (121ft. 5in.), having cost £24,000,000 to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 8·33 metres (28 feet). By a convention, signed on 29 Oct., 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest). The British directors are Sir Henry Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B., Henry Torrens Anstruther, and Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G., representing the Government; and R. Alexander, R. S. Donkin, F. Green, Sir J. L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., Lord Rathmore, J. W. Hughes, and Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G., representing the shipping interest.

The transit receipts in 1869 were £2,178; in 1870, £206,273; in 1895, £3,124,148; in 1900, £3,624,944; in 1905, £4,554,672; in 1906, £4,326,476; in 1907, £4,640,000; in 1908, £4,338,000; and in 1909, £4,825,707.

The present rate of transit dues is 7fr. 25c. per ton, and 4fr. 75c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1909 amounted to 150fr., on the ordinary 500fr. shares, and 125fr. on the Actions de Jouissance.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal at certain dates since 1869, with the percentage of British vessels.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	% British Tonnage.
1869	10	6,576	95·6
1870	486	436,609	66·4
1890	3,389	6,890,094	77·3
1895	3,434	8,448,383	71
1900	3,441	9,738,152	57·6
1905	4,116	13,134,105	63·6
1906	3,957	13,445,504	61·7
1907	4,267	14,728,434	64·5
1908	3,795	13,633,283	60·9
1909	4,239	15,407,527	62·3

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1897), 570,000; Alexandria, chief port, pop. 320,000; other towns being Tantah, 57,000; Zagazig, 36,000; Mansurah, 36,000; Port Said, 42,000; Suez, 17,000; Ismailia, 7,000. In Upper Egypt Assiut has 42,000 inhabitants and Keneh 27,000.

Cairo—British Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B. £7,000
Councillor, ... 800
1st Secretary, Milne Cheetham 500
2nd Secretary, R. H. Clive ..... £300 to 500
,, R. G. Vansittart ... 300 to 500
3rd Secretary, J. H. S. Birch 150
Consul, Arthur D. Alban 800
Oriental Secretary, Ronald Storrs 700
Vice-Consul, ... £350 to £450
Medical Adviser, Alexander Murison, M.D.
Birket-es-Sab—Consular Agent, Alex. W. Murdoch.
Mansourah—Cons. Agent, Fredk. Murdoch.
Zagazig—Vice-Consul, G. Diacono.
Alexandria—Consul-Gen., Donald Andreas Cameron 900
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. H. Mulock ... £350 to 450
,, *Chaplain (Scotch)*, Rev. Hugh P. Reid.
,, *Surgeon*, A. Morrison, M.D. £375
Tantah—Cons.-Agent, Joseph Inglis.
Port Said—Consul-Gen., E. C. Blech, C.M.G. £800
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Thos. D. Dunlop... £350 to 450
Suez—Pro-Consul, F. M. Lockwood.

Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit, 6 days, or by P. & O. mail *viâ* Brindisi, 5 days.

(*B*)—THE SUDAN PROVINCES.

I. Central Administration.

Governor-General, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A. (*Sirdar of the Egyptian Army*).
Private Sec., Capt. G. F. Clayton.
Mil. Sec., Capt. H. F. E. Lewin.
Asst. Priv. Sec., Capt. E. J. F. Vaughan.
A.D.C., Capt. E. E. B. Mackintosh.
Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir Rudolph Baron von Slatin, Pasha, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Civil Secretary, Colonel P. R. Phipps.
Asst. do., K. C. P. Struvé.
Do., Stores and Prisons, Maj. M. Coutts.
Sudan Agent (Cairo) and Director of Intelligence, Major L. O. F. Stack.
Asst. Directors of Intelligence, Capt. H. F. S. Amery; Capt. G. S. Symes, D.S.O.
Intelligence Officer, Capt. R. E. M. Russell.
Legal Secretary, E. Bonham Carter, C.M.G.
Advocate-General, R. H. Dun.
Chief Judge, Wasey Sterry.
Financial Sec., Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.
Asst. do., Maj. W. S. R. May.
Director of Agriculture and Lands Dept., Maj.-Gen. E. B. Wilkinson.
Director of Surveys, Capt. H. D. Pearson, R.E.
Asst. do., Lt. A. E. Coningham, R.E.
Director of Education, J. Currie.
Asst. do., M. F. Simpson.
Director-General, Sudan Medical Dept., Colonel H. B. Mathias, D.S.O.
Assist. do., Dr. E. S. Crispin.
Director of Woods and Forests,
Director of Railways, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, D.S.O.
Asst. do., Capt. W. E. Longfield.
Director of Steamers, Eng.-Commander E. E. Bond, D.S.O., R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Commander W. Scott-Hill, R.N.
Director of Public Works, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, D.S.O.

Comptroller of Harbours and Lights, Lieut. W. B. Drury, R.N.
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Maj. E. V. Turner.
Asst. do., Capt. H. G. Gandy.
Director Vety. Dept., Capt. F. U. Carr.
Director of Customs, Maj. W. Hayes-Sadler.
Asst. do., Capt. C. McKey.
Supt. Game Preservation Dept., A. L. Butler.
Sec., Central Economic Board, H. P. Hewins.
Marine Biologist, C. Crossland.

Governors of Provinces :—

Bahr-el-Ghazal (*Wau*), Capt. R. M. Feilden.
Berber (*El Damer*), Capt. C. H. Townsend.
Blue Nile (*Wad Medani*), Maj. E. A. Dickinson.
Dongola (*Merowe*), Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
Halfa (*Halfa*), Capt. St. C. M. G. MacEwen (acting).
Kassala (*Kassala*), Capt. A. Cameron.
Khartoum (*Khartoum*), Maj. C. E. Wilson.
Kordofan (*El Obeid*), Capt. R. V. Savile.
Mongalla (*Mongalla*), Capt. R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.
Red Sea (*Port Sudan*), Graham C. Kerr.
Sennar (*Singa*), Capt. G. S. Nickerson.
Upper Nile (*Kodok*), Capt. H. D. E. O'Sullivan.
White Nile (*El Dueim*), J. H. Butler Bey.

II. Egyptian Departments represented.

Inspector-General of Irrigation, P. M. Tottenham.
Director of Repression of Slavery, Capt. A. McMurdo, D.S.O.
Assistant Director do., Maj. H. V. Ravenscroft.

The Sudan Provinces, with the exception of the Lado Enclave which had been leased to King Leopold of Belgium for the tenure of his life, were recovered by Anglo-Egyptian expeditions, 1896–1899, and their extent is defined in a convention signed, on 19 Jan., 1899, by Viscount (now Earl of) Cromer and the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, laying down the principles of administration. Owing to the death of H.M. The King of the Belgians, the lease of the latter district has lapsed, and the territory in question has now reverted to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The territories affected are all those lying south of the 22nd parallel of latitude, which have never been evacuated by Egyptian troops since 1882, and those which, if evacuated and temporarily lost, have since been, or shall henceforth be, reconquered by the two Governments acting in concert. The Government is to be administered by a Governor-General in supreme civil and military command, appointed and removable by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government. In 1910 a Governor-General's Council was created to assist the Governor-General in the discharge of his executive and legislative powers. All ordinances, laws and regulations are now made by the Governor-General in Council, with the consent of the Governments, and the territories do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals. The British and Egyptian flags together are used in the Sudan.

The seat of Government is Khartoum, where a palace for the Governor-General and Government offices and barracks have been built. The town has been lighted throughout by electricity and is provided with an efficient water supply, independent of the river. On 5 Jan., 1899, the foundation stone was laid of the Gordon Memorial College, for the establishment of which Viscount Kitchener obtained the necessary funds by public subscription. The College was formally opened by Visct. Kitchener on 8 Nov., 1902, and in 1906 the number of students amounted to about 500, the majority of whom pay small annual fees. There are also primary schools, where English is taught, at Omdurman (300 pupils in 1906), Halfa and Suakin, and small schools at Berber, Dongola, Wad Medani, Kassala, &c., also two industrial schools at Kassala and Wad Medani, and training colleges at Khartoum for teachers in English and the vernacular. One of the largest and finest of modern mosques has been built at Khartoum, as that city will be the centre of Mohammedan religion in the Egyptian Sudan. Two good hotels have been built at Khartoum, and *wagons-lits* run on the Sudan Railway. Tourists can now perform the journey from Cairo to Khartoum *vid* Shellal and Halfa in 93 hours in trains and steamers replete with every comfort. An alternative service has also been established *vid* Suez and Port Sudan (Red Sea) by which passengers could travel between Cairo and Khartoum in 98 hours; and tourist steamers also run from Khartoum to Gondokoro (Uganda) *vid* Kodok and the unique "sudd" region. The territories are divided into 13 provinces. The Sudan Railway reached Khartoum in 1899; a line from Atbara to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin, and a branch to the Halfa Khartoum line from Abu Hamed to Kareima to tap the Dongola Province were opened in 1906. A bridge has been constructed over the Blue Nile at Khartoum, and the railway extended to Sennar whence it will run to El Obeid, the chief town of Kordofan Province, crossing the White Nile by another bridge near Hillet Abbas, which is now in the course of construction. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. Kassala, Gallabat (on Abyssinian frontier), Roseires, Tanfikia (50 miles south of Kodok), El Obeid and Nahud (on the Darfur border) are in telegraphic communication with Khartoum, also Bahr-el-Ghazal Province, Mongalla Province and Gondokoro (Uganda) close to the Sudan-Uganda boundary. The cost of military operations in the Sudan in the years 1883–6 amounted to £7,091,310, and on the expedition by which these territories were recovered the sum of £789,802 only was expended, excluding the sum of £251,000 provided in 1897 by the Egyptian Government. The territories are not expected to provide an income equivalent to their cost for some time; long periods of want, famine, and disease have caused great ravages amongst the population, and some years must elapse before a substantial revenue may be expected, the cost of administration being meanwhile partly borne by the Egyptian Government. The population of the territories at the present time is roughly estimated at 2,500,000.

CAPITAL, Khartoum. Population 18,235, consisting of merchants, workmen, &c., and the garrison; the population of Omdurman, with the garrison, is about 42,780, and Khartoum North and suburbs 35,285, making a total 96,300. Distance from London *vid* Cairo, 4,1 miles.

Port Sudan. Vice-Consul, B. W. Echlin.

FRANCE.

President of the Republic, Armand Fallières, *born* at Mézin (Lot-et-Garonne), 6 November, 1841; elected 17 January, 1906 (in place of Emile Loubet, retired). Formerly President of the Senate £24,000

Premier, Minister of the Interior and Public Worship, M. Aristide Briand (3 November 1910).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Stephen Pichon.

Minister of Finance, M. Klotz.

Minister of Justice, M. Théodore Girard.

Minister of Public Instruction, M. Maurice-Faure.

Minister of War, General Brun.

Minister of Marine, Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Jean Dupuy.

Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, M. Puech.

Minister of Colonies, M. Jean Morel.

Minister of Agriculture, M. Raynaud.

Minister of Labour and Social Providence, M. Lafferre.

Ambassador to Russia, M. Georges Louis; *Austria-Hungary*, M. Crozier; *Germany*, M. Jules Cambon; *Italy*, M. Barrère; *Spain*, M. L. Geoffray; *Turkey*, M. Louis Bompard; *U.S.A.*, M. Jusserand.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.

Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Daeschner.

1st Secretary, M. A. de Fleurian.

2nd Secretary, Comte de Lastours.

3rd Secretaries, M. Sabatier d'Espeyran; Comte de Montholon.

Attachés, Vicomte de Felcourt; M. Bérard.

Military Attaché, Col. Huguet, M.V.O.

Naval Attaché, Capitaine de Vaisseau Baron Mercier de Lostende.

Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer.

Consul and Secretary Archiviste, M. Joseph Knecht.

Consulate General, 51, Bedford Square, W.C.

Consul-General, M. Laurence de Lalande.

Consul (suppléant), M. de Sorbier de Pougnadoresse.

Chancelier, M. Mattei.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its present area at 207,218 square miles. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. France is divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The head of the Government is the President, elected septennially. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the principal forests Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (1,197,808,920 gallons of wine were produced in 1909), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1909 amounted to 174,420,620 gallons. The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot, for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1909, 37,253,205 metric tons), pig iron (3,632,105 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. The culture of oysters is an important industrial feature, and in the year 1905 952,121,735 oysters were produced, representing a value of £635,540. The increase of population is very slow, as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1700	19,660,320	1872	36,102,921
1801	27,349,003	1881	37,672,048
1821	30,461,873	1886	38,218,903
1831	32,569,233	1891	38,343,192
1841	34,230,178	1896	38,517,975
1856	36,039,364	1901	38,961,945
1866	38,067,064	1906	39,252,245

The movement of the population is practically stationary, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
1894	855,388	815,620	1902	805,378	761,434
1895	834,173	851,986	1903	826,712	753,606
1896	865,586	771,886	1904	818,249	761,203
1897	859,107	752,019	1905	807,292	770,171
1898	843,933	810,073	1906	806,897	760,196
1899	847,627	816,233	1907	773,969	793,869
1900	827,297	853,285	1908	791,712	745,271
1901	857,274	784,876	1909	769,969	756,545

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1906) 1,009,415 were resident there, or 2·51 per cent. of the legal population; this number included 330,465 Italians, 323,390 Belgians, 89,772 Germans, 36,948 English, 13,236 of the latter residing in the Department of the Seine. 20 per cent. of the foreign population was born in France. In 1906, the total population of the French colonies (exclusive of Algeria and Tunis) amounted to 39,093,391 souls, of which 630,637 were French and 18,543 foreigners. About 26,000 Frenchmen are stated to be resident in England.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666).

The Navy consisted in 1909 of 26 battleships (and 6 *building*), 7 armoured coast defence vessels, 20 armoured cruisers (and 2 *building*), 28 protected cruisers, 1 unprotected cruiser, 13 torpedo vessels, 4 gunboats, 7 river gunboats, 56 destroyers (also 16 *building* and 5 ordered), 269 torpedo boats, 49 submarine boats (and 21 *building*, 34 ordered), with 2,879 officers and 53,906 men.

Education (*see* pp. 668–9).

Communications.—The system of railways in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1907, was 25,100 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £67,136,799. The length of telegraph wires is 85,700 miles. At the 1st of January, 1909, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of 2 tons and upwards, amounted to 17,376 vessels of 1,452,495 net tons (of which 15,768 were sailing ships, representing 648,211 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping in 1910 amounted to £1,548,000, and £1,102,523 for Postal Service Subventions.

Commerce.—The principal imports in 1909 were wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports were cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

The trade in 1909 was shared as under :—

Exports *to* (1909, £228,722,160)—

Great Britain..	£50,452,000	U.S.A.	£18,952,000
Belgium	36,120,000	Russia.	2,524,000
Germany	29,036,000	Holland.....	2,550,000

Imports *from* (1909, £249,844,600)—

Great Britain..	£35,460,000	Belgium	£47,564,000
U.S.A.	29,108,000	Russia.....	11,503,000
Germany	26,444,000	Holland.....	3,108,000

The chief articles exported to the United Kingdom in 1909 were valued at :—

	Francs.		Francs.
Silk Tissues	158,409,000	Ornamental Feathers	25,459,000
Woollen Tissues	93,726,000	Potatoes	17,461,000
Millinery, &c. ..	103,272,000	Vegetables, &c. ..	13,146,000
Butter	50,281,000	Fruit (Table)	26,176,000
Wines	32,673,000	Copper	6,943,000
Dressed Skins ..	21,504,000	Raw Caoutchouc	19,809,000
Automobiles	62,844,000	Eggs of Poultry & Game	11,576,000
Wool and Wool Waste	33,410,000	Fresh and Salted Meat	8,813,000
Leather Goods ..	36,224,000	Refined Sugar ..	5,762,000
Parisian Articles	30,920,000	Raw Sugar	22,352,000
Smallwares	35,671,000	Clocks & Watches	3,472,000
Timber	22,826,000	Oils.....	11,036,000
Cotton Tissues ..	41,307,000	Preserved Fruits, Biscuits, &c. ..	3,221,000
Raw Hides, &c...	18,861,000		
Brandy and Liqueurs	17,657,000		

The chief articles imported from the United Kingdom in 1909 were valued at :—

	Francs.		Francs.
Coal 205,386,000		Leather Goods,&c.	21,204,000
Wool and Wool Waste	89,286,000	Linen Tissues ..	5,059,000
Machinery	48,721,000	Cast Iron, Iron and Steel.....	9,996,000
Ornamental Feathers	44,284,000	Ships of Iron or Steel	9,457,000
Woollen Tissues	24,807,000	Cotton Yarn	11,349,000
Chemical prod'cts	19,508,000	Metal Goods	9,583,000
Prepared Skins..	24,436,000	Copper	8,267,000
India-rubber and Gutta - percha (raw & remelted)	34,563,000	Rags	6,681,000
Cotton Tissues ..	16,716,000	Raw Tin	6,635,000
Raw Cotton.....	6,027,000	Sweets, Preserves & Biscuits	2,066,000
India-rubber, &c., Goods.....	16,601,000	Linen and Hemp Goods	5,059,000
		Sowing Seeds	1,800,000

Shipping.—During the year 1909 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 27,195, representing a tonnage of 27,585,160 tons, of which 6,549,366 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 21,000 ships of a tonnage of 21,155,196 tons, of which 6,064,047 tons were French. British tonnage entering amounted to 37·30 per cent. against 33·35 clearing.

Debt.—The National Debt is stupendous, the nominal capital of the Funded Debt amounting in 1909 to £1,156,881,529, and the Floating Debt to £69,528,981, the heaviest debt ever yet incurred by any nation in the world. The Public Debt of France in 1870 amounted to £511,840,000.

The total service of the Public Debt in 1909 and 1910 was as follows :—

	1909.	1910.
Perpetual 3 per Cents.	£26,233,664	£26,233,664
Redeemable 3 per Cents. and annuities.....	12,481,855	12,354,070
Pensions & other Credits	16,050,975	17,844,641
Total	£54,766,494	£56,432,375

	1909.	1910.
Revenue.....	£160,217,800	£167,423,350
Expenditure.....	160,208,987	167,415,295
	1908.	1909.
Imports	£225,620,000	£249,844,600
Exports	202,028,000	228,722,160
Imports from U.K.	31,716,000	35,460,000
Exports to U.K.	47,184,000	50,452,000

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36′ W. to 6° 16′ E. longitude and 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated in 1906 at about 1,119,416 square miles, with a population of 5,231,850, of whom 729,960 were Europeans and 4,501,890 natives. The revenue in 1908 was estimated at £4,343,688, and the expenditure at £4,339,533 ; the imports from foreign countries in 1909 were valued at £2,596,290, and the exports at £3,587,500. The bulk of the trade is with France, the imports into France amounting to £8,828,000, and the exports from France to £15,884,000 ; the trade with the U.K. in 1909 amounted in exports to £658,084, and in imports to £557,536. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1908 there were about 2,013 miles of railway open for traffic ; and in 1908 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 4,844, of a net tonnage of 5,461,846 tons, of which the percentage of British vessels was fully 21 per cent. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1906, 586,062), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort ; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône and Tlemçen.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1906), 2,763,393.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L. Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1905) £11,500
Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.
Councillor, Hon. L. D. Carnegie..... 1,000
Mil. Attaché, Col. W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., R.A. .....
Naval do., Capt. E. H. F. Heaton-Ellis, R.N., M.V.O. 800
Commercial Attaché and British Administrator of the Suez Canal Company, Sir Hy. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1,500
1st Sec., Geo. D. Grahame, M.V.O. £300 to 500
2nd Sec., Eric C. E. Phipps ..... 300 to 500
Hugh Gurney ..... 300 to 500
3rd Sec., Reginald Bridgeman 250
Attaché, Raymond C. Parr .....
Hon. Attaché, Lord Berwick .....
Walter B. Montgomery ...
Consul-General, A. Percy Inglis, M.V.O., I.S.O. 800
Vice-Consul, Geo. B. Michell..... £300 to 500
Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson ..... £250 to 350
Chantilly—V.-Con., E. Spearman, C.M.G.
Reims—V.-Cons., John Lewthwaite ...
Ajaccio—Consul, Hon. H. C. Dundas 500
Bastia—Vice-Cons., W. Follett Routley.

Algiers—Cons.-Gen., Basil S. Cave, C.B.... £2,000
„ *Vice-Consul*, L. G. C. Graham.. £300 to 500
„ „ L. Graeme Scott.....
Arzeu and Mostaganem—Vice-Consul, Aimé Gautray, M.D. .....
Bône—V.-Cons., Herbert Scratchley, M.V.O.
Oran—Vice-Consul, Thomas Barber ...
Philippeville—V.-Cons., William Miller
Antananarivo—Consul, T. P. Porter 600
Diego Suarez—Cons. Agent, M.A. Lèques
Majunga—Vice-Consul, £300–500
Tamatave—Vice-Consul,
Bordeaux—Consul, R. D. G. Macdonald ... 700
Vice-Consul, James Patterson.....
Arcachon—Vice-Consul, F. Audap .....
Bayonne—V.-Consul, Paul Schoedelin
Biarritz—Vice-Consul, N. A. Bellairs ...
La Rochelle—V.-Cn., C.J. Hans Hamilton
Limoges—V.-Cons., Henri F. de Luze...
Pau—Vice-Cons., H. Hewetson .....
Pauillac—V.-Cons., Maurice Adde .....
Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Maillard
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Cons., E. Rizat
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, Thomas Huggins
Calais—Consul, C. A. Payton, M.V.O. 600
„ *Vice-Cons.*, E. H. Blomefield, M.V.O. 50
Amiens—V.-Consul, William Sutcliffe
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Henry F. Farmer
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner.....
Lille—V.-Cons., Jas. E. Walker .....
Cayenne—Consul, J. R. W. Pigott 800
„ *Vice-Consul*, Henri Fourrage...
Dakar—Con.-Gen., Capt. C. Braithwaite Wallis 800
„ *Vice-Consul*, F. Champion .....
Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul, £300 to 500
Dunkirk—Consul, P. C. Sarell 600
„ „ *Vice-Consul*,
Hanoi—Consul, T. F. Carlisle £600
Haiphong—Vice-Consul,
Saigon—Vice-Consul, J. L. O'Connell...
Havre—Consul-Gen., Harry L. Churchill 900
„ *V.-Cons.*,
Caen—Vice-Consul, Charles Hettier ...
Dieppe—V.-Consul, H. W. Lee-Jortin
Fécamp—Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax
Honfleur—Vice-Cons., J. R. D. Charlesson
Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul, E. Harrison Barker .....
Lyons—Consul, Edward R. E. Vicars..... 600
„ *V.-Cons.*, Walter Annett .....
Grenoble—V.-Consul, J. Lewis .....
Marseilles—Cons.-Gen., M.C. Gurney, M.V.O. 1,000
„ *V.-Cons.*, T. Broadwood ..... £300 to 500
„ „ Frederick T. Hamling.....
Cette—Vice-Consul, Hippolyte Nègre...
Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook .....
Toulon—V.-Consul, P. Wilkinson ... £300 to 500
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher
Guadeloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux
New Caledonia—Consul, W. J. Holmes... 700
„ *Vice-Consul*, T. Maning .....
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh .....
„ *Vice-Consul*, L. Wookey .....
Cannes—Vice-Consul, John Taylor .....
Mentone, V.-Cons., Hector H. Hill .....
Pondicherry (India)—Consul, Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick .....
Réunion—Consul, E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G. 900
„ *Vice-Cons.*, John T. Piat.....
Rouen—Consul, C. B. C. Clipperton 600
Brest—V.-Cons., Spencer S. Dickson £300 to 500
Cherbourg—V.-Cons., Capt. C.D. Beresford
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert
Nantes & St. Nazaire—V.-Con., Alf. Trillot
St. Brieuc—V.-Cons., Henry W. Beghin
St Malo—V.-Con., Hon. E. Henniker-Major 100
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul, V. K. Kestell Cornish 600
Tahiti—Consul, Arthur L. S. Rowley..... 600

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours. Telegrams, per word, 2*d*.

French Colonies and Dependencies.

The total area of French Colonies and Dependencies (excluding Algeria, 1,119,416 sq. m., and Tunis, 46,300 sq. m.) was estimated at about 2,807,776 square miles in 1906, with a total population of 39,093,391.

French Colonial Office Expenditure.*

1891	£2,843,627	1901	£4,474,660
1892	3,423,112	1902	4,630,422
1893	3,221,630	1903	4,388,357
1894	3,413,940	1904	4,331,708
1895	3,434,414	1905	4,431,173
1896	3,117,052	1906	4,416,604
1897	3,629,051	1907	4,378,950
1898	3,866,065	1908	3,930,760
1899	3,595,832	1909	3,907,948
1900	4,259,734	1910	4,041,577

Trade of the Colonies.

	1906.	1907.
Imports*	£18,197,807	£21,279,024
Exports*	16,842,929	20,584,508
Total.....	£35,040,736	£41,863,532

Trade of Colonies with the U.K.

	1907.	1908.
Imports from U.K.* ...	£1,179,543	£1,578,812
Exports to U.K.*	1,822,974	913,700
Total	£3,002,517	£2,492,512

Geographically, the French Colonies are divisible into four main groups, according to their situation in *Asia, Africa, America, Oceania.*

I. Asiatic: *French India.*—The area of the French possessions in India is 200 square miles; pop. (1908), 273,185. *Pondicherry* (area 115 sq. miles, pop. 1908, 174,456), the chief of these dependencies, is on the Coromandel coast, 85 miles S. by W. from Madras. The town of Pondicherry has 46,887 inhabitants. The fortifications were once strong, but in the war with England they were destroyed, and under the Treaty of Paris (1814) they must not be rebuilt, while the French garrison must be only sufficient for police purposes. Rice and pulse are cultivated. The chief industry is cotton spinning. There are four cotton-mills, employing about 5,000 hands. In 1908 the sea-borne imports into French India were valued at £396,000, and the exports at £1,082,000. The chief exports are ground nuts, cotton goods, and oilcakes, the chief imports raw cotton, cotton goods, seeds, and pulse. There is no harbour, though the roadstead is good. The minor settlements are *Chandernagore*, on the Hooghly, 17 miles north of Calcutta (area 4 sq. ms., pop. 26,831); *Karikal*, in the Cauvery delta (area 53 sq. ms., pop. 56,595); *Yanaon*, in the Godavery delta (area 5 sq. ms., pop. 5,005); and *Mahé*, on the Malabar coast (area 26 sq. ms., pop. 10,298). There are 23 miles of railway, connecting Pondicherry and Karikal with the South Indian Railway. French India has an elective general council. The

* Exclusive of Algeria and Tunis.

revenue (budget of 1909) amounts to £106,400, of which £10,000 is contributed by the Home Government. *Governor*, M. Martineau.

French Indo-China has an area of about 310,000 square miles and a population estimated at 16,500,000 (including 15,000 French). Three-fourths are of the Annamite race. On the north and east the country marches with China. The river Mekong forms the western boundary. The coast-line on the south is about 1,560 miles long. French Indo-China comprises the possession of Cochin-China, and the four protectorates of Cambodia (enlarged in 1907 by the annexation of Siamese territory), Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898–9 Kwang-Chow-Wan (pop. 190,000), a free port on the Lien-Chow peninsula, was acquired on a lease of 99 years from China. French Indo-China has been rapidly developed since 1893 by the construction of public works, by the influx of capital and enterprise, and by the reorganisation of the finances. The financial and political unity of Indo-China was finally established in 1898. These reforms were chiefly the work of the late Governor-General, M. Paul Doumer. The revenue (general budget), about 47½ million piastres in 1909, is derived mainly from customs, excise, and other indirect taxes. The delta regions of Cochin-China and Tonkin are fertile. Annam, connecting them, is a long mountainous tract, with a narrow littoral, habitable and cultivable, on one side, and a wild, sparsely populated hill-tract stretching to the Mekong on the other. Laos, the largest of the five territories, is very undeveloped and lacks population. It is practically inaccessible except by this river. The chief rivers are the Mekong (1,900 miles long), which, notwithstanding obstructions, has been navigated as far as Chinese territory; the Songkoi or Red River, navigable by small steamers as far as Laokai in Yunnan; and the Black River. Rice is by far the most important crop, while maize, silk, cotton, sugar, poppy, tea, seeds, tobacco and pepper are produced. The principal mineral product is coal, which is mined chiefly at Hongay on the Tonkin coast. Zinc is worked and exported. Laos has large forests. There are mills for rice, cotton yarn, cement, &c. The principal harbours are Saigon, Haiphong in Tonkin (48 hours by mail steamer from Hong Kong), and Tourane in Annam. The length of railways is nearly 900 miles, including lines from Haiphong to Hanoi, and thence to the border of Kwangsi, China, and to Laokai on the Yunnan frontier. The extension of the latter to Yunnan-fu (about 290 miles) by a subsidised company was opened in April, 1910. The foreign trade in merchandise in 1909 was valued at—Imports, £9,990,000; and Exports, £10,920,000. About £1,252,000 is transit trade passing to and from the Yunnan treaty "port" of Mengtz through Tonkin. By far the largest export from French Indo-China is rice (chiefly from Cochin-China), fish, maize, and pepper coming next. The chief imports are cotton manufactures and yarns, metal manufactures, jute bags, liquors, machinery, petroleum, silk goods, paper, tin, opium, &c. The yarns and jute bags are mainly from India. Saigon, in Cochin China, has the largest trade, Haiphong, in Tonkin, coming second. The French customs tariff is in force, with some exceptions. The great bulk of the trade is with France, Hong-Kong, and India. The shipping is chiefly British, French, and German. The French army of occupation numbers about 13,000, in addition to 13,000 native troops. There is a French Bank of Indo-China. Exports from the United Kingdom in 1909, £98,094; Imports into ditto, £269,486. CAPITAL, Hanoi, in Tonkin. Pop., 100,000. *Gov.-Gen. of Indo-China*—M. Klobukowski. *Sec.-Gen.*—M. Broni. Capital of Cochin-China, Saigon. Pop. 20,000. *Lieut.-Gov. of Cochin-China*—M. Rodier. Capital of Cambodia, Pnom Penh. Pop. 40,000. *King*—H.M. Sisowath. Capital of Annam, Hué. Pop. 30,000. *King* (Annam and Tonkin)—H.M. Duy-Tan, a minor (suc. in 1907). Capital of Laos, Luang Prabang.

II. **African**: The French African Empire consists of the colony of Algeria and the protectorate of Tunis in the north; in the north-west of an immense tract of country, in four main divisions, on the coast-line (Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Dahomey), penetrating inwards to meet the French possessions of Upper Senegal-Niger and Territory of Mauritania, which form a hinterland for all the colonies on the coast. In West Central Africa the colony now known as French Equatorial Africa joins, through protected territory, the French possessions which form the common hinterland of the north-western possessions. This common hinterland stretches northwards in the direction of Algeria and Tunis, so that the whole north-western portion of the vast continent, except where occupied by Morocco and Tripoli, and Spanish, Portuguese, British, and German possessions, is claimed by France. In the east France possesses a portion of Somaliland and the island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, with certain dependencies. Conventions have been signed by Great Britain and France delimitating the boundaries of co-terminous territories in the west, and, owing to the British advance in the Nile region, delimitating their respective spheres in East and Central Africa.

On the East Coast is JIBUTI, the port and seat of government of the French Somali coast protectorate. The coast-line of this territory extends for 60 miles; the inland frontier is fixed at a distance of about 57 miles. The total area is about 46,300 square miles. The population in 1906 was estimated at 208,061. A railway from Jibuti to Harrar and thence to Adis Ababa, the present capital of Abyssinia, is being constructed, and has been completed as far as Diré-Daouah (191 miles). At Jibuti a jetty, 800 metres in length, has been erected and is used principally by small craft, and a second one of 900 metres in length is being constructed for the requirements of large vessels. The imports, which are principally in transit to Abyssinia (chiefly cotton goods) amounted to £734,224 in 1907, while the exports amounted to £923,640; the imports from France in 1907 amounting to £179,700, and the exports to France £52,980. There is an Anglo-French agreement defining the boundary of the French and English spheres of influence in the direction of Harrar, which place neither party is at liberty to annex.

Governor—M. Pascal; *Envoy to the Emperor Menelik of Ethiopia*, M. Brice.

Off the East coast, in the Indian Ocean, is the vast island of MADAGASCAR, the fourth largest island in the world, being 975 miles long and 350 miles broad at its greatest width. The total area is about 226,000 square miles, and the native population in 1906 amounted to 2,690,381, the Hova being the dominant tribe. In addition, there were 7,606 French and 2,088 foreigners, 1,255 being British subjects. Christian mis-

sions have been active in the island, and about 450,000 of the natives are Protestants, and about 50,000 Roman Catholics. A French colonial station was planted, under the protection of Richelieu, in 1662, since when the island has been almost continuously claimed by the French. Active steps were taken in 1885 to make their influence felt, and in 1894–1895 a military expedition captured the capital and deposed the queen, the island being declared a French possession in 1896. A railway, of a length of about 170 miles, from Brickaville on the coast to the capital (Antananarivo or Tananarive), has been constructed, and was open to traffic on the 1st October, 1909.

In 1900 a loan of £2,400,000 was raised for the construction of railways, roads, telegraphs, &c. Fully 3,000 miles of telegraph lines have been constructed as well as two new telephone lines, one at Antananarivo of 27 miles, and the other at Tamatave of 10 miles. Gold reefs have been found in different parts of the island, and up to the end of 1904 there were 1,099 prospecting permits held by 317 different persons, 64 of which are British. Minerals are found in large quantities, and in the lowlands rice, manioc, arrowroot, sugar-cane, tobacco, hemp, cotton, vanilla, tea and coffee are successfully grown; caoutchouc and gum-copal are indigenous, and there is a wealth of timber. The revenue of the colony in 1904 amounted to £994,612, and the expenditure to £897,357. The principal exports in 1907 (£1,114,536) were gold (3,319 kilos, of the value of £319,280), rubber, hides, rafia-fibre, beeswax, bullocks, and straw hats; the imports, largely reduced since the high protective tariff of 1897, are mainly cotton goods, wine, spirits, metal manufactures, food-stuffs, and building material, and amounted to £1,001,184. The total import and export trade with France in 1908 amounted to £1,176,000, and with the United Kingdom £159,066. The capital, Tananarive (called by the natives Antananarivo), had in 1901 55,579 inhabitants. Tamatave is the chief port, others being Majunga, Tolia, Faradofay, Mananjura, Mahanoro, and Vatomandry. Madagascar has immediate dependencies in the islands of NOSSI BÉ and SAINTE MARIE, while further east (450 miles from Madagascar) is the island of REUNION (capital St. Denis, population of about 30,000), with an area of 965 square miles, population estimated in 1906 at 177,677; imports in 1907, £579,636; exports, £559,072; with the COMORO Islands, halfway between Madagascar and the coast, and the islands of ST. PAUL and AMSTERDAM and KERGUELEN to the south-east.

Gov.-Gen. of Madagascar, M. Picquié.

West Africa.—The administration of the French possessions in North-West and Central Africa has been in process of reorganisation since 1895. By a Decree of 18 October, 1904, the administration of the French West African colonies was reorganised and placed under a governor-general, resident at Dakar. The territories of Senegambia and the Niger have been converted into a separate colony under the name of Upper Senegal-Niger. A commissioner attached to the general government has been appointed for the administration of the civil territory of Mauritania, or vast regions on the right bank of the Senegal River; and by a Presidential Decree of the 15th January, 1910, the possessions known as the French Congo and dependencies have been grouped into a new colony called French Equatorial Africa, with the seat of the general government at Brazzaville. A general budget for the possessions in the North-West has been created, to be settled by the governor-general in council, to which are devoted the funds derived from the customs and navigation duties of all the constituent colonies, and which provides for all expenses which interest all the colonies generally. The several colonies, therefore, can only reckon on the funds arising from their internal resources, such as capitation tax, trading licences, &c., but they are at the same time relieved of many expenses which have been transferred to the general budget. Provision is also made in the general budget for subventions to those of the colonies requiring financial help. The income of general budget of the West African colonies in 1908 amounted to £2,601,528 and the expenditure to £2,475,508. The colony of UPPER SENEGAL NIGER may be said to comprise the whole of the hinterland of West Africa, and includes the great bend of the Niger and the territories enclosed within it, but it has no sea-port. It is divided into a civil and a military territory, and is administered by a lieutenant-governor, resident at Bammako, under whom is a superior officer entrusted with the administration of the Niger military territory. In 1908 the exports amounted to £19,544, consisting chiefly of rubber, gum, gold, cotton, and ivory. The imports consisted of cotton tissues, iron-ware, tissues, and clothing, and amounted to £92,268. Local revenue, £271,476. The total population in 1906 amounted to 5,058,656, and the area of the civil and military territories is estimated at 836,281 square miles. SENEGAL is the oldest and most important of the French possessions in West Africa. It is situated to the north of the British colony of the Gambia, and has an area of 73,974 square miles and a population estimated at 393,945; capital, St. Louis. The principal exports are ground-nuts, rubber, and gums, and the total exports in 1908 were valued at £1,818,960, and the imports at £2,683,785; 646 ships (tonnage 1,015,564) entered, and 609 of a tonnage of 848,790 tons cleared at Senegalese ports in 1908. A railway has been constructed from Dakar to Rufisque, and thence north-west to St. Louis at the mouth of the Senegal River, a distance of 165 miles, and from Kayes, on the same river, a narrow-gauge line has been constructed of 358 miles to Koulikoro, on the Niger. The cost of the construction of the Kayes-Niger railway amounted to £1,982,800, or an average of £3,460 per kilometre. Next in order to the south comes FRENCH GUINEA (local revenue in 1908, £264,408; imports, 1907, £653,768, exports £639,588), comprising the settlements of RIVIÈRES DU SUD (capital, Konakri) and FUTA JALLON, and extending up the whole of the north-west coast (save where intercepted by Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of the Gambia) to join the colony of Senegal. Between the British colony of the Gold Coast and the Republic of Liberia is the FRENCH IVORY COAST (local revenue in 1908, £92,848; imports, 1908, £568,928, exports £433,164), comprising the settlements of GRAND BASSAM and ASSINIE and the KROO country with the hinterland. To the south is DAHOMEY, between the British colony of Lagos and German Togoland (local revenue in 1908, £131,580; imports, 1908, £429,492, exports £487,180); it consists of about 95 miles of the

Benin coast, where are the settlements of KOTONOU and GRAND POPO with the hinterland. The ancient capital of the colony is Abomey, which has now been transferred to Porto Novo. The chief port is Kotonou. The recently reorganised colony of FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA borders the Congo Free State on the south and east, and the German Cameroons on the north and west, but undefined to the north-east, comprises the colony of the Gaboon, the middle Congo, the territory of Ubangui-Shari, and the Lake Chad military territory (local revenue in 1904, £255,620). The principal exports are ivory, india-rubber, cocoa, coffee, ebony and other wood, gum-copal, palm oil, and amounted in 1907 to £783,768. The imports, consisting chiefly of cotton goods, spirits, ammunition, tobacco, rice, and salt, were valued at £606,464; the chief town and trading station being Libreville, on the coast.

III. **American**: France possesses two small groups of islands off the south-east coast of Newfoundland, of which ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON are the largest respectively; their combined area is about 93 square miles, with a total population in 1907 of 4,768, and they form an excellent basis for the French cod fishery. Local revenue in 1908, £19,112; importations in 1908, £209,700; exports, £263,750. In the *West Indies* two of the most fertile of the Lesser Antilles belong to France, viz., MARTINIQUE (capital Port de France), area about 380 square miles; population in 1906 of 182,024; (local revenue in 1908, £199,376; total imports, 1909, £646,430, exports £884,470); and GUADALOUPE and BASSE TERRE (capital Pointe-à-Pitre), area about 780 square miles, population 190,273 in 1906 (local revenue in 1904, £242,022; total imports, 1908, £603,100, exports £694,420). They have six dependencies: MARIE GALANTE and ILE DES SAINTES to the south and south-east, and PETITE TERRE on the east (part of the administrative island), with ST. BARTHOLOMEW and the northern half of ST. MARTIN, about 150 miles north-west and almost due south of Anguilla (British). In *South America*, CAYENNE or FRENCH GUIANA has an area of about 34,000 square miles, and an estimated population of about 39,117 in 1906 (town population 12,426). The local revenue of the colony in 1904 amounted to £137,216 (imports, 1908, £486,780, exports £514,100).

IV. **In Oceania**: France possesses the penal colony of NEW CALEDONIA (capital Noumea), a large island containing an area of about 7,200 square miles (population, 1906, estimated at 55,886, of whom about 13,000 are of free and 11,000 of convict origin, whilst there is a native population of about 29,000), with its dependencies, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago, annexed in 1853 (local revenue in 1904, £129,102; total imports into New Caledonia, 1908, £372,300, exports £404,450); and the SOCIETY ISLANDS, Tahiti, Moorea, &c. (local revenue in 1904, £77,257; imports into Tahiti, 1908, £154,700, exports £125,800), the LOW ARCHIPELAGO or Paumotu, the MARQUESAS, and the AUSTRAL ISLES or Tubuai, and the GAMBIER ISLANDS, altogether amounting to about 1,182 square miles, with about 30,563 inhabitants in 1906. By a convention with Great Britain of 16 Nov., 1887, it was agreed that the protection of persons and property in the NEW HEBRIDES (5,106 square miles, population 70,000) should be secured by means of a mixed commission of naval officers belonging to the French and British naval stations in the Pacific. This arrangement has, however, been superseded by the conclusion of a convention signed on 20 Oct., 1906, by which the group of the New Hebrides, including the Banks and Torres Islands, shall form a region of joint influence under the administration of two High Commissioners appointed by Great Britain and France.

See also TUNIS, p. 654.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Emperor, William II. (King of Prussia), son of the Emperor Frederick III. and the Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain. *Born* 27 Jan., 1859; *succeeded* his father 15 June, 1888; *married*, 27 Feb., 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, *born* 22 Oct., 1858 (*issue*, 6 sons and a daughter).

Heir Apparent, H.I. & R.H. Crown Prince William, *born* 6 May, 1882; married (1905) H.R.H. Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue, Prince Wilhelm, *b.* 4 July, 1906, and two other sons, *b.* 9 Nov., 1907, and 30 Sept., 1909.

Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Interior, Herr Delbrück.

Foreign Affairs, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter.

Colonies, Herr von Lindequist.

Navy, Admiral von Tirpitz.

Justice, Dr. Lisco.

Imperial Treasury, Herr Wermuth.

Posts and Telegraphs, Herr Kraetke.

President, Imperial Railways Dept., Dr. Schulz.

German Ambassador to Austria, Herr von Tschirschky und Bögendorff; *Italy*, Herr von Jagow

France, Baron von Schoen; *Turkey*, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein; *U.S.A.*, Count von Bernstorff; *Russia*, Count Pourtalès; *Japan* Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein.

Ambassador in London, Count Paul Wolff Metternich, G.C.V.O., 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

Councillor of Embassy, Herr Richd. von Kühlmann.

2nd Secretary, Councillor of Legation, Dr. Hanie von Haimhausen.

3rd Sec., Count Hans von Berchem.

Attachés, Dr. E. von Stohrer; Herr von Goldschmidt-Rothschild.

Military Attaché, Major Ostertag.

Naval Attaché, Commander Widenmann.

Director of the Chancery of the Embassy, Geh. Hofrat C. Lentze.

Chancelliers, Hofrat H. Meinck, Herr Ferdinand Carow, M.V.O., Herr Herrmann Dörner, and Herr Wilhelm Baatz.

Consul-Gen., Dr. Johannes, 21A Bedford Place, Russell Square, W.C.

Consul, Herr Humbert.

Vice-Consuls, Herr Weidemann, Dr. Bittle, Herr von Ranke.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of April 16, 1871, is a Confederate League, bearing the name German Empire, under the hereditary presidentship of the King of Prussia, who holds the title of German Emperor, and whose eldest son is styled His Imperial and Royal Highness. The Emperor as such represents the Empire in all matters affecting international law; in the name of the Empire he declares war and makes peace, concludes alliances and treaties with foreign States, and accredits and receives Ambassadors. Except to repel an attack on the

territory or the coasts of the League, the Emperor cannot declare war in the name of the Empire without the consent of the Federal Council. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary in regard to certain specified treaties (cf. Art. 4 of the Constitution). The Emperor has the right to summon, open, adjourn, and close the Reichstag. The Federal Council and Reichstag must be summoned to meet every year; the Reichstag cannot be summoned without the adherence of the Federal Council. All bills are brought before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor after acceptance by the Federal Council. Laws are promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the German Empire after acceptance by the Federal Council and the Reichstag. All edicts and orders of the Emperor made in the name of the Empire must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who is thereby responsible for them. The Emperor is the Bundesfeldherr, or Federal Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army. In time of war he holds supreme command: in time of peace the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. In time of peace the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army, and only falls under the direct command of the Emperor when the army is mobilised for war. The rights of the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg in time of peace are not quite so extended as those of the King of Bavaria; but their armies remain distinct and form separate army corps. The contingents of all the other Federal States are under the direct command of the King of Prussia, and under Prussian administration. The troops of all the Federal States swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns and obedience to the orders of the Emperor—in the case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war-time. On the other hand, the German Navy is Imperial (Kaiserlich), and the Emperor as such is the supreme Admiral-in-Command of the Imperial German Navy in peace as well as war. The Reichstag, or Imperial Diet, consists of 397 Deputies; the original idea was that there should be one deputy to every 100,000 inhabitants of the Empire. The Reichstag sits for a period of five years, unless previously dissolved by the Emperor. Amongst the matters belonging to the jurisdiction of the Empire are all those that refer to the army and navy; the common, civil and penal law of the Empire; posts and telegraphs (excluding Bavaria); the railways (subject to Bavaria's rights); inland navigation; the Customs of the Empire; weights and measures; coinage; banking; patents; foreign trade; the German mercantile marine; the Press; everything relating to the right of forming corporations; colonisation. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary, and also sufficient, for the validity of a law. The laws of the Empire take precedence of the laws of the Confederate States within the scope of the Constitution of the Empire; they are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire.

The German Empire consists of the following 26 States:—Prussia (including Lauenburg, and—since 1890—Heligoland); Bavaria; Saxony; Württemberg; Baden; Hesse; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Saxe-Weimar; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Oldenburg; Brunswick; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Waldeck; Reuss (elder line); Reuss (younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe-Detmold; Reichsland; Lübeck; Bremen; Hamburg.

The census of 1905 shows a total population of 60,641,278, of whom 29,884,681 are males, and 30,756,597 females.

The religious confessions were divided in 1905 as follows:—37,646,852 Protestants (62 per cent.), 22,109,644 Roman Catholics (36·4 per cent.), 259,717 Christians of other categories, 607,862 Jews (1 per cent.), 17,203 adherents of other religions, or unknown.

There were in 1900 4,231,129 persons residing within the limits of the Empire who spoke a non-German language, viz.:—80,361 Dutch, 20,677 Frisians, 141,061 Danish (and Norwegians), 8,998 Swedish, 20,217 English, 211,679 French, 11,841 Walloons, 65,961 Italians, 2,059 Spanish, 479 Portuguese, 3,086,489 Poles, 142,049 Massurians, 100,213 Kassubians, 93,032 Wends, 64,382 Moravians, 43,016 Czechs, 9,617 Russians, 106,305 Lithuanians, 8,158 Hungarians, 14,535 not above specified.

There are 42 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 29 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 2 in Bavaria and Baden, and 1 each in Hamburg, Württemberg, Bremen, Reichsland, and Brunswick.

Education (*see* p. 669).

EMIGRATION.—At the commencement of the nineteenth century few Germans emigrated, but about fifty years afterwards there was a strong desire to leave the mother country. The figures are as follows:—

1831–41	...	152,000	1871–80	...	623,000
1841–50	...	435,000	1881–90	...	1,342,432
1851–60	...	952,000	1891–00	...	529,875
1861–70	...	822,000	1901–05	...	146,540

Out of thirty millions of emigrants from Europe in the nineteenth century Germany contributed about five millions—viz., $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole number.

In the eighties the average number per annum was over 100,000. In 1880 the number of emigrants was 117,097; in 1881 it rose to 220,902—the highest figure hitherto attained in one year. The statistics since 1880 are as follows:—

1881	...	220,902	1896	...	33,824
1882	...	203,585	1897	...	24,631
1883	...	173,616	1898	...	22,221
1884	...	149,065	1899	...	24,323
1885	...	110,119	1900	...	22,309
1886	...	83,225	1901	...	22,073
1887	...	104,787	1902	...	32,098
1888	...	103,951	1903	...	36,310
1889	...	96,070	1904	...	27,984
1890	...	97,103	1905	...	28,075
1891	...	120,089	1906	...	31,074
1892	...	116,339	1907	...	31,696
1893	...	87,677	1908	...	19,883
1894	...	40,964	1909	...	24,921
1895	...	37,498			

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32·6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11·5 per cent. by trade and traffic. Of the total area in 1900, 48·6 per cent. was under cultivation, 16 per cent. consisted of meadows and pastures, and 26 per cent. of forest land. Germany supports about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce. The mineral produce was valued in 1908 at

£98,538,150, and included 147,671,100 tons of coal, 67,615,200 of lignite, 24,278,200 of iron ore, 6,099,000 of kali, kainit, and other kali salts. The total mineral produce amounted to 249,138,500 English tons, including, besides the above, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Mühlhausen, Chemnitz, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries.

The chief articles of export to the United Kingdom in the year 1909 were the following:—

Sugar, raw and refined	£7,370,000
Woollen Cloth Stuffs	1,715,000
Part-Silk Stuffs	1,565,000
Billet Iron, Pig Iron, Ingots	1,320,000
Toys	990,000
Aniline Dyes	985,000
Furs	930,000
Posament Wares, &c.	780,000
Printed Cottons	740,000
Upper Leather for Boots, Shoes, &c.	705,000
Bicycle Parts	665,000
Raw Zinc	630,000
Saddle and Luggage Wares	605,000
Cotton, Woollen, and Linen Embroideries	535,000
Cotton Gloves, Hair Nets	515,000
Pianos	490,000
Wheaten Flour	420,000

The chief imports from the U.K. were:—

Precious Metals	£9,895,000
Coal	7,085,000
Woollen Yarn	4,590,000
Cotton Yarn	4,145,000
Salted Herrings	890,000
Woollen Stuffs	870,000
Tinplates	540,000
Bran	530,000
Cotton Tulle	425,000

MERCANTILE MARINE.—On January 1st, 1910, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 1,950 seagoing steamers of 17/65 register tons and upwards (3,865,276 tons gross register), and of 2,377 sailing vessels (453,411 tons gross register). The gross tonnage of the British Mercantile Marine is about five times as great as that of the German Mercantile Marine.

The number of seamen in the German Mercantile Marine on January 1st, 1910, was 73,516 (January 1st, 1909, 72,462). Germany now ranks second in the list of the countries of the world that own shipping. In 1870 Germany's fleet of merchant steamers was only half as large as that of France; now it is twice as large. During the last three years the shipping industry has undergone a serious crisis. There were completed in 1909 at German yards for German firms, 609 sea-going ships of 271,278 tons gross, and at German yards for foreign firms, 71 sea-going ships of 23,052 tons gross (1908, 671 ships of 212,761 tons gross for German firms, and 78 ships of 15,141 tons gross for foreign firms).

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railways* in the Empire at the end of 1908 extended to 57,125 kilometres = 35,438 miles, of which about 92 per cent. belong to the States; the total cost of construction was £20,918 per mile; the expenses in 1908 were £99,200,000, and the receipts £134,900,000.

IMPERIAL POST (including Bavaria and Wurttemberg), 1908:—Length of telegraph lines, 211,700 kilometres (length of wires, 1,550,000 kilometres); telegrams handed in, 45,007,000; post offices, 40,566; telegraph offices, 41,276; telephone call-stations, 33,441; letters delivered, 5,488,300,000; cash on delivery orders, £50,470,500; money orders, £638,315,000; telegrams despatched, 43,078,000; telegrams received, 45,007,000. The number of employés in the service of post, telegraphs, and telephones was 325,143.

DEBT.—The National Debt amounted at the end of 1909 to £218,675,000, of which £93,000,000 bears interest at 3½ per cent., £89,175,000 at 4 per cent., £18,000,000 are Treasury Bonds, and £6,000,000 are Bank Notes. The debt of the former Norddeutscher Bund was cancelled by limitation at the end of 1902.

DEFENCE (for Army, *see* p. 666).—The *Imperial Navy* consisted in May, 1910, of the following ships, built or building: 37 battleships, 8 ironclad coast defence ships, 13 large armoured and 6 large protected cruisers, 38 small protected cruisers (under 5,000 tons displacement), 6 gunboats, 119 torpedo boats of over 200 tons displacement (15 under construction), 71 torpedo-boats of from 80 to 200 tons displacement, and 11 special ships for mine-laying, repairing, and other technical purposes; 8 submarines are either built or building. The personnel of the Imperial Navy consists of 1,831 officers, 3 engineer officers, 273 surgeons, 216 paymasters, 25 chaplains, 583 cadets and naval ensigns, 1 technical and torpedo officers, and 53,792 petty officers and seamen; in addition to which, charged upon the naval estimates, are 1,415 marines and 3,693 men belonging to the naval artillery and mining department. Total, officers and men, 57,374.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives a subordinate bread winners in the Empire a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force 1 January, 1900. In 1909 a total of £9,073,840 was paid out under the Act, £6,646,620 being as pensions to invalids (*i.e.*, persons unfit for work); £817,660 as old age pensions; £894,725 for medical assistance; £55,260 for support of dependents, &c.; £27,4 as home relief for infirm workmen; £170,290 i sick pensions; £461,850 refunded. Of the tot the State contributed £2,526,090. The insur are divided into five classes, according to t amount of their annual earnings, of £17 10 £27 10s., £47 10s., £57 10s., and £100 respective Contributions are paid weekly, viz., 1½*d.*, 2½ 2½*d.*, 3½*d.*, and 4½*d.* respectively—one half the employer, the other by the employed: t State contributes a subsidy of £2 10s. to t pension. The *infirmity* pensions amount respectively (including the State subsidy) to £8 2 £11 5s., £13 10s., £15 15s., and £18; the *old a* pensions to £5 10s., £7, £8 10s., £10, and £11 1 respectively. The insured include all perso working for wages or salary as workpeop artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domes servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstress housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foreme engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices merchants' offices (excepting assistants a apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmaste schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—i far as the incomes do not exceed £100 includi foreigners working in Germany under the categories. Pensions for premature infirmi are given to insured persons when unfit work; old age pensions to all insured perso

) attaining the age of 70, though still capable work. A comprehensive project of reform of he State insurance legislation is now before the eichstag.

evenue, Ordinary and	1909.	1910.
Extraordinary	£170,465,650	£142,689,050
of which Loans	36,187,650	7,407,460
xpenditure	170,465,650	142,689,050
of which Army	36,857,435	36,465,230
„ Navy	12,842,380	13,503,350
	1908.	1909.
nports	£415,095,000	£461,210,000
from U.K.	34,845,000	36,035,000
xports	350,930,000	358,675,000
to U.K.	49,875,000	50,750,000

The imports from the U.K. and the British olonies formed 18·4 of Germany's total imports 1 1909 (1908, 18·5); the exports to the U.K. and he British Colonies formed 20·8 of Germany's otal exports for 1909 (1908, 20·4). The year 909 witnessed a marked recovery of Germany's xternal trade after the decline of 1908, but the igh-water mark of 1907 was not reached either n imports or exports. The imports from Russia nd the United States of America to Germany ir exceeded those from the U.K. in 1909, but he U.K. remains Germany's best customer.

The Imperial War Treasure deposited in the ulius Tower at Spandau amounts to £5,873,715.

ritish Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir William Edward Goschen, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £8,000

Embassy, 70 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.

Councillor, Count de Salis, C.V.O., C.M.G.... 850

Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. V. F. Russell, M.V.O. 800

Naval Attaché, Capt. H. D. R. Watson, R.N. 800

1st Secretary, R. S. Seymour, M.V.O. £300 to 500

2nd Secretary, H. G. Chilton ..... 300 to 500

3rd Secretary, H. J. Bruce, M.V.O. 250

„ „ H. T. Beresford Hope 250

Hon. Attachés, John Monck; J. A. C. Durham.

Consul-General, H. Boyle 500

Vice-Consul, A. C. Charlton ..... £300 to 500

reslau—Vice-Consul, H. Humbert .....

agdeburg—Vice-Cons., Edgar Drake .....

antzig—Consul, Allan Maclean..... 600

„ *Vice-Consul*, F. Berger .....

Königsberg—Vice-Cons., Otto Birth .....

Memel—Vice-Consul,

Pillau—Vice-Consul, R. Lietke .....

üsseldorf—Consul-Gen., Dr. F. P. Koenig

„ *Vice-Consul*, J. Schneider .....

Cologne—Consul, C. A. Niessen, C.V.O. ....

rankfort, Con-Gen., Sir Francis Oppenheimer

„ *Vice-Consul*, Charles Gardner...

„ „ J. W. F. Thelwall

amburg—Consul-General, Sir W. Ward, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. 1,350

Vice-Consul, F. A. Oliver..... £300 to 500

„ W. R. K. Gandell .....

Brake—Vice-Consul, Franz Ohlrogge .....

Bremen—Consul, Christian Mosle .....

Bremerhaven—V.-Con., Norman C. Haag £300 to 500

Cuxhaven—Vice-Consul, Paul Thode .....

Emden—Vice-Consul, Constantine Graham £300 to 500

Flensburg, Vice-Consul, Thos. Hollesen ....

Hanover—V.-Consul, C. C. Stevenson ....

Harburg—Vice-Consul, Hermann Ritter

Husum—Vice-Consul, Carl Christiansen.

Kiel—Vice-Consul, A. L. A. Sartori, M.V.O.

Lübeck—Vice-Con., Heinrich L. Behncke

Papenburg—Vice-Consul, C. Bruns.....

Rostock—Vice-Consul, H. Ohlerich .....

Tonning—Vice-Consul, Carl Becker .....

Wismar—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Podeus

Herbertshohe (New Guinea)—Consul, J. M. C. Forsayth .....

Lüderitzbucht (S.W. Africa) — Consul, E. H. W. Müller..... 500

Samoa—Acting Vice-Consul, T. Trood 700

Stettin—Consul, Ralph Bernal .....

Swinemünde—Vice-Consul, Edward Rose

Tsintau (Kiaochow)—Consul-Agent, R. H. Eckford.

Yap (Caroline Is.)— Vice-Consul, Capt. A. B. Scott .....

PRUSSIA.

King, William II., German Emperor (*q.v.*).

President of the Ministry and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Interior, Herr von Dallwitz.

Finance, Herr von Lentze.

War, General von Heeringen.

Public Works, Herr Breitenbach.

Agriculture, Woods and Forests, Herr von Schorlemer-Liessen.

Trade and Commerce, Herr Sydow.

Instruction and Worship, Herr von Trott zu Solz.

Minister of Justice, Dr. Beseler.

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of 13 provinces, with area and population in 1905:—

Provinces.	Sq. miles, English.	Population.
1. East Prussia	14,266·38	2,030,176
2. West Prussia	9,856·47	1,641,746
3. Brandenburg	15,377·09	3,531,906
City of Berlin	24·47	2,040,148
4. Pomerania	11,626·51	1,684,326
5. Posen	11,182·57	1,986,637
6. Silesia	15,563·21	4,942,611
7. Prov. Saxony	9,748·54	2,979,221
8. Schleswig-Holstein & Heligoland	7,335·65	1,504,248
9. Hanover	14,865·24	2,759,544
10. Westphalia	7,801·29	3,618,090
11. Hesse-Nassau	6,059·92	2,070,052
12. Rhineland	10,420·07	6,436,337
13. Hohenzollern	440·92	68,282
Total	134,558·34	37,293,324

Of the total population 18,398,903 are males and 18,894,421 females. According to Religions, Evangelicals (*i.e.*, National Church) number 23,341,502; Roman Catholics 13,352,444; and Jews 409,501. There are 29 towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,435,491 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax,

hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	1908.	1909.
Revenue (Budget) ...	£165,976,760	£174,771,785
Expenditure do. ...	165,976,760	174,771,785
Total debt, 31 March	398,183,550	438,507,490

CAPITAL, Berlin. Population (1905), 2,040,148. Berlin to London, transit, 22 hours.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Statthalter, Count Carl von Wedel (1907).
Minister of State, Baron Zorn von Bulach.

The "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany in 1871, embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, and hops, iron and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. There is an elective Provincial Committee of 58 members. The area is 5,591 square miles, divided for administrative purposes into three districts, Ober- and Unter-Elsass and Lothringen. The population in Dec., 1905, was 1,814,564, of whom 935,807 were males and 878,757 females; while 1,387,462 were Catholics, 391,067 Protestants, and 31,708 Jews. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 167,678), Mülhausen, and Metz. Revenue and Expenditure (1910–11)... £3,591,400
Debt (1910).....(Rentes £59,637) ... 1,987,900

ANHALT, Duchy of.

Duke, Friedrich II., *born* 19 August, 1856; *succeeded* 24 Jan., 1904; *married*, 2 July, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden; *born* 26 July, 1865.
Heir Presumptive, Prince Edward, *born* 18 April, 1861; *married*, 6 Feb., 1885, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 328,029. Budget, 1909–10, £737,200.
Capital, Dessau. Population 55,134.

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick II., *born* 9 July, 1857; *m.* 20 Sept., 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau, *born* 5 Nov., 1864; *Grand Duke*, 28 Sept., 1907.
Heir Apparent, Max, *b.* 10 July, 1867.
President of Ministry, Dr. Freiherr von Dusch.

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. It comprises an area of 5,888 square miles (3,247 cultivated—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce—and 2,277 forests). The population in 1905 was 2,011,000, nearly two-thirds of whom were Catholics, more than one-third Protestants, and 25,893 Jews. Mannheim 169,000, Karlsruhe 124,000; Freiburg and Pforzheim have over 50,000 inhabitants. Principal industries are agriculture and manufactures (cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper, and machinery). There are 1,257 miles of railway, of which 997 miles belong to the State, constructed at a total cost of £38,922,000.

Budget, 1910 (including railways).....£12,482,000
Debt, Jan. 1, 1910 (only railways)..... 25,492,000

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population (1910), 139,000.

British Chargé d'Affaires, F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (Darmstadt).
Mannheim—Consul, Dr. Paul Ladenburg.

BAVARIA.

King, Otto, *born* 27 April, 1848; succeeded his late brother, Louis II., 13 June, 1886.
Regent and Heir Presumptive, Prince Luitpold, *born* 12 March, 1821, uncle of the late and present Kings; appointed Regent, 10 June, 1886; *mar.* 15 April, 1844, Archduchess Augusta of Austria-Tuscany, who *died* 26 April, 1864.
Ministers of State—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Baron von Podewils-Dürniz; *Justice*, Dr. von Miltner; *Interior*, Dr. von Brettreich; *Instruction*, Dr. von Wehner; *Finance*, Dr. von Pfaff; *Communications*, von Frauendorfer; *War*, Gen. Baron von Horn.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′–50° 34′ N. lat. and 9°–13° 50′ E. long. the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an area of 29,549 square miles, and a population (in 1905) of 6,524,372 (4,608,469 were Roman Catholics, 1,844,699 Protestants, and 55,344 Jews). The capital (538,983) and Nuremberg (294,426) are the largest towns. Bavaria contributes three *corps d'armée* to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is fixed at 69,791 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive; wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

Budget, 1910–1911 ..... £35,630,000
Public debt, 31 Dec. 1908 (including railway debt, £77,570,974)..... 99,250,132

CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1905), 538,983.

British Minister Resident, Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O. £1,500
Consul, Lucien Buchmann.....
Vice-Consul, W. E. Soltau .....
Nuremberg—Consul, S. Ehrenbacher.....

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

Regent, H.H. Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,418 English square miles, and a population (1905) of 485,958, of whom 455,680 were Protestants, 26,376 Roman Catholics, and 1,815 Jews. Budget, 1910–1911: Income, £749,280; Expenditure, £773,870; debt, £2,377,263; reserve fund, £2,017,377.

Capital, Brunswick; population (1905), 136,397.

HESSE, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Ernest Louis, *born* 25 Nov., 1868; *suc.* 13 Mar., 1892; *m.* 2 Feb., 1905, Princess Eleonore zu Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, *b.* 17 Sept., 1871.

Heir Apparent, George, *b.* 8 Nov., 1906.

President of Ministry, Dr. K. Ewald.

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal in size, containing an area of 2,966 square miles, and a population (1910) of 1,291,800, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Darmstadt, Mainz, and Offenbach have over 50,000 inhabitants.

Budget, 1910 ..... £3,870,910

Public debt, 1910 (mostly for railways) 22,533,845

CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population (1910), 93,000.

British Chargé d'Affaires, F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (Darmstadt) £500

Hon. Attaché, Douglas Rooke.

Consul-Gen., Sir Francis Oppenheimer (at Frankfort).

LIPPE, Principality of.

Prince, Leopold, *b.* 30 May, 1871.

Area, 470 sq. miles; population (1905), 145,577; rev. (1910–11), £126,910; exp., £128,470; debt, £102,380. Capital, Detmold; pop. (1905), 13,272.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick Francis IV., *b.* 9 April, 1882; *suc.* 10 April, 1897; *mar.* 7 June, 1904, Princess Alexandra of Brunswick and Luneburg, *born* 29 Sept., 1882.

Heir Apparent, Friedrich Franz, *born* 22 April, 1910.

Minister of State, K. H. L. Graf von Bassewitz-Levetzow.

Comprises an area of 5,135 square miles on the Baltic, with a population of 625,045. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates. Revenue (1909–10), £2,101,635; exp. £2,101,505; debt (1909), £6,626,825. Capital, Schwerin; pop. 41,628.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Adolphus Friedrich, *b.* 22 July, 1848; *mar.* 17 April, 1877, the Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, *born* 7 Sept., 1857.

Heir Apparent, Adolphus Friedrich, *born* 17 June, 1882.

Consists of two detached parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,131 square miles; population, 103,451. No proper budget. Finances in good condition. Capital, Neu-Strelitz; pop. 11,658.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederic Augustus, *b.* 16 Nov., 1852: *suc.* 13 June, 1900; *married* (1), Feb. 18, 1878, to the late Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), who *died* 28 August, 1895; and (2) to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, *born* 10 August, 1869.

Heir Apparent, Nicholas, *b.* 10 August, 1897.

Situate on the North Sea and the Weser. Area, 2,482 square miles; pop. 438,856; rev. (1910), £607,670; exp., £654,792; debt, £3,692,361. Capital, Oldenburg; pop. 28,565.

REUSS, Elder Line.

Prince, Henry XXIV., *born* 20 March, 1878; *suc.* 19 April, 1902.

Prince Regent, Henry XXVII., *b.* 10 Nov, 1858.

Area, 120 square miles; population (1905), 70,603; revenue and expenditure (1909), £76,000. No debt. Capital, Greiz; pop. (1905), 23,118.

REUSS, Younger Line.

Reigning Prince, Henry XIV., *b.* 28 May, 1832; *suc.* 14 July, 1867; *mar.* Princess Agnes of Württemberg (*died* 10 July, 1886).

Heir Apparent and Regent, Henry XXVII.

Area, 320 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 144,584; rev. (1908–10), £131,939; exp. £128,787; debt (1908), £52,027. Capital, Gera; pop. (1905), 46,909.

SAXE-ALTENBURG, Duchy of.

Duke, Ernest, *b.* 31 Aug., 1871; *suc.* 7 Feb., 1908; *mar.* 17 Feb., 1898, Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe, *b.* 22 Sept., 1875.

Heir Presumptive, Geo. Moritz, *b.* 13 May, 1900.

Area, 512 square miles; population (1905), 206,508, of whom over 200,500 are Protestants; revenue and expenditure (1908–10), £234,928; debt (1908), £44,372; reserve fund, £219,360. Capital, Altenburg; pop. (1905), 38,818.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duchies of.

Duke, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), *born* 19 July, 1884; (*mar.* 11 Oct., 1905, Prss. Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and has issue 2 sons and a daughter); *suc.* 30 July, 1900; assumed government 19 July, 1905.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Johann Leopold, *born* 2 Aug., 1906.

Minister of State, Herr Dr. von Richter.

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, with an area of 763 English sq. miles, and a population (1905) of 242,432, of whom 237,187 were Protestants. Capital, Gotha (pop. 36,947). Coburg (the other capital) has 22,488 inhabitants. The common state revenue is set down at £85,100; the state and domain revenues at £201,000 for Gotha and £87,585 for Coburg. There are 181 miles of railway open (1902), and at Gotha there is an English church.

British Minister Resident (*see* Saxony).

Consul-Gen.,

SAXE-MEININGEN, Duchy of.

Duke, George II., *b.* 2 April, 1826; *suc.* 20 Sept., 1866; *mar.* (1) Princess Charlotte of Prussia (*d.* 30 March, 1855), (2) Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (*d.* 10 Feb., 1872), (3), morganatically, Helene, Baroness of Heldburg.

Heir Apparent, Bernhard, *b.* 1 April, 1851.

Area, 945 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 268,916; rev. and exp. (1909–11), £483,075; debt (1909), £408,607. Capital, Meiningen; pop. (1905), 15,945.

SAXE-WEIMAR.

Grand Duke, William Ernest, *b.* 10 June, 1876; *suc.* 5 January, 1901.
Minister of State, Dr. Rothe.

Area, 1,397 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 388,095; rev. and exp. (1911-13), £612,769. There is a British and American church at the capital. Capital, Weimar; pop. (1905), 31,117.

SAXONY.

King, Frederic Augustus III., *born* 25 May, 1865; *suc.* 15 Oct., 1904.
Heir Apparent, his son, Crown Prince George. *b.* 15 Jan., 1893.
Ministers of State, Dr. von Otto, Freiherr von Hausen, Dr. Beck, Graf Vitzthum von Eckstädt, Dr. von Seydewitz.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population (1905) of 4,508,601, among whom 218,033 were Roman Catholics, and 14,697 Jews. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 516,996), Leipzig (pop. 537,733), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 4,581 matriculated students in 1909); Freiberg (pop. 35,153), in the mining district; Planen (pop. 105,381); Zwickau (pop. 68,502), and Chemnitz (pop. 249,486), the Manchester of Saxony.

Revenue and expenditure, 1908-9 ... £17,000,000
Debt (railways), 1908 45,000,000

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1905), 516,996.

Brit. Minister Resident, A. C. Grant Duff £950
Consul, Ch. W. Palmié.
Vice-Consul—F. J. Bassenge.
Leipzig—Cons.-Gen.,
Vice-Consul,
Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, F. H. Felkin.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Principality of.

Reigning Prince, George, *b.* 10 Oct., 1846; *suc.* 8 May, 1893; *mar.* Princess Marie Anna of Saxe-Altenburg.
Heir Apparent, Adolphus, *b.* 23 Feb. 1883

Area, 130 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 44,992; rev. and exp. (1910-11), £42,692; debt (1910), £16,516. Capital, Buckburge; pop. (1905), 5,683.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, Principality of.

Prince, Gunther, *b.* 21 August, 1852; *suc.* 19 Jan., 1890; *mar.* Princess Anna Louise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

Area, 360 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 96,835; rev. and exp. (1909-11), £144,766; debt (1909), £228,909. Capital, Rudolstadt; pop. (1905), 12,495.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, Principality of.

Prince, Gunther (*see* Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, *above*).

Area, 363 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 85,152; rev. and exp. (1909), £164,440; debt (1909), £279,444 (£115,000 for railways). Capital, Sondershausen; pop. (1905), 7,383.

WALDECK.

Prince, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hohenack and Geroldseck, Wasziegen, &c., *born* 20 Jan. 1865; *suc.* 12 May, 1893; *mar.*, 9 Aug., 1895, Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe, and has issue 4 children.
Heir-Apparent, Josias George William, *b.* 11 May, 1896.

Area, 438 sq. miles; pop. 59,127; income and exp. £72,460; debt, £77,590. Capital, Arolsen; pop. 3,000.

British Chargé d'Affaires, A. C. Grant Duff (Dresden).

WÜRTTEMBERG.

King, William II., *born* 25 Feb., 1848; *succeeded* 6 Oct., 1891; *mar.* (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck (*died* 30 April, 1882); (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.
President of Ministry, Dr. von Weizsäcker.

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1905) of 2,302,179, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Württemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 24,523 men on a peace footing. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture land being nearly equally distributed through out. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gun powder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brand distilleries. The principal exports are grain cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

	1909.	1910.
Revenue	£4,842,520	£5,032,748
Expenditure	4,810,416	5,057,191
Public debt, April	29,259,381	29,072,737
Of which for railways	28,052,385	27,891,697

CAPITAL, Stuttgart.

Brit. Minister Resident, Sir Vincent Corbett K.C.V.O.
(*see* Bavaria).
Consul, James Hardwyn Harriss-Gastrell.
Vice-Consul, B. Ehrenbacher.

THE FREIEN AND HANSE TOWNS.

The Free Hanse Towns comprise the three cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, each with small rural territory, retaining their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire, and are situated in the North of Germany, on the Elbe, Weser, and Trave respectively. Hamburg is the great emporium

Germany, and is 65 miles from Cuxhaven, which port it is connected by railway. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Lübeck is situate near the Baltic, and is connected with the Elbe by the Elbe-Trave Canal; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. In 1908, 16,330 vessels (11,914,250 tons) entered and 16,262 vessels (11,738,768 tons) cleared at the port of Hamburg; total of 32,592 vessels (23,653,018 tons).

HAMBURG, area 160 sq. miles, pop. (1909), 977,140.

Burgomaster, 1910, Dr. Predöhl.

	1908.	1909.
Public revenue	£6,825,395	£7,147,795
Public expenditure	6,858,055	7,338,490
Public debt	31,666,860	33,896,271
Total imports	264,969,402	293,210,437
Total exports	236,482,581	258,269,827

British Consul-Gen., Sir William Ward, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £1,350
Vice-Cons., F. A. Oliver ..... £300 to £500
" W. R. K. Gandell ....
Hamburg, transit, 21 hours.

BREMEN, area 99 sq. miles, pop. 282,686.

Burgomaster, 1910, Dr. Alfred Dominicus Pauli.

	1908.	1909.
Public revenue	£2,065,952	£2,173,827
Public expenditure	2,695,316	2,844,520
Total value of imports	82,737,591	87,136,184
Total value of exports	78,731,358	85,231,914

British Consul, Christian Mosle.
Bremerhaven—Vice-Cons., Norman C. Haag £300 to 500

LÜBECK, area 115 sq. miles, pop. 112,500.

Burgomaster, 1909–10, Dr. Eschenburg.

	1909.	1910.
Public revenue	£486,173	£707,285
Public expenditure	484,459	708,085
Public debt, Jan. 1	2,995,776	2,976,626

	1908.	1909.
Total value of imports	£19,700,000	£21,200,000
do. exports	17,400,000	18,450,000

British Vice-Consul, Heinrich Ludwig Behncke.

GERMAN COLONIES.

The German Colonies have a total area of 658,449 sq. kils. = 1,028,181 sq. miles, and have population of about 14,500,000, of whom 13,342 are whites. Of these whites about 9,786 are settled Germans.

AFRICA.—*Togoland:* Area, 87,200 sq. kils. = 33,659 sq. miles; population about 1,000,000. Capital, Lome. Budget, 1910: Receipts, £122,500; expenditure, £104,000. 1908: Imports, £425,450; exports, £344,650.—*Cameroon:* Area, 495,000 sq. kils. = 191,074 sq. miles; population, 1,300,000. Capital, Duala. Budget for 1910: Receipts, £587,400, of which State aid, £119,150; expenditure, £587,400. 1908: Imports, £839,450; exports, £608,200.—*German South-West Africa:* Area, 835,100 sq. kils. = 322,348 sq. miles; population, 120,000. Capital, Windhoek. Budget, 1910: Receipts, £1,493,700; expenditure, £1,993,700. State aid, £721,250. 1908: Imports, £1,658,950; exports, £389,750. *German East Africa:* Area, 995,000 sq. kils. = 384,079 sq. miles; population, 10,000,000. Capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Budget, 1910: Receipts, £1,582,300, of which State aid, £179,250; expenditure, £1,582,300. 1908: Imports, £1,289,350; exports, £543,700.—*German Australia*, under which name are now included New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone (Marianne Islands). Total area, 482,481 sq. kils. = 186,249 sq. miles; population, 356,000. Budget, 1910: Receipts, £115,100, including State aid, £46,150; expenditure, £115,100. 1908: Imports, £254,500; exports, £302,550.—*Samoa:* Area, 2,588 sq. kils. = 1,003 sq. miles; population, 33,000. Capital, Apia. Budget, 1910: Receipts, £38,250; expenditure, £38,250. 1908: Imports, £120,150; exports, £133,550.—*Kiao-Chao:* Leased for a period of 99 years from China in 1898. Area, 501 sq. kils. = 193 sq. miles; population (in leased territory), 33,000; in sphere of interest, 92,000. Chief seat of government, Tsingtau. Budget, 1910: Receipts, £635,800, of which State aid, £406,550; expenditure, £640,550. The German garrison in Kiao-Chao consists of 92 officers, 2,374 German non-commissioned officers and men, and one battalion of the East Asiatic Garrison brigade. It was further agreed that within a 50-kil. zone (31 English miles) from all points of the leased territory the Chinese Government should no longer, for the space of 99 years, be entitled to take any steps without previous authorisation from the German Government. Germany also received mining and railway concessions in the province of Shan-Tung, which is called "the sphere of influence," area about 2,750 English sq. miles, population 84,000. The leased territory, as it is called, comprises the bay up to high-water mark, its islands, and the north and south tongues of land at the mouth of the harbour.

Germany's share in the trade with her colonies in 1908 was 35 per cent.

GREECE.

King of the Hellenes, George, second son of King Christian IX. of Denmark, *born* 24 Dec., 1845; *elected* 30 (18) March, 1863; *married* 27 Oct., 1867, Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, *born* 3 Sept., 1851 (*issue*, 5 sons and a daughter).
Heir Apparent, Prince Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, *born* 2 Aug., 1868; *married* 27 Oct., 1889, to the Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, *born* 14 June, 1870.

Prime Minister and Minister of War and Marine (Oct., 1910), E. Venizelos.
Foreign Affairs, J. Gryparis.
Finance, L. Coromilas.
Interior, E. Repoulis.
Justice, N. Dimitracoupolos.
Education and Religion, A. Alexandris.
Commerce and Agriculture, E. Benakis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, J. Genadius, 14, De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.
Secretary, L. Caftatzoglu.
Cons.-Gen., T. Stavridis, 40 Old Broad St., E.C.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 35° 40′—40° 10′ N. and long. 18° 20′—25° 50′ E. comprising an area of 24,977 square miles (inclusive of the territory lost

by the rectification of the Thessalian frontier after the war with Turkey in 1897), with a population (in 1907) of 2,631,952. The country is composed of a continental portion, almost separated into two parts by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the west, and the Gulf of Ægina on the east, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands, and is divided into twenty-six provinces, called Nomarchies. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. Its exports consist of currants, figs, olive oil, wine, cognac, tobacco, hides, lead, magnesium, emery, marble, and sponges.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666). The navy consisted of 3 ironclads, 2 armoured vessels, 1 cruiser, 10 gunboats, 4 steam corvettes, 8 schooners, 7 torpedo boats, 3 transports, and 7 various vessels, mostly obsolete, in July, 1903.

Education (*see* p. 669).

Communications.—There are 830 miles of railway open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, but it is rarely used by foreign vessels. Telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 1,035 sailing vessels above 30 tons capacity, and 206 steamers (198,681 tons).

Finance.—On December 31, 1909, the public Gold Debt of Greece amounted to £28,053,680, involving an annual charge of £879,532, and the Interior Paper Debt to 162,437,125 drachmæ, with a charge of 7,319,298 drachmæ. In the Gold Debt is included the first portion (£880,000) of a 4 per cent. loan contracted in March, 1902, for the construction of a railway from the Piræus to Demerly in Thessaly. The second portion (£870,000) was issued in June, 1904, and a further instalment (£230,000) for the extension of the railway to Larissa was issued in Jan., 1905, and the final instalment of £270,000 in 1906. The service of the Debt was entrusted (1898) to an International Commission, sitting at Athens, consisting of representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. To them are assigned the revenues from (1) the State monopolies (salt, matches, petroleum, playing cards, cigarette paper, and emery), (2) the tobacco tax, and (3) the stamp duties, together with the revenue from the Piræus Custom-house as a supplementary guarantee. The gross receipts from the first three sources mentioned are estimated at 28,900,000 drachmæ, out of which a minimum interest of 43 per cent. of the original interest on the Monopoly Loan (1887), and 32 per cent. of the original interest on all other loans contracted previous to 1898, as well as the full interest of 2½ per cent. on the loan of 1898, is guaranteed. If the receipts exceed 28,900,000 drachmæ, the surplus, less 18 per cent. for expenses of administration, is divided between the Government and the bond-holders, in the following proportions: 30 per cent. for increase of interest, 30 per cent. for increase of sinking fund, and 40 per cent. to the Hellenic Government. Profit on exchange is distributed in the same proportions. If the receipts fall short of the estimate, the revenue from the custom-houses at Laurium, Patras, Volo, and Corfu are successively assigned to make good the deficit.

The trade of Greece is hampered by a forced circulation of about 150,000,000 drachmæ (nominally equal to the French franc) in a depreciated paper currency. The agio on gold has been steadily declining during the last few years, and the average exchange constantly improving.

	1909.	1910.
Estimated revenue	*£5,104,914	*£5,662,424
Estimated expenditure	*5,019,066	*5,601,058

	1908.	1909.
Imports from U.K.	1,948,069	1,513,744
Exports to U.K.	1,942,078	1,600,976
Total imports	7,626,445	5,436,276
Total exports	5,492,634	4,056,508

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1907 (including the Piræus), 235,461.

British Minister, Sir Francis E. Hugh Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. £3,500
1st Secretary, H. D. Beaumont 500
2nd Secretary, W. Seeds ..... £300 to 500
Chaplain, Rev. W. Alan Gardner, M.A. 100
Translator, Shirley C. Atchley £200
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, H. D. Beaumont 400
Corfu—Consul, George Raymond, M.V.O. ....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Pericles Papadachi ...
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders
Zante—Vice-Consul, E. Bonavia .....
Patras—Consul, Frederick B. Wood, I.S.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, George W. Crowe ...
Piræus—Consul, ... 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, John Joannidis .....
Ergasteria (*Laurium*) — *Vice-Consul*, Spiridon Desposito .....
Syra—Consul, John Saliba.....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alex. Germani .....
Milo—Consular Agent, Andrea Gialeraki
Santorin—Consular Agent, A. Baseggio
Seriphos—Consular Agent, E. Grohmann
Volo—Consul, A. A. C. E. Merlin ... £300 to 500
Athens, transit, 5 days.

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, *elected* 2 Oct. 1898, and *re-elected* July, 1904 and 1910, to serve to March 15, 1917.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Guillermo Aguirre.
Consul-General, F. de Arce, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 40′ to 17° 40′, and in W. Long. from 88° 15′ to 92° 30′, and comprises an area of 47,452 square miles, and a population in 1908 of 1,991,264. The Republic is divided into 23 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea: earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. The Northern Railway connects P. Barrios (Atlantic) with the capital. The Central Railway connects the port of San José (Pacific) with the capital. About 490 miles were open for traffic in 1909. There were 3,790 kilometres of telegraph working in 1905. The chief ports are San José on the Pacific, Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic.

* Drachmæ converted at par 25 dr. = £1 for purposes of comparison.

ide. The principal export is coffee, valued at £1,139,437 in 1908; the other articles are sugar, ubber, hides, bananas, and timber.

	1907.	1908.
tevenue	£578,653	£480,823
Expenditure	730,495	578,619
'oreign Bonded Debt	1,943,951	1,994,662
)ther liabilities	...	1,670,073
Assets, December	816,733	875,432
mports	1,463,314	931,035
Exports	2,034,897	1,351,228
Do. from Brit. Empire	214,294	163,915

Average exchange, 1909, about $84·85=£1. Exchange September 1910, $86=£1 (upward endency).

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. about 90,000.

British Minister Resident, Lionel E. G. Carden £2,000
Vice-Consul, Godfrey Haggard ..... £300 to 500
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul,

Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.
Transit *via* New York and Puerto Barrios, 8 to 20 days.

HAYTI, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Antoine Simon, *assumed office* as from 15 May, 1909, for seven years £4,800
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Public Instruction, Pétion Pierre André.
War and Navy, General Septimus Marius.
Interior and Police, M. Jeremie.
Finance and Commerce, S. Marius (*acting*).
Justice and Worship, J. C. Arteaud.
Public Works, Murat Claude.

Minister in London, M. A. Firmin, 17 Tavistock Square, W.C.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch Street.

The Republic of Hayti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. It contains 29,830 square miles, of which 1,242 square miles belong to Hayti. It lies in N. lat. between 17° 37′—20°, and in W. longitude between 68° 20′—74° 28′; and belongs to the group of the Greater Antilles. The portion belonging to Hayti contains a population of 2,029,700 (1908). The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany.

	1908–9.	1909–10.
Revenue, gold	$2,760,888	$3,329,010
,, paper	7,408,542	8,254,324
Expenditure, gold	2,777,687	3,329,010
,, paper	7,283,953	8,246,841
Total debt	1907–8. £5,836,184	1908–9. £5,267,558
Paper money in circulation	$8,821,067	$8,440,812
Nickel ditto	...	6,000,000
Imports from U.K.,	$466,836	£117,238
Exports to U.K.	...	...

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 100,000.

British Consul-Gen., Alex. P. Murray ... £1,000
Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul,
Transit, 15 days.

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Miguel R. Davila, *assumed office* 18 April, 1907.

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 42,658 English square miles, including a small portion of the Mosquito Territory, and the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras. The population in 1902 was 774,900, mostly of aboriginal blood. It has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The products are mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, india-rubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool. Its mineral wealth is great. The only railway (42-inch gauge) runs from Puerto Cortez to Pimienta, 60 miles, which it is intended to develop into an inter-oceanic railway, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

	1907–8.	1908–9.
Revenue	£272,366	£296,034
Expenditure	338,231	294,018
Debt (internal)	316,162	309,173
Debt (exterior)	5,398,570	5,398,570
Exports	382,096	405,776
Imports	566,008	516,311
Imports from U.K.	67,949	49,052
Exports to U.K.	6,694	2,485

CHIEF TOWN, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1902), 17,000.

British Minister Resident, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).
Amapala—British Consul, R. Motz.
Puerto Cortez (Omoa)—Cons., William J. Bain.
San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul, H. F. Panting.
La Ceiba—Vice-Consul, A. R. Tayelor.
Tegucigalpa—Consul, A. W. Eÿl (*acting*).
Truxillo—Consul, Alfred E. Melhado.
La Ceiba—Vice-Consul, A. R. Tayelor.
Distance 5,930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days.

HUNGARY. (*See* pp. 599-600.)

ICELAND (*Danish Dependency*).

Minister for Iceland (*Resident*), Björn Jönson, *appd.* 31 March, 1909.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1898 at 76,237.

The present constitution was granted in 1904, and the assembly (Al-thing) is more or less controlled by the Government at Copenhagen. The

principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1908): £909,711; exports, £594,646. Iceland is now in direct telegraphic communication with this country.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 11,000. Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.

Reykjavik—Consul, A. G. Coates, M.V.O. £600
,, *Vice-Consul*, Asgeir Sigurdsson.
Seydisfjord—Vice-Consul, E. T. Hallgrimsson.
Westmann Islands—Vice-Cons., Gisli J. Johnsen.
Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* 11 November, 1869; *married* 24 Oct., 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* 15 Sept., 1904.
Premier and Interior (1910), Prof. Luigi Luzzatti.
Foreign Affairs, Marchese A. Di San Giuliano.
Justice and Fine Arts, Avvocato C. Fani.
War, General P. Spingardi.
Marine, Rear-Admiral P. Leonardi-Cattolica.
Public Instruction, Prof. L. Credaro.
Treasury, Avvocato F. Tedesco.
Finance, Avvocato F. Facta.
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Dr. G. Raineri.
Public Works, Avvocato E. Sacchi.
Posts and Telegraphs, A. Ciuffelli.
Ambassador to France, Signor Tittoni; *Russia*, G. Melegari; *Germany*, Signor Pansa; *Austria*, Duca Avarna; *Turkey*, Baron Mayor des Planches; *U.S.A.*, Marchese Cusani Confalonieri; *Spain*, Conte Bonin.
Ambassador in London, Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, 20 Grosvenor Square, W.
Councillor, G. Count Manzoni.
1st Secretary, N. N.
2nd Secretary, Baron M. de Riseis.
3rd Secretary, Don Ascanio dei Principi Colonna.
Attaché, Nob. P. de Parente.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Colonel Ugo Bagnani.
Naval Attaché, Commandante A. Resio.
Archivist, Cavaliere Catani.
Consul, Marchese Faa di Bruno.
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands. It is situate between lat. 36° 38′ 30″—46° 40′ 30″ N. and long. 6° 30′—18° 30′ E., and comprises a total area of 110,623 square miles (91,277 mainland, 19,346 islands), with a population (1 Jan., 1908) of 33,910,000. Formerly it was composed of the various States of Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. In 1870 the unity of the country was finally effected, and Rome became again the capital of Italy, which is now divided for administration into 69 provinces. The coast-line of the mainland is estimated at 1,999 miles; of Sicily, Sardinia, and Elba at 1,389 miles; of the minor islands at 557 miles; in all 3,945 miles, having several large bays and gulfs. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno. The principal towns are Rome (462,783), Naples (564,000), Milan (over 500,000), Turin, Palermo (over 300,000), Genoa, Florence (over 200,000), and Bologna, Venice, Catania, and Leghorn (over 100,000 inhabitants), Ferrara and Padua (over 80,000), while there are twenty other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. Its wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly, and 219,343 tons were produced in 1906. The mineral produce in 1907 included iron ore (£360,000), zinc ore (£780,000), and crude sulphur (£1,300,000). The railway system is making rapid progress throughout the kingdom; in 1907 there were 10,713 miles open for traffic, and 29,788 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1908) consisted of 1,098 vessels (419 steamers), of 1,285,225 tons. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c.

The exports to the U.K. in 1909 were:—

Art, Works of, other than Pictures	£69,513	Hemp and Tow	£407,20
Carriages	225,999	Hides, raw	549,85
Chemical Manufactures	216,773	Zinc, Ore of	112,10
Dyestuffs	204,307	Oil	228,37
Eggs	400,450	Silk, raw	286,76
Fresh Fruit	587,467	,, Manufactures	808,46
		Straw Plaiting	114,53
		Stones	180,27
		Vegetables	192,78

The imports of British produce and manufactures (1909) include:—

Arms, &c.	£145,850	Iron and Steel	£1,005,30
Chemicals	492,385	Machinery	1,331,31
Coal and Coke	5,467,180	Manure	185,20
Cottons	400,030	Ships and Boats	54,80
Fish	194,766	Wool	414,47
Grease	127,502	Woollens	435,20

The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leather, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaic, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments, &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption. There is a large settled and floating population of English and Americans, with churches (one costing £40,000) and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others. *Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 66; for Navy, *see* p. 473). Spezia, the chief naval and military port of the kingdom, is securely fortified. *Education* (*see* p. 669).

Foreign merchants vessels of 18,122,826 tons tonnage entered and of 18,125,431 tons cleared at Italian ports in 1907. Italian vessels

24,432,175 tons entered and of 24,395,476 tons cleared in 1907.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Public revenue	£103,387,877	£97,258,408
Public expenditure	100,112,624	95, 7,731
Public debt	531,089,196	539,336,737
Interest on debt	19,458,637	19,745,684
	1908.	1909.
Total imports	£125,480,206	£120,111,102
Total exports	73,223,308	80,671,529
Imports from U.K.	15,028,127	12,141,594
Exports to U.K.	6,241,446	6,265,300

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1907), 462,783.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. £7,000
Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome.
Councillor of Embassy, Percy C. Wyndham 800
Naval Attaché, Commander Courtenay Stewart, R.N. 800
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. Delmé Radcliffe, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. 800
1st Secretary, Hon. W. Erskine 500
2nd Secretary, Percy L. Loraine 320
3rd Secretary, R. H. Hoare 250
" Francis Godolphin Osborne 250
Consul, C. Ceccarelli Morgan
Civita-Vecchia—V.-Cons., P. R. Mackenzie
Brindisi—Consul, S. G. Cocoto, M.V.O.
Cagliari—Consul, Henry R. Pernis
Carlo Forte, San Antico, and San Pietro—Vice-Consul, Emanuele Armeni
Sassari—V.-Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni
Terranova — Vice-Consul, Gerolamo Tamponi
Florence—Consul-General, Maj. W. Percy Chapman 800
" *Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Placci
Ancona—V.-Consul, Edward A. Kane
Elba—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Airey
Venice—Consul, E. de Zuccato
Genoa—Consul-Gen., W. Keene. M.V.O. 1,000
" *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Turton
Bordighera—Vice-Cons., E. E. Berry
San Remo—V.-Consul, Meysey Turton
Savona—Consul, Salvatore Guattari
Spezia—V.-Cons., A. J. Ogston £300 to 500
Turin—Vice-Consul, Ernesto Anfione
Leghorn—Consul, M. Carmichael 600
" *Vice-Consul*, D. Carmichael
Milan—Consul, Joseph H. Towsey 600
Naples and S. Italy—Consul, S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O. 800
Vice-Consul, A. Napier
Bari—Vice-Consul, Emil Berner
Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin
Capri—Cons. Agent, Harold R. Trower
Castellamare—V.-Cons., E. S. Albanese
Manfredonia—Vice-Consul, Francesco Cafarelli
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio
Palermo (Sicily)—Con., R. G. Macbean, M.V.O. 600
" *Vice-Consul*, Wm. A. Morrison
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck
Licata—Vice-Consul, A. Verderame
Lipari—Vice-Consul, F. Ferlazzo.
Marsala—V.-Consul, C. F. Gray
Mazzara—Vice-Consul, Onofrio Favara Maccagnone
Mazzarelli—V.-Consul, E. Criscione
Messina—Vice-Consul, J. B. Heynes
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifiletti
Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul, Edward A. Oates
Pozzallo—Vice-Consul, Francesco P. Giunta
Siracusa—Vice-Consul, Joseph Lobb
Taormina—Vice-Cons., Dr. Salvatore Cacciola
Terranova—Vice-Cons., Vincenzo Bresmes
Trapani—Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Marino

COLONIES. — Italy possesses the colony of Eritrea, and a protectorate over part of the Somali coast, extending from Cape Guardafui to the Juba river, on which they have a station; an annual rent is paid to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the Benadir ports leased by him to Italy. The Colony of Eritrea includes also the Dahlar Archipelago.

The protectorate includes Aussa and the Danakil country, the Somali countries of the Sultans of Miguertini and of Obbia, as well as the Benadir, which is now a colony. By new conventions signed with the Emperor Menelek in May, 1908, Italy obtains a slight extension of frontiers, and obtains the country between Dolo and Bardera. The commencement of Italian influence was made in 1880, when the district of Assab was transferred from a trading company to the Government. The tract of land now known as ERITREA ("Red Sea") consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland between 12° and 18° N., containing in all a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, with a total area of 85,000 to 90,000 square miles, and a population of about 300,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour, and the principal product, salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

ROME—*Sovereign Pontiff*, Pius X., *born* 2 June, 1835; *elected* 4 August, 1903.
Secretary of State to His Holiness, The Cardinal Merry del Val, appointed 1903.
Rome, transit, 44 hours.

JAPAN.

Emperor, Mutsuhito, *born* 3 Nov., 1852; *succeeded* 13 Feb., 1867; *crowned* 13 Oct., 1868; *mar.* Haruko, 9 Feb., 1869, and has issue 1 son and 4 daughters.
Heir Apparent, Prince Yoshihito, *born* 31 Aug., 1879; installed Crown Prince 3 Nov., 1889; came of age, and took his seat in Upper House, 1897; *mar.* 10 May, 1900, Sadako, daughter of Prince Kujo, and has issue three sons.
Prime Minister, Marquis Katsura.
Interior, Baron Hirata.
Foreign Affairs, Count Komura.
Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Oura.
Finance, Marquis Katsura.
War, General Viscount Terauchi.
Marine, Vice-Admiral Baron Saito.
Justice, Viscount Okabe.
Communications, Baron Goto.
Education, Mr. Komatsubara.

Ambassador in London, M. Takaaki Kato, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Councillor, Mr. Enjiro Yamaza.
1st Secretary, K. Yoshizawa.
2nd Secretary, S. Furuya
3rd Secretaries, Y. Shibata, K. Hirota.
Attachés, K. Komura, I. Tokugawa.

Chancellors, T. Fujita, K. Kishi.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. O. Higashi.
Assistant do., Major Hiwatashi.
Naval Attaché, Comm. K. Kato, R.J.N.
Financial Attaché, K. Mizumachi.
Commercial Attaché, J. Tahara.
Consul-General, J. Sakata, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72 Kensington Park Road, W.
Consul at Glasgow, A. R. Brown.
" *at Liverpool*, P. E. J. Hemelryk.
" *at Middlesbrough*, Waynman Dixon.

This ancient and extensive Empire, now in alliance with the United Kingdom, consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Hondō (the name of the Empire being Nihon), Shikoku, Kiū-shū, Hokkaidō or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire comprises an area of 162,655 square miles, with a population of 49,232,822, according to the last census, there being 24,864,385 men and 24,368,437 women. In addition, the Russo-Japanese war gave to Japan the southern portion of the island of Saghalin, (Japanese, Karafuto); while in 1910 Korea, a protectorate since the conclusion of the Russian War, was formally annexed and the King deposed.

Japan is said to possess a written history extending over 2,500 years, and its sovereigns to have formed an unbroken dynasty since 660 B.C., the present Emperor being the 121st of his race; but the authentic history begins about 400 A.D. Within the last 40 years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilisation and the adoption of Western manners and customs. The feudal system, under which the country was governed by numerous lords under a supreme military governor, the "Shogun," has been abolished, and the Mikado is now absolutely the Sovereign of the State, which has since the revolution of 1868 shown a most remarkable power of adopting Western knowledge and experience. A wise and enlightened ruler is at the head of the nation, and the first national Parliament, the outcome of the constitution granted to the people by the Emperor, promuigated 11 Feb., 1889 met for the first time in November, 1890. The feudal lords, who have lost all their powers of government, still retain their high social positions, and a new aristocracy with these as its basis has been formed; it consists of five grades, corresponding to the European titles of Prince (not Imperial), Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, and sulphur abound, whilst agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality is abundant; English fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are being produced.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China, flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from Europe and the U.S.A. Sugar is largely imported from Java, Philippines, Germany, Austria, Hong Kong, and Formosa, indigo from Germany, British India, and Java, kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies, beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea, and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton yarns, rice, tea, fish, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 5,029 miles of railway open in 1909. A Japanese line has been built in Korea from Fusan to Seoul, while the South Manchurian Railway is also under Japanese control. The gross receipts for passenger and goods traffic on all the lines in Japan during 1908-9 was £8,572,014. The mercantile marine consisted in 1910 of 1,653 steamers above 20 tons (339 of them over 1,000 tons), and 4,82 sailing vessels over 20 tons (1,317 exceeding 1 tons); total steam tonnage 1,198,098; sailing 403,203. Of the 12,330 vessels (tonnage 19,794,45 that entered Japanese ports (1909) 1,912 were British (tonnage 5,823,376).

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667). The *Navy* as 31 March, 1910, is given on p. 473; it was manned by about 34,000 officers and men.

Education (*see* p. 669).

Commerce.—The following table shows the distribution of the foreign trade in 1909 among the countries principally concerned:—

	Exports.	Imports
British Empire	£8,015,910	£16,275,6
U.S.A.	13,428,770	5,516,9
China	7,461,055	4,786,3
France	4,258,548	567,4
Germany	812,079	4,105,5

The imports of British produce and manufactures (1909) include:—

Arms, etc.	£103,289	Machinery	£1,25
Chemicals	442,702	Manure	87,
Cotton Yarn ...	70,639	Iron and Steel ..	1,44
Cottons	1,455,376	Paper	100,
Electrical Goods	172,611	Woollens.....	56,
Linens	103,761		

The principal exports to the U.K. in 1909 were :—

Chemicals	£89,370	Straw Plaitings	£276,855
Curios	109,194	Plants, Shrubs, Trees, and Flower Roots	57,444
Copper, unwrought	729,495	Silk Manufactures	835,742
Oil	183,947		
Oil Seeds	620,612		

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Revenue (Budget)	£53,152,646*	£54,727,426*
Expenditure (Budget)	53,151,809*	54,727,426*
Total debt	229,718,821	271,986,600

	1908.	1909.
Imports	£44,534,616	£40,376,815
Exports	38,612,580	42,314,095
Imports from U.K.	10,128,084	8,618,821
Exports to U.K.	2,992,685	3,700,405

The local exchange value of the *yen* is about s. 0½*d.*

Formosa.—The island of Formosa was ceded by China to Japan (2 June, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with about 3,080,000 inhabitants (1908).

Korea.—By a treaty of 23 Aug., 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire, and General Viscount Terauchi was appointed *Governor-General.*

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of some 71,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 12,000,000; there are about 147,000 Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys, about 4,500,000 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Kyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, livestock, cowhides, and ginseng. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. About 80 per cent. of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage is 639 miles. The revenue and expenditure 1909-10 were about 22,200,000, imports (1909) £3,471,252, exports £1,658,752. Capital, Seoul or Söul. Pop. (estd.), 250,000. *Seoul—Consul-Gen.*, H. A. C. Bonar, C.M.G. *Chemulpo—Consul*, Arthur H. Lay, £800.

CAPITAL, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (1903), 1,818,655. Other cities are—Osaka, 999,965; Kiôto, the ancient capital, 380,568; Nagoya, 288,639; Kobé, 285,002; Yokohama, 326,035; Hiroshima, 111,136; Nagasaki, 153,203; Sendai, 100,231. There were also (1903) nineteen other towns of between 50,000 and 100,000. A census of the country is taken every 5 years.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, G.C.M.G., C.C.V.O., K.C.B. £5,000
Councillor of Embassy, H. G. M. Rumbold, M.V.O. 800
Naval Attaché, Capt. Sir Douglas E. R. Brownrigg, Bart., R.N. .....
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. W. Boger, R.F.A.
1st Secretary, D. E. M. Crackanthorpe ... 500
Japanese Sec., E. M. Hobart-Hampden 1,000
Commercial Attaché, E. T. F. Crowe 900
3rd Secretary, Neville M. Henderson..... 250
Medical Officer, Dr. W. Hughes 350
Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, H.RG. Parlett..... 800
Hakodate—Vice-Consul, E. L. S. Gordon ... 600
Kobé—Consul-General, R. de B. Layard ... 1,000
Vice-Consul, J. T. Wawn 600
Osaka—Vice-Cons., E. H. Holmes 600
Nagasaki—Consul, A. M. Chalmers 900
Shimonoseki—Consul, E. A. Griffiths 800
Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., J. C. Hall, I.S.O.... 1,000
Vice-Consul, T. J. Harrington 600
Formosa : Taihoku—Consul, J. B. Rentiers 800

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (*viâ* Vancouver, 23 days; *viâ* Siberia, 21 days).

JERUSALEM—PALESTINE.

Turkish Governor, Azmy Bey, appointed May, 1910.

Palestine, which occupies so prominent a place in the history of human kind, and in the affections of the Christian world, is a country capable of considerable development, and, although her ancient glories are departed, still produces wine and olives, corn and the most varied fruits. Its population is not far short of 700,000, of whom upwards of 150,000 are Jews. In and about Jerusalem, the Jews number from 60,000 to 65,000.

Geographically, Palestine consists of a maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judæa, which forms its backbone, the remarkable depression through which the Jordan wends its course towards the Dead Sea, and the elevated region lying to the east of the Jordan. It is barren only during the dry season, when the grasses are dried up, and the herdsmen retire with their flocks of sheep and goats to the loftier mountains, but the alluvial lowland to the south of Mount Carmel is as fruitful as ever, and it only needs an honest and vigorous administration to restore Palestine to its former prosperous condition. The entire area is computed to be about 11,000 square miles.

Palestine comprises the independent mutessarifilik of Jerusalem (el Kuds), together with the mutessarifliks of Acre and Nablus, the two last named belonging, for administrative purposes, to the vilayet (province) of Beirut. Since March, 1906, however, the kaza (district) of Nazareth, in the mutessarifilik of Acre, has been included in the mutessarifilik of Jerusalem. The stream Auja, which enters the sea a few miles north of Jaffa, forms the boundary between the independent district of Jerusalem and the above-named vilayet, the country to the east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea being subordinate to the vilayet of Damascus. Arabic is the language commonly spoken, and 80 per cent. of the population are Mohammedans; in addition to Mohammedans and Jews there are many Orthodox Greeks and foreigners of all denominations. A railway was constructed connecting Jaffa (Joppa) and Jerusalem in 1892.

* Includes extraordinary expenses, which in 1910-11 estimated at £4,866,331 (rev.) and £12,945,200 (exp.).

The principal ports of Palestine are Acre, Haifa, Jaffa, and Gaza, and their exports amount annually to over £600,000, consisting principally of sesame, oranges, fruits, barley, olive oil, maize, and articles of Christian veneration, these latter weighing 2,700 cwt. The imports are estimated at £800,000 annually. The U.K. and Austria-Hungary take the lead in this commerce.

Jerusalem—Consul, H. E. Satow £700
Jaffa—Vice-Consul, J. Falanga (*acting*) 300
Gaza—Cons. Agent, A. A. Knesevich ..... *unp.*

Distant by overland route, about 2,300 miles, by sea 3,700 miles; transit, 8 to 10 days.

LIBERIA.

President, A. Barclay, *born* 1854, *re-elected* May, 1907, until Jan., 1911.
Vice-President, J. J. Dossen.
Secretary of State, F. E. R. Johnson.
Treasury, D. E. Howard.
Attorney-General, C. D. B. King.
Postmaster-General, S. T. Prout.
Chief Inspector of Customs and Financial Adviser, William J. Lamont £1,000
Asst. do., J. M. Hamilton.
Commandant & Inspector-General Frontier Force (vacant) 600

Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in London, C. M. Higgins, 8 Crosby Square, E.C.
Consul, J. T. Grein, 29 Mincing Lane, E.C.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river Cavalla, S.E., and Manna, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 250 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and the European powers since 1847 as an independent State. The population numbers nearly 1,500,000, including about 10,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, prassava, rubber, and camwood. The chief imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, timber, and beads. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for four years, and the House of Representatives with fourteen members elected for two years. There is no regular army, but a frontier force under European officers is being raised. The organisation of the customs is being carried out by officers lent by the British Government with successful results. There are thirteen ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, viz.: Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Grecnsville, Nanna Kroo, Harper, Half Cavalla, Jenne, Webo, Grand Cess, and Garraway. In 1908, 343 vessels (678,748 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia.

	1905.	1908.
Customs Revenue	£47,000	£77,000
Other Revenue	...	6,000
Expenditure	59,760	...
Internal bonded Debt	27,000	27,000
External Debt	78,250	178,250
Imports	113,843	240,000
Exports	111,398	182,708

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

British Consul-General, Major J. G. Baldwin £
Vice-Consul, M. Y. H. Parks.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, Engl steamer *viâ* Liverpool, 14 days; German steam *viâ* Southampton, 11 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., *b.* 5 Oct., 1840; *suc.* 12 Nov., 18

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, betw the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switz land; area 59·6 square miles, pop. (1909) 9,8 The main industries are agriculture (chief p ducts being corn, wine and turf), textiles embroidery. Revenue (1909), 646,664 K. e 642,302 K.; no debt. CAPITAL, Vaduz.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duke, William Alexander, *b.* 22 Ap 1852; *suc.* 17 Nov., 1905; *mar.* 21 June, 1 Princess Maria Anna of Braganza (*Regent*).
Minister of State, M. Eyschen.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed par the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and is included in the German "Zollverein." In the Treaty of London declared it a neutral te tory under the sovereignty of the King of Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23rd, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The are 999 square miles; the population (1907) 250, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principalit rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1910 was £731, expenditure £762,388; debt (Jan. 1, 1909) £420. There are 328 miles of railway. The a numbers about 300 men. The capital, Lux burg (population 20,682), is a dismantled fort

British Envoy, Sir A. Johnstone, G.C.V K.C.M.G., C.B. (The Hague).
Consul, N. le Gallais.

MADAGASCAR.

(*French Possession—See* pp. 618-9.)

MEXICO, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF.

President of the Republic, Porfirio Diaz, 15 Sept., 1830, *acceded* 1 Dec., 1884 (*re-ele* 8th time 1910 *until* 1916).
Vice-President, Ramon Corral (*until* 1 Dec., 1
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Enrique C. Cree

Minister in England, Don Miguel Covarrubia Cromwell Road, S.W.
1st Secretary, Don Alfredo Barron.
2nd Secretary, Don Julio W. Baz.
Attaché, Don F. G. Castañeda.
Financial Agent, Don M. de Zamacona, 85 bury Pavement House, E.C.
Consul, Adolfo Bülle, Broad St. House, E.C.
Consul-Gen.—Liverpool, Emilio Alemán.

A country in the southern part of the conti of North America, with an extensive seaboa both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, exter from 15° to 32° 30′ N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. l and comprising one of the richest and most v zones in the world, but from various cause resources have never been fairly developed comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the fe district of Mexico, making in all 31 political sions, comprehending an area of 767,005 sq miles, with an estimated population of

13,545,462, of whom "only about 3,500,000 are taxable." The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,879 and 19,784 feet above the sea. Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,350 miles of railway open on Sept. 16, 1910, and 39,007 miles of telegraph. The railways have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The "Mexican Central" joins El Paso (Texas) with the city of Mexico, by which passengers can travel in five days from New York. The National Railway *via* Laredo takes 4 days to New York, and there is a third route *via* Eagle Pass (International Railway). Under a law of July 6, 1907, the National, Central, International, and other railways were amalgamated under the name of the National Lines of Mexico, the government possessing an effective control. The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sizal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

The Navy is limited to 7 small vessels.

Education (*see* p. 669).

Finance, &c.—The following figures have been officially supplied, the value of the Mexican dollar being taken at 24*d.*:—

	1909–10.	1910–11.
Estimated revenue ...	$97,261,000	$100,793,000
Estimated expenditure	96,935,400	100,306,268
	1908–9.	1909–10.
Exports	$231,101,795	$260,056,228
Imports	156,504,447	194,857,547
	1909.	1910.
Imports from U.K.	£1,979,441	£2,225,175
Exports to U.K.	2,413,211	2,853,450
External debt	...	30,407,856
Internal debt	...	13,888,910
Floating Debt	...	36,868

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. 368,777 (census 1900).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, ... £3,500
1st Secretary, T. B. Hohler ..... £300 to 500
Hon. Attaché, C. Lowther .....
Translator, Geo. F. Rohrweger 300
Consul General, C. E. W. Stringer..... 200
Vice-Consul, S. P. Smith .....
Chihuahua—Vice-Cons., Calvert G. Seobell
Ensenada—Vice-Consul, J. H. Packard
Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, P. Holms ...
Guanajuato—Vice-Cons., R. McCormack.
Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia—Vice-Cons., John Heap .....
Puebla and Oaxaca—Vice-Consul, J. A. Chisholm .....
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill .....
La Paz—Vice-Consul, F. W. Moore ...
Mazatlan—V.-Con., F. Stait-Gardner
Progreso—Consul, Arthur Peirce .....
Laguna de Terminos—Vice-Consul, G. A. Ludewig .....
Xcalak—Cons. Agent, George Hyde.....
Salina Cruz—Consul, William S. Buchanan
Acapulco—Vice-Cons., R. Fernandez.....
Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson
Tampico—Consul, Hubert W. Wilson
Vice-Consul, W. J. Pulford .....
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford
Saltillo and Concepcion del Oro—Vice-Consul, Jasper Lynch.....
Vera Cruz—Consul, Loftus J. C. Nunn
Frontera—Vice-Cons., C. W. Rickard ...
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, T. Gemmill
Tuxpam—Vice-Consul, R. M. Greer ...

Transit, 14 days.

MONACO.

Sovereign Prince, Albert, *born* 13 Nov., 1848; *suc.* 10 Sept., 1889; *mar.* 1869, (1) Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton; (2) Oct., 1889, the Duchesse de Richelieu, *born* 10 February, 1858.
Heir, Prince Louis, *born* 12 July, 1870.
Governor-General, Admiral Hautefeuille.
Secretary-General, M. Alatissière.

Consul-General in London, Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.
Vice-Consul, Paul Crémieu-Javal, J.P., 43 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the gambling establishment, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1904) 16,000 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,250,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is an army of 126 men.

British Consul, J. W. Keogh (Nice).
British Vice-Consul,
English Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Spens.

MONTENEGRO.

King Nicholas, *born* 25 Sept. (O.S.), 8 October (N.S.), 1841; *suc.* his uncle, Prince Danilo, 14 Aug., 1860; *proclaimed King* 14 Aug., 1910; *m.* 1860, Milena, daughter of Voyevod Peter Vukotich, *b.* 4 May, 1847; issue 3 sons, 6 daughters.
Heir Apparent, Danilo Alexander, *born* 29 June 1871; *m.* 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
Pres. of State Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tomanovic.

Consul-General Col. Sir J. Roper Parkington, J.P., D.L., 24, Crutched Friars, E.C.

A Principality until 1910, in which year it was proclaimed a Kingdom by virtue of a resolution of the National Skupshtina, on the 50th anniversary of the accession of Prince Nicholas. It was formerly a province of the old Servian Empire which came to an end after the battle of

Kossovo in 1389, since which date it has always claimed to be independent, and recognised to be so by the Treaty of Berlin (1878). It has an area of 3,486 square miles, and a population diminished by emigration to about 225,000, of whom 13,000 are Mussulmans, 14,000 Roman Catholics, and the remainder Orthodox Slavs. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-peaks, many of which are covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, sumac, cattle, castradina (smoked mutton), hides, and tobacco, which has been created a monopoly, and conceded for 25 years to an Italian company. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The ports are Antivari and Dulcigno. There is a railway from Antivari to Lake Scutari. A representative parliament was granted 5 November, 1905.

	1909.	1910.
Revenue (estimated)	£121,000	£142,660
Public Debt ,,	70,000	250,000
	1906.	1907.
Total Imports ,,	£240,000	£261,000
Total Exports ,,	81,000	56,000

CAPITAL, Cettinje. Population (1907) 5,000 (exclusive of permanent garrison of 600 men).

British Chargé d'Affaires (vacant).

Distant about 1,100 miles; transit, average 4 days.

MOROCCO, EMPIRE OF.

Sultan, Muley Abdul Hafid, *b.* 1873, assumed power Aug. 1908; *recognised by the Powers*, Jan., 1909.

Grand Vizier, El Madani el Glawi.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sid Aissa ben Omar.

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tangier, Sid Mohammed el Guebbas.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°—36° N. lat. and 1°—11° 40′ W. long. The Empire, which is an absolute monarchy, consists of the Kingdom of Fez and Morocco, to the north of the Atlas, and the territories of Sûs, Drâ, Wadi Tafilet, Tuat, and others to the south, which are again subdivided into 33 districts, each under the superintendence of a "Kaid"; but the semi-independent tribes are ruled by their own chiefs, and scarcely acknowledge the authority of the Sultan. Morocco contains about 314,000 square miles, of which the "Tell," or fertile regions of the mountains and coast, contain 76,000, the steppe-land 26,000, and the Sahara 217,000, with a population variously estimated at from 4,500,000 to 8,000,000. The Jews number about 300,000, chiefly in the cities. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, oil, esparto, and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. The chief ports are Tetuan, Tangier (where the Representatives of foreign nations reside), El Araish (Laraiche), Rabat, Casa Blanca (or Dar-al-baida), Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador. There are no railways, and telegraphic communication from Tangier is by submarine cable of Eastern Telegraph Company to Gibraltar, by Spanish Government telegraph to Tarifa, and by French cable to Oran (Algeria); there are wireless stations at Tangier, Rabat, Casa Blanca, and Mogador. The principal exports (1908) we barley (£631,851), oxen (£285,000), goat-ski £178,217), eggs (£222,846), almonds (£101,10 and olive oil (£100,952); and the imports a cottons (£1,048,474), sugar (£701,428), t (£221,216), iron and hardware (£121,288), line muslin and woollen goods, coffee, candles, clot silk, &c. The army consists of between 15,0 and 20,000, one-half of whom are negroes, S tan's bodyguard, and a sort of militia, of vario arms, amounting to 80,000 men. An Engli newspaper, *Al Moghreb-al-Aksa*, several French and Spanish and a German paper, a published at Tangier. There are three capita of which Fez, population 120,000, is the seat government, and Morocco (Marrakesh), 50,0 is the capital of the Moorish Empire; a Mequinez, 56,000.

	1907.	1908.
Imports	£3,692,325	£3,050,8
Exports	1,947,226	2,484,6
Imports from U.K.	935,444	1,270,6
Exports to U.K.	538,150	763,6

British Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Reginald Lister, C.V.O. £2,5

Consul-General, with local rank of 1st Secretary, Herbert E. White, C.M.G. ... £

2nd Sec., W. F. Rattigan ..... £300 to £

Hon. Attaché, Cyril Rattigan.

Do., W. A. K. Redfern.

Interpreter & Dragoman, A. Irwin £400 to £

Vice-Consul, Ernest Bristow ..... 350 to

Asst. Interpreter, C. D. Elphick ..... 200 to

Alcazar—Cons. Agent, E. P. Carleton.

Arzila—Cons. Agent, Isaac L. Benshiton.

Laraiche—Vice-Consul, Lewis Forde .....

Tetuan—Vice-Consul, W. S. Bewicke .....

Casa Blanca—Cons., A. M. Madden, C.M.G. £

Vice-Consul, E. G. Lomas ..... £350 to £

Do., R. H. Broome .....

Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney ...

Mogador—Vice-Cons., H. B. Johnstone ..... £350 to

Morocco City (Marrakesh)—Cons. Agent, A. Lennox .....

Rabat—Vice-Consul, A. H. Cross .....

Saffi—Vice-Consul, George P. Hunot .....

Fez—Consul, James McIver Macleod .....

Tangier is distant by sea about 1,200 mil transit, 5 days, or by the Sud Express, 3 days.

MUSCAT. (*See Omân.*)

NEPAL. (*See* p. 535.)

NETHERLANDS (OR HOLLAND, KINGDOM OF

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *b* 31st August, 1880, *succeeded* her late fath King William III., 23 Nov., 1890; *mar.* 7 Fe 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Oran Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* 30 Ap 1909.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck Pyrmont, *born* 2 August, 1858; *married* late King, 7 Jan., 1879, who died 23 Novemb 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.

Minister of Interior, Dr. Th. Heemskerk.

Foreign Affairs, Jhr. Dr. R. de Marees Swinderen.

Finance, Dr. M. J. C. M. Kolkman.

Colonies, Dr. J. H. de Waal Malefijt.

Justice, Dr. A. P. L. Nelissen.

War, Maj.-Gen. W. Cool.

Marine, Vice-Admiral J. Wentholt.

Waterways, Dr. L. H. W. Regout.
Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, A. S. Talma.

Minister in London, Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, 8 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Councillor of Legation, Jonkheer A. van der Goes, 12 Montagu Place, Bryanston Sq., W.
Chancellor, H. N. Brouwer, 2 Stevenage Road, Bishop's Park, S.W.
Consul-Gen., H. S. J. Maas, 12 Blomfield St., E.C.
Agricultural Commissioner, Dr. J. J. L. van Rijn, 50 Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,582 square miles, with a population, on Dec. 31, 1906, of 5,672,237. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with a small number of Jews, mainly in large towns such as Amsterdam, where there are about 70,000. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, chemical and pharmaceutical products, sugar, printing, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—There are 3,125 kilometres of railway open (31 Dec., 1907), and 34,369 kilometres of telegraph. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1905, consisted of 271 steamers, tonnage 1,009,746 cubic metres, and 479 sailing vessels (170,524 cubic metres), employing 10,198 men on 31 Dec., 1905.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667).—The royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1908, of 109 vessels (8 of them ironclads, 7 protected cruisers, 15 coast and harbour defence vessels, 3 river gunboats, 45 torpedo-boats (9 for the colonies), 20 special service vessels and 11 for special service in the colonies.

Education (*see* p. 669).

Trade and Commerce.—Holland figures largely in the trade returns of this country, a quarter of the value of which is represented by agricultural produce, but much of the merchandise sent to Holland was for distribution in Germany and other parts. The following are the *Board of Trade* figures for imports from the United Kingdom in the year 1909:—

Coal, &c.	£238,392	Machinery	£479,082
Chemical products	278,393	Metals (Iron, &c.)	1,502,761
Coal, coke, & fuel	1,192,560	Oil	383,072
Corn and grain	281,248	Oilcloth	140,624
Cotton yarn	1,655,631	Shirts	522,058
Cotton manufs.	1,062,722	Wool	244,997
Grease, &c.	231,548	Woollen manufs.	553,121
Horses	215,260	Woollen yarn	151,667
Leather	215,135		

The exports* to the U.K. for 1908 stand at the following amounts in *florins* in the Netherlands Government return:—

	1908.		1908.
Butter	fl.12,653,793	Glass manufactures, &c.	fl.8,195,627
Cheese	5,098,380	Hides & leather	4,839,281
Chemical manfs.	1,382,567	Iron & steel, &c., excepting ore	75,091,702
China, &c.	158,790	Margarine	33,106,605
Cocoa, butter & chocolate	3,275,194	Mutton & pork	17,362,390
Cotton manufs.	12,856,050	Painters' colours, &c.	490,275
Dye stuffs, &c.	19,479,544	Paper	50,195,482
Farinaceous substances (breadstuffs)	17,426,723	Sugar, refined	34,922,106
Fish, including oysters, mussels, shrimps, and lobsters	3,284,437	Tobacco	800,480
		Mercery, including toys	5,446,540
		Wool manufactures	3,513,880
		Yeast	2,700,850
	1908.		1909.
Revenue (Budget)	fl.183,077,171		fl.184,728,351
Expenditure (Budget)	194,768,959		200,576,140
Army	27,539,575		27,485,299
Navy	18,386,651		19,734,980
Colonial Office	3,103,787		2,855,320
Public Debt	1,133,848,450		1,128,179,300
	1907.		1908.
Imports	2,671,696,498		2,823,740,015
Do. from U.K.	324,519,748		295,884,973
Exports	2,212,141,046		2,181,056,860
Do. to U.K.	445,781,112		489,948,571

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1900), 523,558; and Rotterdam, population (1900), 318,468.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1900), 206,023.

British Minister, Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O. £3,600
1st Secretary, Lord Acton, M.V.O. ..... £300 to 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. H. D. R. Watson, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O.
2nd Secretary, Count Charles Bentinck £300 to 500
Archivist, Francis A. Chambers ... 200 to 250
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Ratford, B.A. ...
Vice-Consul, Gerrit Barger .....
Amsterdam—Consul, Wm. A. Churchill 600
Vice-Consul, Emile J. Labarre .....
Groningen—Vice-Consul, U. J. Schilthuis
Harlingen—Vice-Consul, Dirk Fontein
Helder—Vice-Consul, W. J. Van Neck
Tiel—V.-Cons., C. W. Dresselhuys, jun.
Utrecht—Vice-Consul, John Twiss.
Ymuiden—V.-Cons., S. C. L. Reigersberg
Batavia (Java)—Consul, John W. Stewart
Samarang—Vice-Consul, Donald M. Campbell .....
Sourabaya—V.-Cons., R. W. E. Dalrymple.
Macassar (Celebes)—Vice-Consul, S. F. Stephens.
Medan (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, A. L. Mathewson.
Curaçao—Consul, Jacob Jesurun .....
Paramaribo—See *Surinam*.
Rotterdam—Consul, Henry Turing 550
Vice-Cons., Robert C. Michell, £300 to £500; J. W. Van Dyk ..... *unp.*
Dordrecht—Vice-Con., J. G. Vriescudorp
Flushing—Vice-Consul, P. de Bruyne
Maassluis—Cons. Agent, G. Dirkzwager
Terneuzen—Cons. A., J. A. van Rompu
Surinam—Consul, J. R. W. Pigott..... 800
Vice-Cons., Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A.
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, G. J. Hettasch
Transit, 12 hours.

DEPENDENCIES.—The Dutch possessions in the EAST INDIES are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS, with the exception of a small portion of Borneo and Eastern

*In compiling this statement the classification followed is that obtaining in the British *Board of Trade* returns, except that "White Lead" is classed under "Dye Stuffs" and not under "Painters' colours."

Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with an area of 738,000 square miles, and a population (1905) of 37,815,400, of whom as many as 30,098,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1909, £1,318,708) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, and other products for exportation to Europe. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Dutch Resident. There is a colonial army of 1,396 officers and 35,183 men. The colonial revenue for 1909 was estimated at £15,128,343, and was largely derived from the sale of coffee, salt, bark, and tin; whilst the estimated expenditure was £16,161,549. The exports, in addition to the above, include also tobacco, indigo, gums, and spices, and amounted in 1907, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to £28,962,552, while the imports for the same year amounted to £19,387,166.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Dutch Guiana (imports, 1907, £313,800; exports, £267,662), embraces 46,072 square miles and contains 84,113 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, £170,493; exports, £19,680; population 30,883) and five other small islands belong to Holland, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 53,065.

	1906.	1907.
Exports to U.K.	£898,121	£2,081,918
Imports from U.K.	2,794,514	4,011,602

NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, José J. Estrada, *proclaimed* 21 Aug., 1910.
Minister in London, Crisanto Medina.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles, including a large portion of the Mosquito Territory, and a population of about 600,000 (1906), of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a savage state. There are 172 miles of railway open, and about 250 miles under contemplation, with 1,591 miles of telegraph, connected with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru. A ship canal to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic was commenced in Oct., 1890, but the company collapsed in 1899; in 1899 a new company obtained the concession, but failed to comply with the terms obtained, and the concession was revoked in August, 1900. The canal, which had been begun in 1890, is now almost entirely filled up.

	1906.
Public revenue	£1,335,000
Public expenditure	1,337,000
*Public debt, external to G. Britain 4 p.c.	245,000
Do. to U.S.A. 6 p.c.	200,000
Do. to various	18,000
Internal Debt	800,000

* In May, 1909, the Nicaraguan Government obtained a foreign loan of £1,250,000 issuing Gold Bonds with interest at 6 per cent. Of the product of the sale of these Gold Bonds, they are to pay off the English Loan of 1886 of about £245,000 and the American Loan of 1904 of £200,000. The sum of £430,000 is to be set aside for the construction of the new railroad from the Lake of Granada to Monkey Point on the Atlantic seaboard, about 120 miles.

	1906.	1908
Exports	£846,000	£709,4
Imports	700,000	591,0
Exports to U.K.	90,400	100,0
Imports from U.K.	155,000	165,0

CHIEF TOWN, Managua. Population, 36,0
Leon, 45,000; Granada, 26,000; Rivas, 8,0
Maltagalpa, 8,000.
British Minister Resident, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).
Greytown—Consul, Herbert F. Bingham.
Bluefields—Vice-Consul,
Managua—Consul, A. J. Martin
Corinto—Consular Agent, Henry Palazio.
Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 25 days.

NORWAY, KINGDOM OF.

King, Haakon VII., second son of the K of Denmark, *born* 3 Aug., 1872, accepted t Crown 18 Nov., 1905, *married* 1896 H.R. Princess Maud (*b.* 26 Nov. 1869), daughter King Edward VII.
Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, *b.* 2 Ju 1903.
President of the Council of Ministers, Minister State, W. Konow.
Foreign Affairs, J. Irgens.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instructi F. Qvigstad.
Justice and Police, H. Scheel.
Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, B. Brän
Agriculture, B. Holtsmark.
Public Works, H. Darre-Jenssen.
Defence, Col. S. Bull.
Finance and Customs, A. Berge.
State Secretary, N. Hesselberg.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt.
Offices of Legation, 25 The Boltons, S.W.
Secretary of Legation, E. Huitfeldt.
Attaché, D. Steen.
Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22 Great Helen's, E.C.
Vice-Consul, H. L. Bräkstad.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded 872 (fundamental law of 17 May, 1814), was unit with Sweden under the same King from 4 No 1814, to 7 June, 1905, when the union was dissolv The Parliament of 123 members is called t "Storthing," which is divided into two sectio chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, call "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the weste and northern portion of the Scandinavian pen sula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its great width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 p vinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 124, sq. miles with a population (1910) of 2,370,000. T coast-line is extensive, deeply indented wi numerous fiords, and fringed with an immer number of rocky islands. The surface is mounta ous, consisting of elevated and barren tab lands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. T cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part the country; forests cover nearly one-fourt the rest consists of highland pastures or un habitable mountains. Agriculture, though p sued with some vigour of late, is unable furnish sufficient produce for home consumptio hence it has been necessary to import consid able quantities of corn, meat, and pork. T fisheries give employment to a large part of t population throughout the year. The most i portant are cod and herring; the exports these with other sea-products and fish-oil w

alued at 75,296,000 kroner* in 1909. The ineral products are of late increasing. Timber-essing, mechanical engineering, textile manu-actures, ship-building, and pulp-making are he principal departments of Norwegian in-ustry. The exports of produce of the forests ere valued at 74,342,000 kroner in 1909, the value f wood-pulp alone being 35,095,000 kroner. The nports consist chiefly of the necessary articles f consumption. The chief exports consist of imber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of he fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, inerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed ilk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, &c. The rincipal domestic exports from Norway to the nited Kingdom in 1909 were paper and paper-aking materials, timber, fish, and condensed ilk; and the principal domestic imports from he United Kingdom in 1909 were coal, steam-hips, Manchester goods, metals, and woollens.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667).—The Navy onsists of 4 ironclads, 2 coast defence monitors, 7 torpedo boats, 3 gunboats, 3 destroyers, 1 sub-arine, and a few smaller vessels.

Education (*see* p. 669).

Communications.—The total length of railways pen in 1910 was 1,849 miles, of which 292 miles ere private lines. The length of telegraphs and elephones belonging to the State in June, 1909, as 11,725 miles. The mercantile marine, 31 Dec., 908, consisted of 8,552 vessels, of 1,581,146 tons.

	1907–1908. Kroner.	1908–1909. Kroner.
Revenue	114,936,824	144,538,364†
Expenditure	108,118,864	137,459,221
Public Debt	334,744,126	329,304,529‡
Total imports (1908-1909)	376,129,200	386,616,600
Do. from U.K. (,,)	94,400,200	89,321,600
Total exports (,,)	240,076,600	264,326,000
Do. to U. K. (,,)	91,730,200	85,144,900

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. Feb. 1 (1910), 240,178.

British Minister, Sir Arthur J. Herbert, G.C.V.O. £2,500
2nd Secretary, C. J. Wingfield ..... £300 to 500
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Comm. Aubrey C. H. Smith, R.N.
Commercial Attaché, W. S. Harris-Gastrell.
Hon. Attaché, Viscount Campden.
Translator—Henry C. Dick £200
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.
Consul, Edward Francis Gray 600
Vice-Cons., Charles Frederik Madely ...
Pro-Consul, H. G. Kirschom.
Arendal—Vice-Consul, Morten Kallevig..
Bergen—Vice-Consul, Victor Henry St. John Huckin ..... £300 to 500
Pro-Consul, E. Gran.
Bodö—Vice-Consul, M. Christoffersen ...
Christiansand—V.-Con., Gottlob Carl Reinhardt
Christiansund—V.-Con., Gram Parelius
Drammen—Vice-Consul, Anders Sveaas..
Egersund—Vice-Cons., O. M. Pontervold .
Flekkefjord—Vice-Consul, J. P. M. Eyde..
Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul, W. Klein ...
Fredrikstad—Vice-Cons., Oscar Thiis ...
Hammerfest—V.-C., Charles Robertson..
Haugesund—V.-C., B. A. Stolt-Nielsen
Kragerö—Vice-Consul, Thomas Parker...
Larvik—Vice-Consul, Christian Nielsen
Lofoten (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, John Berg
Mandal—Vice-Cons., Törnes F. Andorsen
Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahll .....
Mosjoen—Vice-Consul, E. Bathen.
Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. F. Vogt ...
Namsos—V.-Con., Johan Sommerschield
Porsgrund—Vice-Cons., Christen Knudsen
Risör—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne .....
Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. Waage.....
Tönsberg, Vice-Cons.—H. Wilhelmsen ...
Tromsö—Vice-Con., Ulrik F. C. Aagaard
Trondhjem—V.-Con., Francis Kjeldsberg, M.V.O. .....
Vadsö—V.-Cons., Bernhard Akermand
Vardö—Vice-Consul, Gustav Gundersen Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

* 18 kroner = 1 £.
† Including loans, &c.
‡ At the end of the fiscal year.

OMĀN.

Sultan, or Sovereign, Seyyid Feysal bin Turki, G.C.I.E., *born* 1864, *succ.* 4 June, 1888.

Omān (area 82,000 sq. miles, pop. 400,000) is a Mohammedan State in N.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omān, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The rainfall averages only about 5 inches annually. Among the Bedouins the authority of the Sultan is nominally recognised, but in the interior his authority is slight, and trade is hampered by tribal warfare and robbery. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his court. A joint Anglo-French declaration of 1862 guarantees his independence. Since 1798 the relations between Muscat and England have been friendly, and nine treaties and conventions have been made. British warships have upheld the Sultan's authority against rebellious tribesmen. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Omān has no independent coinage except copper piece; the Indian rupee is the chief currency at Muscat and the Maria Theresa dollar in the interior. Muscat, the capital, with its commercial suburb of Muttra, possesses the only good harbour, and has a considerable trade, amounting in 1909–10 to £831,300. About 71 per cent. of the foreign trade is with India and the United Kingdom, and 88 per cent. of the shipping is British. Indians (who numbered 1,300 in 1903) do most of the business, Bombay serving as an *entrepôt*. Dates, the staple food product, are the chief export, and rice, grain, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. Transport is by pack animals. The general import duty is 5 per cent. There are three British steamship lines, as well as a German and a Russian line, direct from Europe, and a weekly mail service to Karachi and Bombay. There is a cable to India *via* Jask.

Exports from U.K. (1909)	£30,143
Imports into ,, ,, ...	1,772

CAPITAL, Muscat. Population, 25,000.

British Consul and Political Agent, Major A. P. Trevor ..... per mensem Rs. 900
Transit, 17 days.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF.

Vice-President-in-charge, Dr. Pablo Arosemena, *born* 1835, *assumed office* Oct. 1, 1910, for two years.
2nd Vice-President, Dr. Federico Boyd.

Secretary of Government and Justice, R. F. Acevedo.
Foreign Affairs, Federico Boyd.
Treasury, A. Guardia.
Public Instruction, H. Patino.
Public Works, C. C. Arosemena.

Consul-General, Juan Navarro, 35 Chapel Walk, Liverpool. (*Vice-Cons.*, J. B. Chevalier.)
Consul in London, Eduardo Navarro, 3 Cross Lane.
Consul at Manchester, F. A. Cortez-Leigh.

One of the nine Departments of Colombia revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. A treaty was concluded with the United States which guarantees the independence of the Republic, and also paid ten millions of dollars, in return for which Panama grants to the United States, in perpetuity, a zone of land for the construction and operation of a canal, of the width of ten miles, extending to the distance of five miles on each side, with sovereign rights within the strip. A new port has been established at Cristobal, in the Atlantic, and Port Ancon, on the Pacific, is also administered by American officials and laws. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population (1910) about 450,000. There are 255 primary schools, at which 16,498 children attend (excluding 1,721 children enrolled in the Canal Zone free schools); the present system of public instruction is to be thoroughly reorganised and reformed. The once famous pearl-fisheries in the Gulf of Panama yield now but little, but other beds are being worked along the North coast. The prosperity of the State depends upon its favourable geographical position, which facilitates transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The distance from Limon Bay to Panama on the latter is only 35 miles, and the highest elevation of the watershed does not exceed 278 feet. Until 1896 Panama and Colon were free ports. A general import duty is now levied at the rate of 10 per cent. gold on the value of all imports, except liquors, which are provided for separately. A special agreement between the U.S. and Panama was signed in December, 1904, establishing free trade between the Republic and the Canal Zone. Merchandise entering the zone for consumption pays import dues to the Panama Government identical with those levied on the importations into the Republic. All supplies imported for account of the Isthmian Canal Commission are exempted from all taxation. A railway 47 miles in length (fare, first class $2.40, second class $1.50) (luggage 2 cents a lb.) (U.S. gold) joins the two oceans. The imports in 1909 were valued at £1,751,261 (from U.S., £999,325, exclusive of canal materials; from U.K., £352,480; from Germany, £182,952), and consisted chiefly of manufactured goods and foodstuffs. The exports (principally gold dust and bars, hides, rubber, mother-of-pearl shells, cabinet woods, bananas, and medicinal plants) at £300,495.

The Panama Canal. A ship canal was commenced in 1879 by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the diggings being begun in 1881, but in March, 1889, work ceased owing to lack of funds. A French syndicate then assumed charge of the property and continued the works at the Culebra cut until the sale of the property to the U.S. for forty millions of dollars in 1904. A lock canal has been definitely decided upon, in 85 ft. level, with 6 locks; 3 will be located at Gatun, 1 at Pedro Miguel, and 2 at Miraflores, all in duplicate. With the work already done it is estimated it can be completed by 1915; the official opening has been set for 1 Jan., 1915. Of the works are fully one year ahead of that dat Total length will be about 46 miles, and surface of water 300 to 500 ft.; depth, 40 ft.

Panama—Min. Resident and Con. Gen., Clau C. Mallet, C.M.G. (also to Costa Rica) £1,3
Vice-Consul, D. F. S. Filliter ..... £300 to 5
Pro-Consul, E. S. Humber.....
Bocas del Toro—Vice-Cons., W. P. Ponton
Colon—Vice-Cons., H. O. Chalkley £300 to 5
Pedregal (David)—Consular Agent, ...

Panama, 5,465 miles; transit from Liverpo direct every ten days, 17 days, or fro Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; *vid* Ne York 14 days.

PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Manuel Gondra, *assumed office* 25 Nov 1910 (for 4 years) £1,9

Foreign Secretary (vacant).

Minister Plenipotentiary to London and Par Señor Eusebio Machain.

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, Eldon Street, E.C.
Consul in London (vacant).

An inland State of South America, situa between 22° 4′—27° 30 S. lat. and 54° 32′—61° 2 W. long. Its area is computed at 145,400 squa miles, enclosed within the rivers Parana an Paraguay; and contains a population (1900) about 635,600. The chief crops are maize, ric coffee, manioc, tobacco, sugar-cane, and orange Among its principal trees are several species dye-wood, and many yielding juices or gums, the caoutchouc or india-rubber; the Quebrach used for tanning, and the "Yerba Maté," Paraguay tea-plant; there are also hardwood ar other timber trees and medicinal plants. Stoc raising is the chief industry. The chief articl of export are oranges, hides, tobacco, yerba mat and timber. The army numbers 3,084 me there is no navy. A railway, 155 miles in lengt belongs to an English company.

	1907.	1908.	191
Revenue (Estimate)	£614,400	£600,257	£443,2
Expenditure	577,953	...	529,1
	1907.	1908.	190
Imports	£1,572,255	£814,591	£757,5
Exports	647,222	773,419	1,027,3

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population (1903), 60,0

British Minister, Walter B. Townley (Buen Aires).
Consul, G. W. E. Griffith £6

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, *b.* 20 Ja 1898; *suc.* 17 July, 1909.
Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza.
Regent, Nazr-el-Mulk.
Prime Minister, Mustaufi-el-Mamalek.
Foreign Minister, Hussein Kuli Khan Nawab, C

Envoy Extry. and Minister Plenty. in Londo Mirza Mehdi Khan, 36 Queen's Gate Terra S.W.
Consul-General, Harry Seymour Foster.
Do. for Scotland, A. C. C. Schultz.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—compri 630,000 sq. ms., with a population estimated 10,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutua

gaged to respect the integrity and indepen-
nce of Persia, while marking out certain regions
S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which
ch had, for geographical and economic reasons,
ecial interests. Russia engaged not to seek
litical or commercial concessions (for rail-
ays, mines, &c.) beyond a line running from the
ghan frontier *viâ* Gazik, Birjand, and Kerman
Bunder Abbas, while Great Britain made a
e engagement as regards a line running from
sr-i-Shirin *viâ* Ispahan, Yezd, and Kakhk to the
int of intersection of the Russian and Afghan
ntiers. Russia did not deny the special
terests of England in the Persian Gulf, the
sult of British action in those waters for over
o years. The ill-defined western frontier of
rsia marches with Turkey, with which there
ve been serious boundary disputes since 1906.

Persia is mostly a bare and arid table-land,
circled, except on the east, by mountains,
ose in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The
ntral and eastern portion is a vast salt desert.
ne only navigable river is the Karun, which
as opened to foreign navigation from Moham-
erah to Ahwaz in 1888. Messrs. Lynch Bros.,
ded by a British-Indian subsidy, run a fort-
ghtly steamer to Ahwaz, whence there is a
w road to Ispahan made by British capital.
he Upper Karun, navigable as far as Shuster, is
served to the Persian flag. There is one
elgian) railway of eight miles running south
om Tehran. Most of the telegraphs are managed
the Indo-European Telegraph Department of
e Government of India. The main telegraph is
om Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Bushire,
hence there is a cable to Bombay. The con-
uction for this telegraph lasts till 1925. A new
od telegraph has been constructed by British
ency from Karachi (India) *viâ* Quetta, Robat,
zd, and Kerman, to Tehran. It is leased to the
rsian Government, but maintained by British
rectors and staff. The chief routes to Persia are
ose *viâ* Batoum-Tiflis-Tabriz and Baku-Resht,
nstructed and controlled by Russians, and
sed to non-Russian merchandise, except tea;
e Trebizond-Tabriz route, long and costly; the
nder Abbas route to Kerman, Yezd, and Seistan,
ble to robbery; the Bushire-Shiraz-Ispahan
ute, long and difficult; the Bussorah-Baghdad-
rmanshah route, suited for bulky or heavy
ods; and the increasingly popular Moham-
rah-Ahwaz-Ispahan route, shorter, cheaper,
d better than the Bushire route. Several good
rt-roads have been made or are in progress.
avelling is mostly by caravans, and transport
pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, there-
re, very heavy. The chief products are cereals,
tton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and
ium. The minerals (little worked) are salt,
n, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with
rquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have
en successfully worked by an English com-
ny since 1902. The only important manu-
cture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a
mestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton
brics are also produced. There are extensive
ests in the north and west. Sheep and goats
numerous, and good wool is produced.
e principal towns are Tehran (pop. 210,000),
briz (180,000), Ispahan (60,000), Meshed (80,000),
rman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000).
e Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans;
there are many adherents of Babism and Ar-
nian Christians. The laws and popular educa-
n are based on the precepts of the Koran.

Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General. Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. The first elections for the *Mejliss* (National Council or Consultative Assembly) were held in Oct., 1906. A Cabinet of eight responsible Ministers was formed in Sept., 1907. In Oct., 1907, the Shah signed a new Constitution, limiting the sovereign prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, and granting liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the press, of association, and of speech. But he broke his pledges and violently dissolved the *Mejliss*. A fresh nationalist movement sprang up, Tabriz being the centre of revolt. Owing to the vacillation of the Shah and the anarchical state of affairs, England and Russia made strong representations in favour of the restoration of a constitutional *régime*. A Russian force eventually crossed the frontier, while the revolutionary bands concentrated on Tehran, which was occupied without much fighting on 13 July, 1909. The Shah was deposed by the National Council, and his son, aged eleven years, appointed to succeed him. Brigandage and disorder have been rife in the provinces. A new Cabinet was formed in July, 1910. It has announced its intention of strengthening the army, punishing disorders, reforming the police and law courts, improving education and provincial administration, and employing foreign advisers in certain offices. Political disturbances continued up to August, 1910, when a military mutiny in Tehran was quickly suppressed. In October, 1910, England demanded the restoration within three months of security on the southern trade routes, failing which she will take over the policing of the Bushire-Ispahan route, charging the cost to Persian customs receipts. The country is in serious financial difficulties. The revenue, estimated at £7,000,000 for 1907-8, is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, and lease of monopolies. The total imports of merchandise into Persia in 1908-9 amounted to 372,500,000 krans, and the exports to 326,200,000 krans. Russia had about 48 per cent. of the imports and 70 per cent. of the exports; the British Empire 40 per cent. of the imports and 10 per cent. of the exports. Turkey and France were the other chief participators. Proximity to the best cultivated and most populous provinces, railways in Transcaspia, bounties on sugar, &c., and new roads from the frontier, have extended Russia's trade and influence. Persia's trade with Russia is chiefly through ports on the Caspian (on which only Russian vessels are allowed) or by the Trans-Caspian Railway, and with England and British India by way of the Persian Gulf. The seaborne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas and Mohammerah, and *viâ* Baghdad. There are several English firms at Bushire, the chief port on the Gulf and an *entrepôt* for trade with Shiraz, Ispahan, and Tehran, and many European business houses at Tehran, now the central exchange and money market, and at Tabriz, the *entrepôt* for European goods coming *viâ* Trebizond. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British. A subsidised Russian line runs four steamers a year from Odessa, and a German line runs from Hamburg. Persia's chief imports are cotton

piece-goods (mainly from England, India, and Russia) and sugar (from Russia and France), with woollen goods, silk goods, cotton yarn, tea, metal wares, gold and silver, petroleum, and indigo. The principal exports are dried fruits, raw cotton, pearls, opium, rice, wool, fish, hides and skins, carpets, and silk cocoons. A new specific tariff on imports and exports was introduced in **1903**, when vexatious internal dues were abolished. The customs (as also the post-office) have, since **1900**, been managed by European officials. Native dealers are reputed to be dishonest, and legal redress is hard to obtain. The (English) Imperial Bank of Persia has its head office at Tehran, with branches in the chief cities, and issues notes. There are also one Russian and several native banks. A concession for a German bank was granted in **1907**. The foreign debt of Persia is about £3,400,000, at 6 per cent., borrowed in **1900** and **1902** from the Russian Banque d'Escompte for 75 years, and irredeemable for 10 years. It is guaranteed by the Russian Government, and secured on the customs. A new loan is being negotiated.

Exports from United Kingdom, **1909** ... £355,594
Imports into ditto, **1909** 298,131

CAPITAL, Tehran. Population, **210,000**.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir George Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £4,500
Councillor, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. 750
Military Attaché, Major C. B. Stokes (*I.A.*) 500
3rd Secretary, Lancelot Oliphant 200
Oriental Secretary, G. P. Churchill ...£400 to 600
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G. .....£300 to 450
Attaché, Sir Coleridge Kennard, Bart. ... 100
Physician, Dr. Anthony Neligan 600
Vice-Consul, N. P. Cowan (*acting*).....£350 to 450
Ahwaz—Consul, Lt. J. G. L. Ranking .....Rs. 700
Resht—Vice-Consul, H. L. Rabino £350 to 450
Sultanabad—Vice-Cons., F. T. Strauss
Arabistan (Mohammerah)—Cons., Lt. A. T. Wilson.
Bushire—Cons.-Gen. & Political Resident, Lt.-Col. P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 2,750 *per mensem*
Consul, Capt. R. L. Birdwood.
Vice-Consul, H. G. Chick .....£350 to £450
Bunder Abbas—Vice-Consul, Capt. H. V. Biscoe .....Rs. 700 *per mensem*
Lingah—Vice-Consul, Rowland U. New.
Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., T. G. Grahame £800
Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Yezd—Vice-Consul, E. Blackman.
Kerman—Consul, Lt.-Col. T. W. Haig Rs. 1,600 *per mensem*
Bam—Vice-Consul,
Kermanshah—Consul, W. McDouall £600
Khorassan—Cons.-Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India (Meshed), Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G. .....Rs. 2,250 *per mensem*
Vice-Cons., Capt. G. D. Franklin, I.M.S.
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Major W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E.....Rs. 1,700 *per mensem*
Vice-Con., Capt. J. B. D. Hunter, I.M.S. Rs. 900 *per mensem*
Kirjand—Vice-Consul, W. R. Howson...
Kuh-i-Malik-i-Siah—V.-Cons., Mahommed Ashraf Khan .....
Shiraz—Consul, W. A. Smart (*acting*)..... £600
Tabriz—Consul, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. 800
Vice-Consul, Charles Stevens.
Maragha—Cons. Agt., Dr. H. M. Vatarnian.
Turbat-i-Haidari—Consul,

Transit to Tehran, 14 days.

PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Señor Augusto B. Leguia, *installed* 24 Sept., 1908, for four years.
Premier and Justice and Public Instruction, Salvador Cavero.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Meliton F. Porras.
Interior, Enrique Basadre.
Finance, Enrique Oyanguren.
War and Marine, Col. Pizarro.
Agriculture and Public Works, Dr. Julio S. Ego-Aguirre.

Minister in London (resident in Paris), Don Carlos G. Candamo. (*Legation*: 104 Victoria St., S.W.)
Secs., Don R. E. Lembeke; Don E. Leguia.
Attaché, Don P. E. Caballero.
Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen., Don Eduardo Lembeke, 104 Victoria Street, S.W.
Consul at Liverpool, Don Bernardino Codesido.
Do., Southampton, Carlos G. Estenos.
Do., Glasgow, Don M. D. Derteano.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 13′ S. latitude and between 62° 6′ and 81° 20′ 4 W. The territory between 17° 47′ S. and 19° S. is still occupied by Chile. The question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica is due to be settled by a *plébiscite*, which will determine to which the two countries these territories are to belon but it has not yet been possible to arrive at arrangement for carrying out the stipulations the Treaty of Ancon concerning these tw provinces. Peru has a coast line of about 1,3 miles. It is bounded on the north by t republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latt claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by the Brazils and Bolivia, and on t south by Chile and Bolivia. It is customary estimate the area of Peru at about 500,000 squa miles, but if the extreme claims of Peru be tak into consideration, the area is, of course, infinit larger. The population is estimated at 4,000,0 by the Lima Geographical Society. The count is traversed throughout its length by the And running parallel to the Pacific coast. The co region is sandy desert, except where water by transverse mountain streams, but capable cultivation in the highest degree by irrigati The valleys running to the coast are very ferti and the mountains are rich in minerals, amo which silver, quicksilver, copper and coal inferior quality) are conspicuous; while in t department of Tumbes, along the coast, there important beds of petroleum. Gold is found many districts, but especially in the province Carabaya, where mining on an important sc is carried on. An American syndicate has bou four-fifths of the whole mineral zone of Cerro Pasco, and many others in neighbouring min districts, and has constructed a railway fr Oroya to Cerro de Pasco. The eastern provin are of vast extent and fertility, with a tropi climate. The medicinal productions of t region are of great value, comprising cincho or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exporte sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. India-rubber is important product of the country. Coca, coc and coffee are grown on a small scale. Suga the staple agricultural article of the count The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific co provide the guano.

The total length of the railways open (1 was 1,471 miles; the Central line runs from C to Oroya and Huancayo; the Southern line fr Mollendo by Arequipa to Puno on Lake Titi

ith a branch to Cuzco. There is also steam avigation on that lake and the River Desaguaero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to me extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy ations have been established in many places, d several are contemplated in the near future. The Navy consists of six vessels, all in good condition, including two swift cruisers built at Barrow. The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone ares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are ugar, copper and other ores, guano, gold, silver, otton, llama and alpaca wool, rubber, and cocaine. A small quantity of coffee is also exported.

For *Education*, see pp. 669–670.

Peru has no foreign debt. An arrangement as concluded in January, 1890, by the Peruvian overnment for the cancelling of the external bt (which amounted, with arrears of interest, over £50,000,000), under which the State always, the guano up to 2,000,000 tons, certain ghts in the Cerro de Pasco district, and vast acts of land are vested in the Peruvian Corporation. The disputes between the Government d the Corporation were settled in June, 1907. loan of £1,200,000 was concluded early in 1909 ith French financiers, and was partly used in payg off the £600,000 loan from the German Bank. he loan is guaranteed by the salt monopoly.

The total amount of the capital of the interest-earing funded debt is £2,660,645, bearing terest at the rate of 1 per cent. Claims of ery kind upon the Government are being conerted into a non interest bearing funded debt alled *Deuda de Amortizacion*), redeemed at a w rate, which fluctuates. On 30 June, 1907, the pital of this debt was £2,171,165.

Peru has now a gold standard. Exchange ctuates at about 24*d.* to the 5.

	1908.	1909.
ublic revenue	£2,851,299	£2,518,062
ublic expenditure	2,823,059	2,739,215
	1908.	1909.
otal imports.....	£5,295,625	£4,350,532
otal exports	5,375,712	6,134,374
ports to U.K.	1,337,960	1,330,943
xports to U.K.	2,930,362	3,042,262

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1908), 141,000.

British Minister, Charles des Graz £2,000
Vice-Consul, Robert A. Clay .....
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, Geo. Stafford.
Cerro de Pasco—Cons. Agent, Henry Stone.
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Jas. F. Rowlands.
Paita Vice-Consul, W. P. Robb.
Pucara and Chanchamayo Vice-Consul, J. A. Furlong .....
Pisco Vice-Consul (vacant) .....
Salaverry and Trujillo Vice-Consul, Juan Dalman .....
Hon. Cons.-Gen., Lucien J. Jerome £800
,, *Vice-Consul*, George G. Wilson 400
Antox Consul, David Cazes.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* Southampton, 35 days, or *viâ* New York & Colon, 19–22 days.

PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Dr. Theophil Braga, *born* 1845; *assumed office*, 5 Oct. 1910.
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Antonio José d'Almeida.
Foreign Affairs, Bernardino Machado.
Finance, José Relvas.
Justice, Dr. Affonso Costa.
War, Colonel Barreto.
Marine and Colonies, Amaro Azevedo Gomes.
Public Works, Antonio Luiz Gomes.

Envoy Extr. and Minister Plen. in London, Magalhaes Lima, 12 Gloucester Place, W.
Councillor of Legation, J. da Camara Manoel, C.V.O.
2nd Sec., A. Ferreira d'Almeida Carvalho, M.V.O.
Commercial Attaché & Consul-General, J. Batalha Reis, M.V.O.
Financial Agent, B. Perestrello.

In October, 1910, King Manuel of Portugal was deposed and a Republic was proclaimed, order being quickly restored by the provisional Government.

Portugal lies in 37°—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 34,254 square miles, with a population in 1900 of 5,016,267, exclusive of the colonies. The Azores and Madeira (1,237 square miles, pop. 406,865) form part of the kingdom, which thus has a population of 5,423,132. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1906) numbered 630 steam and sailing vessels, of which only 17 steam and 5 sailing vessels exceeded 900 gross tonnage. Railways 1,504 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1906, and there are 5,301 miles of telegraph wire in 1902. For many years the national income has been considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667).—The Navy consists of 39 steamers and 16 sailing vessels, many scarcely seaworthy, and about 4,898 sailors.

Education (*see* p. 670).

	1907 1908.	1908 1909.
Revenue (estimate).....	£15,174,000	£14,106,000
Expenditure (estimate)	15,402,000	14,540,000
	1906.	1908.
Debt, Consold.(June 30)	188,151,000	154,122,800
,, Floating	16,299,000	15,968,600
	1906.	1907.
Imports	17,016,000	15,959,600
Exports	10,394,000	9,778,600
Imports from U.K. (1908-9)	...	...
Exports to U.K. (1908-9)	...	...

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1900), 356,009; Oporto had a population (1900) of 167,955.

British Minister, Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,500
1st Secretary, Hugh Gaisford ..... £300 to 500

3rd Secretary, Hon. Mervyn Herbert £150
Consul, Philip A. Somers Cocks 800
Translator, H. Oakley ..... £200 to 300
Vice-Consul, Harold E. Jones .....
Belem—V.-Cons., Charles J. Ffrench Duff
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos .....
Portimão—V.-Cons., José P. d'Azevedo
Setubal—Vice-Cons., Joaquim P. Fryxell
Villa Real de San Antonio—Vice-Consul, Francisco José L. Tavares.....
Chinde—Consul, Stanley H. Fletcher 532
Funchal(Madeira)—Cons.,Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O. 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. Sarsfield .....
Loanda—Consul, F. Drummond Hay, M.V.O. 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, Arnold Beseke .....
Lobito—Vice-Cons., J. W. H. Fussell.
St. Thome—Vice-Consul, E. B. Hoskin
Lorenzo Marques—Cons., R. C. F. Maugham 700
,, *Vice-Consul.*, A. T. Long .....
Beira—Vice-Consul, H. A. Richards £300 to 500
Mozambique—V.-Cons.,
Quilimane—Cons. Agent, Gustave Bovay
Macao (China)—Vice-Consul,
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Con., Robert A. Becher .....
Oporto—Consul, Honorius Grant 600
Figueira—Vice-Consul, George Laidley
Leixoes—Vice-Consul, T. Coverley.
Vianna and Caminha — Vice-Consul, João de Castro .....
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, Capt. C. B. Wallis .....
Bissau—Vice-Consul, J. V. E. De Laet
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, Wm. Read.
Vice-Consul, Antonio J. Viveiros .....
Fayal—Vice-Consul, S. Millier-Wood ...
Flores—Vice-Consul, James McKay .....
St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo...
St. Vincent—Consul,
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. J. Smallcombe.....
St. Jago—Cons. Agent, J. R. da Silva ...

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles ; transit, 50 hours.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

MADEIRA (imports, 1906, £454,506 ; exports, £232,840) and the AZORES are an integral part of Portugal proper ; the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the Cape of that name in Senegambia, consist of St. Antonio, St. Nicolas, Fogo, Santiago, Bonvista, Sal, and some smaller islands, having a total area of 1,490 square miles, and a population of about 150,000 ; the capital is Porto Praia. In West Africa a portion of the GUINEA COAST, with the BISSAGOS ISLANDS, was acquired in 1885 ; the capital is Bolama, and the territory has an area of 14,370 square miles with about 1,500,000 inhabitants. In the Gulf of Guinea the two islands of ST. THOMAS (direct and transit trade with mother country, 1904, £1,715,000 ; principal export, cocoa) and PRINCIPE were obtained in 1879 ; area 420 square miles (population about 40,000). Between the French Congo and the Free State are the territories of LANDANA and CABENDA, area about 2,030 square miles (population 30,000); and extending from the left bank of the Congo river to the right bank of the Cumene river is the vast province of ANGOLA, *Gov.-Gen.*, Maj. H. de Paiva Conceiro (direct and transit trade with mother country, 1904, £2,163,000 ; principal export, rubber), with about 1,350 miles of coast-line and an area of 510,670 square miles (population about 4,000,000). The capital of Angola is St. Paul de Loanda ; railways, 300 miles open, and about 250 miles of telegraph wires. LOURENZO MARQUES and MOZAMBIQUE together constitute PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, *Gov.-Gen.*, Col. Freire d'Andrade ; area about 297,750 square miles, population 2,000,000. In the southern province are the ports of Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay and Beira, and in the northern, Quilimane, Mozambique, and Ibo : the exports of Portuguese East Africa amounting to £1,500,000 in 1903, and the imports to £750,000. Parts of Mozambique are leased to the Mozambique Company and to the Nyassa Company ; Railways —Delagoa Bay Railway from Lorenzo Marques north-west to join the Transvaal system on the frontier, about 60 miles, and the Beira Railway, from Beira to Umtali on the border of Rhodesia, about 200 miles. PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The territory of GOA contains an area of 1,301 sq. miles, and a population of 475,51[illegible] (1901). The city of NOVA GOA (New Goa or Panjim), capital of that territory, and of all the Portuguese possessions east of the Cape of Good Hope, is situated on the Malabar Coast, about 265 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Old Goa, five or six miles inland, has fallen into decay, but is still remarkable for its cathedral and ancient buildings. The Portuguese West of India Railway (51 miles) connects the rising port of Mormuga with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in British India. The chief products are rice, coco-nuts, and salt. The direct foreign trade is small, but there is a large transit trade with British India. Commerce is chiefly in the hands of natives of British India. The principal imports are cotton piece-goods, food-grains, kerosene, sugar, tobacco, &c. ; the principal exports are coco-nuts, manganese ore, salt, fish, &c. The other Portuguese possessions in India are DAMAUN (area 149 sq. miles, pop. 41,671), to the north of Bombay ; and DIU, a town and fort on an island off the Gujarat coast (pop. 14,61[illegible] area 20 sq. miles). Of the total population (531,798) of Portuguese India, 262,548 are Catholics, 260,144 Hindus, and 8,431 Mohammedans. The revenue of the Portuguese possessions amounts to about £155,000.

Governor-General, Dr. C. da Costa.

Portugal also possesses rather more than half the island of TIMOR in the East Indian Archipelago and MACAO, an island near the mouth of the Canton river.

	1908.	1909.
Imports from U.K.....	£2,555,024	£2,814,7[illegible]
Exports to U.K.	867,902	430,7[illegible]

RUMANIA.

King, Charles, second son of Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, *b.* 20 April, 1839 (O.S.) ; *elected Hereditary Prince* 26 Mar., 1866 ; *confirmed* 24 Oct., 1866 ; *proclaimed* King by vote of both Chambers, March ; *crowned* 22 May, 1881 ; *marr.* 15 Nov. 1869, Elizabeth (Carmen-Sylva), daughter of the late Prince Hermann von Wied, *b.* 29 Dec., 1843.

Heir Presumptive (Nephew), Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, *born* 24 August, 1865 ; proclaimed Heir Presumptive 26 March, 1889 ; *marr.* 10 January, 1893, to Princess Marie of Edinburgh and has *issue* Carol, *b.* 15 (28) October, 1893 ; Elizabeth, *b.* 1894, Marie, *b.* 1900, and Nicolas, *b.* 5 (18) August, 1903.

Premier and Interior, Ion Bratiano.

War, General Crainiceanu.

Finance, E. Costinesco.

Instruction, Spiru Haret.

Agriculture and Lands, Alex. Constantinesco.

Public Works, Basil Mortun.
Justice, Toma Stelian.
Foreign Affairs, Alex. Djuvara.
Commerce and Industry, M. Orleanu.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotent., Al. Catargi, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W.
1st Secretary of Legation, Prince Antoine Bibesco, 12 Half Moon St., W.
Consul-General, Alfred Stead, 49, Parliament Street, S.W.

The Kingdom of Rumania consists of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces formerly belonging to Turkey, but which by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, were recognised as an independent State, and the territory of the Dobruja added to them. On the 26th March, 1881, Rumania was raised to a Kingdom. The entire area is 50,702 square miles, with a population of about 7,700,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek Church (5,200,000); Roman Catholics, 14,200; Protestants, 13,800; Jews, 400,000. The soil is among the richest in Europe, and, but for the fearful summer droughts, would be also the most productive. The climate is extreme, for summer heats and winter colds are intense. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance, but the riches of the country consist mainly in its cattle and sheep. Minerals and precious metals are said to be abundant, but only salt and petroleum are obtained. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, petroleum (over £1,000,000 in 1906), rock-salt, spirits, hides, wood and cattle. The total length of railways is 2,295 miles (1904), and there are 223 telegraph offices with 9,915 miles of wire.

An International Commission, created by the Treaty of Paris, 1856, and whose powers were enlarged by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, has its seat at Galatz, and exercises sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube. Its income, principally derived from shipping dues, amounts to about £60,000 per annum. On November 10, 1892, a large dock was opened at Ibraila, and in 1896 a canal through the "Iron Gates" rendered that hitherto dangerous part perfectly navigable.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667).—There is a small navy of 45 vessels.

Education (*see* p. 670).

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Revenue (Budget)	£16,440,441	£17,427,413
Expenditure (Budget)	16,349,651	18,039,907
Public debt (1909)	...	59,310,089
	1906.	1907.
Total imports	£16,531,900	£17,220,364
Total exports	19,269,020	22,160,744
Imports from U.K. (1908-9)	...	...
Exports to U.K. (1908-9)	...	...

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Pop. (about) 300,000.

British Minister, Walter B. Townley £2,400
1st Secretary, Arnold Robertson ..... £300 to 500
Consul, Errol MacDonell 600
Vice-Cons., W. G. Boxshall ..... .
Galatz—Danube Commissioner, Hamilton E. Browne 400
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Joseph Pyke..... £300 to 500
Braila—V.-Cons., Wm. J. Norcop 300 to 500
Constantza—Vice-Cons., Lionel Keyser £300 to 500
Sulina—V.-Cons., Fredk. Watson 300 to 500
Transit, 2½ days.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Tsar, Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias, *b.* 6 (19) May, 1868; *suc.* 20 Oct (1 Nov.), 1894; *m.* 14 (26) Nov., 1894, Princess Alix of Hesse (Alexandra Feodorovna), grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, and has issue a son, Alexis Nicholaievitch, *b.* 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904, and 4 daughters, Olga, *b.* 15 (27) Nov., 1895, Tatiana, *b.* 10 (22) June, 1897, Marie, *b.* 26 June (8 July), 1899, and Anastasia, *b.* 18 June (1 July), 1901.
Heir Apparent, Grand Duke Alexis Nicholaievitch (Cesarevitch), *b.* 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904.
President of Council of the Empire, M. Akimov.
Minister of Imperial Household, General Baron de Fredericks.
President of the Council of Ministers, M. Stolypine (also *Minister of Interior*).
Foreign Affairs, M. Sazonoff.
Finance, M. Kokovtsov.
Public Instruction, M. Kasso.
Public Works, M. Rukhloff.
War, General Sukhomlinof.
Marine, Vice-Admiral Voyevodsky.
Justice, M. Stcheglovitoff.
Commerce, M. Timasheff.
Agriculture and Crown Domains, A. Krivosheyn.
Ambassador to France, M. Iswolsky; *Germany*, Count Osten-Sacken; *Austria-Hungary*, M. Giers; *Italy*, Prince Dolgorouky; *Turkey*, M. Tcharykof; *U.S.A.*, Baron Rosen.

Ambassador in London, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, S.W.
Councillor, M. de Etter.
1st Secretary, M. Sevastopoulo.
2nd Secretaries, M. B. de Siebert; M. A. Bortenoff.
Attachés, Baron Meyendorff; Count Alfred Tyszkiewicz.
Military Attaché, General Yermoloff.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Koerber.
Agent of Ministry of Finances, M. Rutkowski.
Consul-General, Baron A. de Heyking.

An Empire comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominion under British rule. In addition to Russia in Europe (exclusive of the Caucasus), situate between lat. 44° 28′–76° 33′ N. and 17° 40′–64° 33′ E. long., and embracing more than half of that continent, it comprehends one-third of Asia, and until 1867 included also a large section of North America. The empire comprises:

	English Sq. Miles.	Population 1/14 Jan. 1909.*
European Russia:		
Russia Proper (50 Provs.)	1,859,195	116,505,500
Poland (10 Provs.)	49,084	11,671,800
Finland (Grand Duchy)	144,211	3,015,700
Asiatic Russia:		
Caucasia (11 Provs.)	181,550	11,392,400
Siberia (8 Provs. and Regions)	4,817,687	7,878,500
Central Asia (10 Provs. and Regions)	1,327,317	9,631,300
(or 19,099,886·9 sq. versts)	8,379,044	160,095,200

*Of the total population 80,107,600 were men and 79,987,600 women, and the population is 26·8 per square verst in European Russia, 104·6 in Poland, 27·6 in the Caucasus, 0·7 in Siberia, 3·1 in

* Figures taken from the Annual (Official) Publication of Statistics, issued by the Central Statistical Committee of the Ministry of the Interior for the year 1909, and published May, 1910 (St. Petersburg).

Central Asiatic possessions, 10·5 in Finland, and 8·3 for the whole Empire.

In the European parts of Russia alone the population increases annually at the rate of nearly a million and a half. The largest towns are St. Petersburg (1,678,000), Moscow (1,173,427), Warsaw (756,426), Odessa (449,673), Lodz (351,570), Kieff (329,000), Riga (256,197), Kharkoff (197,405), Vilna (162,633), Saratov (143,431), Kazan (143,707), Ekaterinoslav (135,552), Rostoff (119,880), Astrakhan (121,580), Tula (109,279), and Kishineff (125,787); whilst Nijni Novgorod, Nikolaieff, Samara and Minsk have populations between 90,000 and 95,000. In Asiatic Russia the Caucasus contains two towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, Baku (179,133) and Tiflis (160,645); Turkestan contains five large towns, Tashkend (156,000), Namangan, Samarkand and Andijan; in Siberia Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Ekaterinburg have each about 50,000 inhabitants. Nijni Novgorod, though small, is a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and has annually the largest fair in the world.

Nationalities (1905)*.—The various nationalities were represented about as follows:—Russ, two-thirds of the whole population, or 65·5%; Poles, 6·2%; Lithuanians, 2·4%; Germans, 1·6%; Armenians, 0·9%; Jews, 3·9%; Caucasians, 0·9%; Finns, 4·5%; Turco-Tartars, 10·6%; Mongols, 0·4%; various, 2·0%.

Religions (1905)*.—The established religion of the empire is the Russo-Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. According to religions there were:—Orthodox, 69·9%; Mussulman, 10·83%; Roman Catholics, 8·91%; Protestants, 4·85%; Jews, 4·05%; other Christian beliefs, 0·96%; other non-Christian beliefs, 0·50%.

European Russia consists mainly of an immense plain; the Valdai hills in the west rise only to about 1,000 ft., and the Lublin hills in the south-west to about 1,500 ft. On the right bank of Lake Imandra, in the Kola peninsula, is an elevation of 3,300 ft. The Timanski range, in the province of Archangel, rises to about 3,000 ft., and Mount Lujaur-Ort in Finland to about 3,400 ft. In the Crimea and Caucasus various heights are over 4,500 ft., and the Obdorsk and Ural Mountains, which form the borderland between Europe and Asia, rise in many places to between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. In Siberia the principal ranges are the Altai, Sayansk, Baikal, Yablonoi and Verkhoiansk mountains, with a volcanic chain in Kamtchatka. In Russian Turkestan are portions of the Thian Shan range, and in Bokhara are the Pamirs, the "Roof of the World," and in all these ranges are heights of over 5,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dvina, Duna, and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries. The river Amur, dividing Manchuria from Eastern Siberia, is navigable from its mouth to Chita, in the Trans-Baikal province, by shallow draught steamers, and is of importance, together with the Trans-Siberian Railway, in spreading Russian influence in the outlying portions of the Chinese Empire.

* *

Agriculture.—A great portion of Russia is unfit for cultivation; in the north the *tundras* are almost constantly frozen, but in a short summer provide good pasture and certain berries fit for human food; in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe; whilst some of the interior provinces (to the extent of about 460,000,000 acres) and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests, in which the fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple and ash predominate. The country between the Baltic and Black Sea, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. †The chief cereals raised in 1909 were‡: rye (winter-sown, 442,490,968 cwt.; spring-sown, 6,121,613 cwt.), wheat (winter 110,852,903 cwt.; spring, 308,945,161 cwt.), oats (327,396,451 cwt.), barley (203,070,000 cwt.), millet (40,281,428 cwt.), buckwheat (19,530,000 cwt.) maize (30,583,928 cwt.), potatoes (641,567,742 cwt.). Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated and of late years potatoes (29,010,855 tons in 1908 and tobacco (100,000 tons in 1907).

Minerals.—The Obdorsk and Ural Mountain contain very great mineral riches, and, with the Altai range, are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry, producing gold, platinum copper, iron of very superior quality, rock-salt marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world, the output amounting to 410,000,000 poods (of 36 lb.) in 1905. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, and apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper). †The coal output for the whole of Russia in 1906 was 21,000,000 tons; other mineral products in 1907 were pig iron (4,227,419 tons), gold, 1904 (1,193,936 oz.); platinum (306 poods = tons, being 95 per cent. of the world's output), steel and rails (1906, 2,000,000 tons), copper (14,401,000 poods in 1907), and quicksilver (325 tons in 1904).

Ports.—The principal ports are Petersburg, the naval depôt and fortress Kronstadt, Narva, Riga, Libau, Pernau and Vindau (Baltic), Hango (Gulf of Bothnia), Revel, Helsingfors and Wiborg (Gulf of Finland), Archangel and Ekaterinsk (Arctic and White Seas), Odessa, Nicolaieff, Sevastopol, Nova-Rossiisk, Berdiansk, and Batoum, Taganrog, Mariupol, Rostoff and Kertch (Black Sea and Sea of Azov), Astrakhan, Derbent and Baku (Caspian Sea), and Nicolaieffsk, Vladivostok, and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka (Pacific).

† *Trade and Commerce.*—Exports of merchandise from European Russia in 1909 were estimated at £144,208,229, and the imports £83,213,500. The chief imports are cotton, tea, and other colonial produce, iron and machinery, wool, wine, fruits and vegetables, oil, &c. The chief exports are grain (56 per cent.), raw and dressed flax, linseed, timber, hides and skins, hemp, tallow, wool, spirits, tow and bristles. † The trade of Russia in 1909 was divided among the principal commercial nations as follows (in millions of £ sterling):—

Imports from:—	1908.	1909.
Germany	33·8	37·6
U.K.	12·0	13·5
U.S.	7·9	6·1
France	3·7	5·2
Finland	3·0	3·4
Austria-Hungary	2·6	2·8
Italy	—	—
Belgium	—	—

Exports to:—	1908.	19
Germany	29·4	40
U.K.	23·2	30
U.S.	0·2	1
France	6·8	9
Finland	5·1	5
Austria-Hungary	5·1	6
Holland	9·9	19
Italy	—	7
Belgium	—	6

† Figures so marked are from the Annual Consular Report on Russia for 1909.

‡ The total quantity of all cereals harvested in 1 amounted to 1,526,667,419 cwt. which was 28 per cent excess of the average for the last 5 years and 19 per ce in excess of last year's harvest.

* See footnote on preceding page.

	1908.	1909.
Imports from U.K. ...	£12,774,983	£13,511,029
Exports to U.K.	23,225,221	30,458,785
Total Imports	97,940,578	103,005,160
Total Exports.....	106,246,300	155,610,021

†The chief Russian exports in 1909 to the United Kingdom were :—

Wheat	£7,495,403	Flax	£2,394,090
Barley	2,332,242	Naphtha and products.....	422,057
Oats	2,104,904	Linseed	417,940
Maize	578,785	Oil Cake	323,165
Rye	317,888	Hemp	362,310
Butter	2,344,908	Hides and Skins	428,179
Eggs	2,730,028	Manufactures ..	256,885
Timber	5,224,642		

†The chief British imports into Russia in 1909 were :—

Coals and Coke ..	£2,084,960	Machinery	£1,994,510
Cotton yarn	1,604,543	Chemicals	339,313
Tallow	793,139	Herrings	652,137
Wool and Yarn ..	1,499,602		

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667).—The Navy for which £11,957,064 was allowed in 1911) consisted of the Baltic Fleet, the Caspian flotilla, and the Black Sea Fleet, the number of vessels being shown on p. 473. In 1909 4 Dreadnoughts (23,000 tons) were laid down, and in 1910 4 battleships and 2 cruisers were completed for sea. The Navy was manned by 2,442 officers and 32,901 men.

Education (*see* p. 670).

†*Communications.*—The total length of lines open for traffic in 1909 was over 45,171 miles (28,553 Government, and 13,381 private lines), exclusive of 2,124 miles in Finland, and 1,114 miles of the Eastern China Railway; and 3,195 miles were under construction. In 1909 the gross revenue amounted to £91,012,742, an increase of 8¼ per cent. on 1908. The number of passengers carried was 111,183,257, and goods traffic amounted to 176,717,339 tons.

*There were (1907) 14,959 post-offices, carrying 1,634,329,000 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there were (1907) 7,403 offices, with 409,492 miles of line.

The sea-going commercial marine consisted in 1910 of 708 steamers, with a total tonnage of 760,785, and 638 sailing vessels of 211,612 net tons; the ocean shipping of the Russian Empire is comparatively insignificant, but the internal (lake and river) shipping is considerable.

Finance.—The main source of revenue is the liquor traffic. The revenue (1907) from the Government spirits monopoly (which has now been introduced practically throughout the Empire) was, gross revenue £71,000,000, and net £51,000,000.

Budget Revenue, 1910 and 1911 (estimated)—

	1910.	1911.
Ordinary.....	£269,766,000	£282,492,583
Extraordinary	1,064,000	1,312,167
Do.	8,957,000	1,203,850
	£279,787,000	£285,008,600

Budget Expenditure, 1910 and 1911 (estimated)—

	1910.	1911.
Ordinary.....	£267,021,000	£269,409,000
Extraordinary	12,765,000	15,600,822
	£279,787,000	£285,010,722

* Figures taken from the Annual (Official) Publication of Statistics, issued by the Central Statistical Committee of the Ministry of the Interior for the year 1909, and published June, 1910 (St. Petersburg).

† Figures so marked are from the Annual Consular Report on Russia for 1909.

N.B.—*Conversion* at 94·50 roubles = £10.

National Debt.—The National Debt amounted on 1 (14) January, 1909, to £935,014,094. The total of gold in the State Bank at 1 (14) October, 1909, was £140,000,000, being an increase of £13,000,000 as compared with 1908.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.

Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.

Governor-General, General Seyn.

A Grand Duchy on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000 in 1907, of whom about 2,600,000 are Finns, 400,000 Swedes, 19,000 Russians, 3,000 Germans, and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,512 students, of whom 518 are women. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are 2,582 miles of railway; and a merchant fleet of 3,120 vessels (mostly small), of which 399 are steamers.

The country was formerly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people. This form of government gave way on Jan. 1, 1907, to a new Constitution involving a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. Women are likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland is thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it has been gained without agitation. The Finnish troops only exist in name, the Diet having voted £400,000 per annum to the Russian Treasury in lieu of furnishing Finnish recruits to the army or navy, and Finland has been made part of the Petersburg Military District. The estimated revenue in 1909 is £3,109,000, and the estimated expenditure £3,318,000; the debt amounts to £5,556,420. †The imports in 1908 were £14,504,000 (of which 60 per cent. was timber), and the exports £9,728,000. The capital is Helsingfors; population, 160,000 (including Russian garrison).

Education, see p. 670.

CAPITAL OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, St. Petersburg. Population (1905). 1,678,000.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir George William Buchanan, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. £8,000

Embassy, 4 Court Quay, St. Petersburg.

Councillor of Embassy, H. J. O'Beirne, C.V.O., C.B. 1,000

Naval Attaché, Capt. Aubrey Smith, M.V.O., R.N. 800

Military do., Col. G. P. Wyndham, M.V.O. 800

2nd Secretaries, G. J. Kidston; W. J. Garnett .....£300 to 500

3rd Secretaries, Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice; Lord Gerald Wellesley..... 250

Commercial Attaché (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), H. A. Cooke 400

Translator, Capt. Rowland Smith 800

Consul, Arthur W. Woodhouse 800

Vice-Consul, C. H. Mackie .....£300 to 500

Archangel—Vice-Con., Capt. G. Annesley West .....

Cronstadt—Vice-Consul, A. Fishwick .....

† Consular Report.

Frederickshamn—Vice-Con. (vacant).
Narva—Vice-Consul, G. Cottam .....
Revel—Vice-Consul (vacant)
Batoum—Cons., Patrick Wm. Joseph Stevens £700
Baku—Vice-Cons., A. E. Ranald McDonell
Novorossisk—Vice-Consul, O. Geelmuyden
Poti—Vice-Consul, John Pavoni (*acting*)
Helsingfors—Consul, C. J. Cooke..... 400
Abo—Vice-Consul, S. W. Wancke .....
Bjorneborg—Vice-Consul, C. G. Sundell
Borga—Consular Agent, R. Lindroth ...
Gamla Karleby—Vice-Con., Karl Forsen
Hango—Vice-Consul, Uno Cairenius .....
Kotka—Vice-Consul, Alex. Gullichsen ...
Kristinestad—Vice-Cons., G.W. Snellman
Lovisa—Vice-Consul, August Ljungquist.
Nicolaistadt—Vice-Consul, Karl Kurten
Tammerfors—Vice-Consul, E. Forsstrom
Uleaborg, Vice-Consul, B. Blunt .....
Wiborg—Vice-Consul, V. Frisk.....
Kieff—Consul, Harry Paton Smith .....
Moscow—Consul, Henry M. Grove 600
,, *V.-Con.*, V. H. C. Bosanquet £300 to 500
,, *Vice-Consul*, B. M. Hallward .....
Krasnoyarsk (Siberia)—V.-Con., H. J. J. Sykes.
Omsk—Vice-Consul, S. R. Randrup .....
Odessa—Cons.-Gen., Chas. S. Smith 1,000
,, *V.-Con.*, J. G. Napier-Martin £300 to 500
Berdiansk—Vice-Consul, J. E. Greaves
Eupatoria—Consular Agent, H. J. B. Martin
Kertch—Vice-Consul, H. E. Dickie ...£300-500
Kharkov—Vice-Consul, C. Blakey .....
Kherson—Vice-Consul, E. Caruana .....
Mariupol—Vice-Consul, W. S. Walton ...
Nicolaieff—Vice-C., J. Picton Bagge £300 to 500
Rostof-on-Don—Vice-Cons., E. B. St. Clair
Sebastopol—V.-Con., £350 to 450
Taganrog—Vice-Consul,
Theodosia—V.-Con., W. E. W. von Stürler
Riga—Consul, Arthur Woodhouse 650
,, *Vice-Consul*, T. Woodhouse.....
Libau—Vice-Consul, C. J. Hill .....
Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks .....
Windau—Vice-Consul, E. H. Ruffmann
Vladivostok—Vice-Consul, R. MacLeod Hodgson .....£300 to 500
Warsaw—Consul, C. Clive Bayley 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. E. Kimens .....

St. Petersburg, *viâ* Calais, is 1,709 miles from London; transit, 3 days.

SALVADOR (REPUBLIC OF).

President, General Fernando Figueroa, *b.* 4 March, 1849; installed 1 March, 1907, for four years.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Salvador Rodriguez.
Public Instruction and Interior, Dr. Nicolas Angulo.
War and Marine, The President.
Finance, Lopez Mencia.

Consul-General, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

Salvador extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,230 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,000,000. It is divided into 14 departments, and has four ports, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and El Triumfo. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. A railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre. Earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873; but the country has of lat years suffered comparative immunity. There ar 85 post-offices and 168 telegraph offices, wit 2,800 miles of wire.

	1906.	1907.	1909.
Revenue	£678,760	£820,160	£868,61
Expenditure	979,746	1,000,750	909,81
Imports.....	832,738	301,420	835,38
Exports	1,304,684	1,409,300	1,357,08
Internal debt	893,049	...	711,54
External debt.....	...	...	948,30
Imports from U.K.	268,888	289,290	287,72
Exports to U.K. ...	75,495	42,819	95,97

CHIEF TOWN, San Salvador. Pop. *circ.* 60,000.
British Minister, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).....
Consul, Walter E. Coldwell .....
Vice-Consul, W. Gibson .....
La Union—V. Cons., J. B. Courtade .....

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transi 21 days *viâ* Salina Cruz (Mexico).

SAMOS.

Prince Governor, A. Kopassy Bey.
Senators, Th. Anezirinis, M. Carathanassis, T Levendis, and S. Chastas.

A principality of the Ottoman Empire, mor or less independent under the guarantee Great Britain, France and Russia (1832); is or of the Anatolian Islands, with an area of 180 s miles and about 50,000 inhabitants, the capit (Vathy) having a good harbour. The who island is fertile, and wine, raisins, olive-oil, an tobacco are produced and exported. The in ports are valued at about £200,000 (of whic about 25 per cent. are British), and the expor at the same figure, principally wine, and inclu ing cigarettes and tobaccos. The revenue fo 1906-7 was £25,500, and expenditure £25,00 Antimony, silver-lead, manganese, emery, an copper are known to exist in the island.

CAPITAL, Vathy. Pop. *circ.* 25,000.
British Vice-Consul, Gregory D. L. Marc.

SAN MARINO.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimin on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pio mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, an governed by a Council of 60, of whom two a elected as Regents for six months (1 April an 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for offi for three years. The area is 33 square mile the population 10,489. There is an army about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 1,50 occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has i impregnable castle, where King Berengar Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine churc and Government palace, and a theatre. Agr culture and viticulture flourish.

British Consul, Maj. W. P. Chapman (Florence)
Consul-General for Great Britain, Commend tore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 34 Leade hall Street, E.C.
Consul, Commendatore William Le Queu Minories Chambers, Birmingham, and Vil Renata, Florence, Italy.

SERVIA.

King Peter I. (Karageorgevitch), *b.* 1844, elect 15 June, 1903, *married*, 1883, Princess Zorka Montenegro (who *died* 1890), and has iss Prince George, *b.* 1887, Prince Alexander, 1888, and Princess Helène, *b.* 1884.
Heir Apparent, Prince Alexander, *b.* 1888.
Premier, Nikola Pashitch.
Interior, Stoyan Protich (*ad interim*).

Foreign Affairs, Milovan Milovanovitch.
War, Colonel Goikovitch.
Justice, Kosta Timotievitch.
Public Instruction, Yasha Prodanovitch (*ad interim*).
Commerce and Agriculture, Yasha Prodanovitch.
Finance, Stoyan Protitch.
Public Works, Velislav Vulovitch.

Minister in London, (vacant), 40 Pont Street, S.W.
Chargé d'Affaires, Slavko Y. Grouitch.
Secretary, Voislav Antonievitch.
Consul-General in London, Alexander Tucker, 17 Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, separated from Hungary by the Danube and Save. By the constitution of 1889 a "Skupstchina," a parliament elected by ballot, represented the people; this constitution was re-established by the present king. By the Berlin Treaty, 1878, it received a large accession of territory, and now has an area estimated at 18,757 square miles, with a population in 1905 of 2,700,000. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing the remains of formerly extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a somewhat primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, and silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent. The imports consist mainly of cottons, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c.; the export, of dried prunes (11·6 per cent.), pigs, and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1909) 400 miles of railway, and, in 1908, 2,200 miles of telegraph, with 1,460 post-offices and 1,100 miles of telephone.

(For *Defence*, see p. 667.)
(For *Education*, see p. 670.)

	1908.	1909.
Revenue	£3,832,934	£4,145,768
Expenditure	3,830,486	4,132,745
Public debt	...	21,478,020
Total imports	3,025,416	2,941,403
Imports from U.K.	352,134	303,409
Total exports	3,109,283	3,719,270
Exports to U.K.	19,949	5,696

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1910, 90,000.

British Minister, Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £1,800
1st Secy., Colville Barclay, M.V.O. .... £300 to 500
Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney .....
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. D. Napier, C.M.G.

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 1½ days.

SIAM.

King, Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Vajiravudh Mongkut Klao, *born* 1 January, 1880; *succeeded* 23 October, 1910.
Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Krom Luang Dewawongse.

Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. in London, Phya Visutr Kosa, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W.
Consul-General, John Anderson, 5 Whittington Avenue, E.C.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muong T'ai, (area about 200,000 square miles; pop. about 6½ millions), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1891. By the Anglo-French agreement of May, 1896, the main central part of Siam, including the basins of the rivers Menam, Petchaburi, and Petriu, was neutralised, the two Governments agreeing not to send troops or obtain any exclusive advantages in it, while retaining freedom of action in the regions west and east of the neutralised zone. The western portion, adjoining British territory, includes the Malay States dependent on Siam. The eastern portion, the Mekong Valley, including Battambang and Angkor, adjoins Cambodia and the territories acquired by France under the treaty with Siam in 1893. By the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904, both Powers disclaimed any intention of annexing the Siamese territory in their respective spheres of influence. By an arrangement with Siam France abandoned Chantabun and the 25-kilometre neutral zone of the 1893 treaty; but the port of Krat became French, while France received trading concessions on the right bank of the Mekong and power to make railways where navigation of the river is impossible. The provinces of Melupre and Bassac were recognised as French. By a further treaty in 1907, the territories of Battambang, Siem-reap, and Angkor (total area 20,000 sq. kils., pop. 200,000), on the frontier of Cambodia, were ceded by Siam to France, which, in return, gave back to Siam the district of Krat, and made slight concessions in Dansai (Laos), at the same time concluding an arrangement for the gradual abandonment of the ex-territorial privileges hitherto enjoyed by French Asiatic subjects and protégés in Siam. In 1909 Siam transferred to Great Britain all rights over the Malay States of Kelantan, Tringganu, Kedah, Perlis, and adjacent islands. In future British subjects are to come under the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese Courts, though European legal advisers will be present. The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Siam contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,600 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism, and education is mostly conducted by the Buddhist monks. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Over 75 per cent. of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping now largely exceeds British through the purchase of certain British steamship lines. Norwegian shipping also exceeds British. The chief products of Siam are rice and teak. The area under rice has been much enlarged by irrigation. There are about 60 rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1909-10 rice constituted 83 per cent. and teak 7 per cent. of the exports; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. In 1909-10 the total imports by sea were £5,279,000, and the exports £7,756,000 (rice £6,433,000, and teak £527,000). Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral

products. The King is an absolute monarch. He appoints his successor. King Chulalongkorn, who died in 1910, after a reign of 42 years, was the author of many reforms. There is an Executive Council of Ministers and a European general adviser, and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Germans, Italians, Danes, and Japanese are employed in the various State departments. The administration of the revenue and of justice and the police has been improved. The revenue (about 50,000,000 ticals) is derived from opium and spirit monopolies, land, fishery, and capitation taxes, customs, &c. A 4 per cent. loan of £4,000,000 has been arranged for railways in the Malay Peninsula. Siam has an army of about 20,000 men, and a few small gunboats. A system of compulsory military service has been introduced. About 650 miles of railways (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Bangkok is connected by rail with Petchaburi (95 miles to the west), and with Korat (165 miles to the north-east). The former line is being extended southwards down the Malay Peninsula. The northern State line, in the direction of Chiengmai (pop. 50,000), the second town in size and near the Burma-Siam frontier, has reached Meh Puak, its terminus for the present. The eastern State line from Bangkok was opened as far as Petriu in 1908. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the silver tical, worth about 1s. 6½d.; the introduction of a gold standard is contemplated whereby the value of the tical will be fixed. The Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov., 1902. In N.W. Siam the Indian rupee is more or less current. The Government issues notes.

Exports from United Kingdom, 1909 ...	£760,353
Imports into United Kingdom, 1909...	539,936

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1909), 628,675.

British Minister and Consul-General, A. R. Peel	£2,000
Bangkok—Con., W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.	800
Vice-Consul, W. N. Dunn	450
,, Josiah Crosby	450
Chiengmai—Consul, T. H. Lyle	700
Nakawn-Lampong—Vice-Consul, W. A. R. Wood	450
Songgora—Consul, G. H. R. Moor.....	600

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

(*French Possession; see p.* 620.)

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* 17 May, 1886; *married* 31 May, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* 24 Oct., 1887).

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* 10 May, 1907.

Premier, José Canalejas.
Foreign Affairs, Manuel Garcia Prieto.
Interior, Conde de Sagasta.
Public Works, Fermin Calbeton.
Justice, Trinitario Ruiz Valarino.
War, Lieut.-General Aznar.
Marine, Diego Arias de Miranda.
Finance, Eduardo Cobian
Public Instruction, Julio Burell.

Ambassador in London, Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Minister, and Councillor of Embassy, Juan G. de Salazar.

2nd Secretary, Don Antonio Plá.

Attachés, E. Martinez, E. Peña.

Military Attaché, Major Julio Vicens.

Consul-Gen., J. M. Torroja, 40 Trinity Square, E.C.

Vice-Consul, Alfredo Amigo.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36° 0′—43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic. It was formerly divided into 14 kingdoms (now forming 49 provinces); the ancient Provinces still best understood are New Castile, La Mancha, Old Castile, Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Aragon, Catalonia, Basque Provinces, with the Canary Isles and the Balearic Isles (Majorca and Minorca), comprising a total area of 196,173 English square miles, and an estimated population, 31 Dec., 1907, of 19,712,585. The principal towns are Madrid (pop., 540,000), Barcelona (700,000), Valencia (214,000), Seville (150,000), Malaga (130,000), Murcia (112,000); Carthagena (100,000), and Saragossa (100,000); and there are also eleven towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. The Constitution upon which the present government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland, surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany has now become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is rigidly protected by high customs duties.

The sea-going mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1910, consisted of 550 steamers and 305 sailing vessels over 50 tons, of a total tonnage of 745,521. During 1909, 20,284 vessels of 20,026,96 tons entered, and 18,024 vessels of 19,684,10 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

Nearly all the 49 Provinces are now connected by railways, of which about 11,268 miles of normal gauge were open in 1906; there are about 20,000 miles of telegraph.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom in 1909 were:—

Copper	£1,224,200	Lead	£1,143,127
Cork	188,184	Pyrites(iron&copper)	951,947
Grapes, Raw	320,350	Quicksilver	296,663
Nuts (inc. Almonds)	557,666	Esparto, &c.	192,968
Oranges	2,024,542	Olive Oil	108,191
Raisins	375,883	Onions	630,312
Other Fruit	268,06	Silver Ore	113,061
Iron Ore	3,683,692	Wine	449,455

And the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom in 1909 were:—

Chemicals	£214,583	Metals, all sorts	£415,124
Coal and Coke	1,404,890	Ships and Boats	182,388
Cottons	320,028	Wool, &c.	253,280
Machinery	523,731	Yarn. Jute & Linen	96,221
Manure	741,423		

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667).

The Navy was almost entirely destroyed during the war of 1897 with the U.S.A., and there now remain one second-class battleship of 10,000 tons, the *Pelayo* (1887); a cruiser of 10,000 tons, the *Carlos V.* (1895), two of 7,000 tons, the *Cataluña* (1900), and *Princesa de Asturias* (1896); one of 6,000 tons, *Reina Regente* (1906); two old armoured coast defence ships of 7,300 tons, *Numancia* (1863) and *Vitoria* (1865); the royal yacht *Giralda*, 2,057 tons; two cruisers of about 2,000 tons, five destroyers, three training ships, and small craft. Under a scheme of reconstruction, three large battleships are to be built, the keel of the first having been already laid at Ferrol.

Education (*see* p. 670).

	1908.	1909.
Revenue (Budget)	*£37,167,159	†£37,482,941
Expenditure (Budget)	36,541,736	37,278,565
National Debt	428,669,663	370,477,597
Debt Charges	13,990,740	14,562,083
Total imports	38,227,250	35,223,000
Total exports	34,227,250	34,299,185
Imports from U.K.	5,290,473	4,856,602
Exports to U.K.	13,423,966	13,441,577

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population, including suburbs (1900), 540,000.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. de Bunsen, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. £5,500
Councillor of Embassy, E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. 700
Military Attaché, Col. W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G. 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. H. Heaton-Ellis, R.N., M.V.O. £800
1st Secretary, C. Russell ..... £300 to 500
3rd Secretaries, Thomas H. Lyons; Sir Somerville Head, Bart. £250
Chaplain, Rev. Herbert Brown 200
Archivist & Consul, Arthur Jackson £250 to 350
Barcelona—Consul-Gen., J. F. Roberts 800
,, *Vice-Consul*, Henry Tom ..... £300 to 500
,, *Vice-Consul*, Geo. R. Smither .....
Alicante—Vice-Cons., ...
Burriana—Consul (vacant) .....
Denia—Vice-Consul, Joseph R. Morand
Gandia, &c.—V.-Consul, F. Romaguera
Ivica—Vice-Cons., José S. Lopez .....
Palamos—Vice-Consul, Pablo Matas ...
Palma(Bal. Is.)—V.-Con., B. Bosch y Cerda
Port Mahon—Vice-Cons., B. Escudero, M.V.O. .....
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibils .....
Saragossa—V.-Cons., Enrique Miret .....
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, IgnacioNavarro
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, M. Ballester ...
Valencia—Consul, Edward Harker.....
Bilbao—Consul, Lord Herbert Hervey £600
Vice-Consul, James Innes .....
Castro-Urdiales—V.-Cons., R. V. Shade
San Sebastian—Vice-Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O. .....
Santander—Vice-Consul, M. Piñeiro .....
Corunna—Consul, Arthur F. H. Medhurst 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, Thomas Guyatt .....
Carrú and Villagarcia — Vice-Consul, Reginald Walker .....
Corcubion—Vice-Cons., Placido de Castro
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, Emilio Anton .....
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.....
Rivadesella—Vice-Con., W. D. McKenzie
Vigo—Vice-Consul, M. Barcena y Andres
Malaga—Consul, P. J. F. Staniforth 600
Vice-Consul, Edward R. Thornton .....
Adra—Cons. Agent, Henry Benet .....
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel
Almeria—V.-Cons., John Murison .....
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, John C. Gray
Garrucha—Vice-Consul, Pedro Gea.....
Granada—Vice-Cons., C. E. S. Davenhill
Linares—Vice-Consul, John M. Power ...
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado
Mazarron—Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearse ...
Porman—Cons. Agent, M. Zapata.....
Teneriffe—Consul, John E. Croker 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Griffiths.....
La Palma—Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar ...
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Vice-Consul, Peter Swanston .....
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid...
Seville—Consul, Arthur L. Keyser 600
Vice-Consul, A. Henderson .....
Algeciras—V.-Cons., Wm. J. Smith .....
Cadiz—Vice-Consul, R. Calvert .....
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, Richard E. Carr...
Huelva—Vice-Consul, W. A. Bice.....
Jerez—Vice-Consul, W. J. Buck .....
Port St. Mary—V.-Cons., Rbt. J. Pitman
San Lucar—V.-Con., Arthur Williams ...
San Roque—V.-Cons., Geo. F. Cornwell

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, about 36 hours.

* Converted at 28 and † at 27 *pesetas* = £1.

SPANISH OVER-SEA POSSESSIONS.

The over-sea possessions are regarded as an integral part of Spain, the headquarters of the local administration being Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands. In the Gulf of Guinea, the island of FERNANDO Po, and ANNOBOM, CORISO and ELOBY islands off the coast of French Congo. On the mainland CAPE SAN JUAN and the right of navigation over the rivers Benito and Muni, with the district bounded on the north by the German Cameroons, on the east by the 9th meridian E. of Paris, and on the south by the Muni river, while the district between Capes Bojador and Blanco is under protection. To the north-west are the CANARY ISLES (area about 3,000 square miles, population 334,521), the capital being Santa Cruz (Teneriffe). In Morocco are several "Presidios"; and

TETUAN and CEUTA (30 square miles, population 16,000), opposite Gibraltar, and the coast towns of Gomera, Alhucemas, Melilla, and the Zafarin Islands. These possessions have drawn Spain into an expensive though not inglorious war with the Sultan of Morocco. The total area of Spain's African possessions is about 244,000 square miles, with a population of about 135,000.

SWEDEN, KINGDOM OF.

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Vandals, Gustaf V., *born* 16 June, 1858; *suc.* 8 December, 1907; *mar.* 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* 7 August, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* 11 Nov., 1882; *married* 15 June, 1905, Margaret, daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, *born* 15 January, 1882.

Prime Minister, S. A. Lindman.

Foreign Affairs, Count A. F. Taube.

Minister of Justice, G. A. Petersson.

War, Major-General O. B. Malm.

Marine, Commodore H. V. M. von Krusenstierna.

Interior, Count H. E. G. Hamilton.

Finance, C. J. G. Swartz.

Instruction, P. E. Lindström.

Agriculture, S. O. Nylander.

Ministers sans portefeuille, C. F. W. Hederstierna and K. H. von Sydow.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count H. Wrangel.

Legation, 73 Portland Place, W.

Councillor of Legation, Bon C. A. Beck-Friis.

Attaché, E. K. F. Liljewalch.

Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comm. J. C. Schneidler.

Military Attaché, Captain E. Linder.

Chancellor of Legation, J. G. Kihlman.

Consul-General, D. Danielsson, 63 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Vice-Consul, C. W. Espersson.

Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and, except the capital, is divided into 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 172,876 square miles, and a population, 31 Dec., 1909, of 5,476,441, nearly all Protestant. Nearly 51 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 299,000 being owners and 53,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The lakes cover about one-twelfth of the surface. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich; iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Lulea on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hides, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. The chief domestic exports to Great Britain in 1907 were butter, iron, paper and paper-making materials, and timber; and the chief domestic imports from Great Britain in 1907 were coal, machinery, metals, wool and woollen manufactures.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railways 8,458 miles in length (of which 2,717 are the property of the State) were open at the end of 1909; and 19,924 miles of telegraph wires (exclusive of 16,929 railway telegraph wires), 177 stations, and 1,701 railway and 871 other telegraph stations (1909). There were at the same date about 200,000 miles of telephone wires.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667). The Navy consists of 82 fighting vessels (438 guns), 23 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles and some training ships, &c.

Education (*see* p. 670).	1910.	1911.
Revenue (Budget)	£12,562,700	£12,550,200
Expenditure (Budget)	12,562,700	12,550,200
*Debt (Jan.)	28,988,442	...

	1907.	1908.
Imports	£37,560,827	£33,531,512
Exports	28,830,111	26,542,312

Imports from U.K. (1909)	£6,187,202		
Coal, etc.	£2,193,355	Ships and boats	£91,478
Bran	233,523	Sugar	111,390
Cottons	455,006	Wool	441,539
Machinery	219,133	Woollens	260,295
Iron manufactures	400,722		

Exports to U.K. (1909)	£9,724,997		
Butter	£1,801,005	Steel	£152,902
Eggs	125,787	Paper	834,331
Matches	395,152	Do., materials for	1,440,582
Iron	565,865	Timber, hewn	418,435
Iron manufactures	116,459	,, sawn	2,533,667

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (1909), 341,816.

British Minister, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. £2,500

2nd Sec., Lord Kilmarnock ..... £300 to 500

Archivist

Chaplain, Rev. B. Selwyn Smith, B.A. 200

Consul, Henry M. Villiers, M.V.O. 600

Vice-Consul, F. V. Zetterlund .....

Vice-Consul, C. A. E. Bolinder .....

Borgholm—Cons. Agent, G. E. Erickson

Gäfle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick .....

Gotland—Vice-Consul, Edward Cramér.

Härnösand—Vice-Con., Paul Burchardt

Hudiksvall—Vice-Con., C. J. Henric Anneus .....

Kalmar—Vice-Consul, John Jeansson ...

Luleå—Vice-Consul, A. J. Westerberg...

Norrköping—Vice-Cons., Gustaf Fredrik August Enhörning .....

Nyköping—Vice-Con., A. Helander .....

Oland—Vice-Con., Capt. Svante Olivier Theodor Matthiesen .....

Ornsköldsvik—V.-Con., Henric Öhngren

Oskarshamn—Vice-Consul, O. Wingren

Skellefteå—Vice-Consul, Emil Forssell...

Söderhamn—V.-Con., Christoffer Myhre

Sundsvall—V.-C., Jakob K. Barth.....

Umeå—Vice-Consul, Andreas Grahn ...

Västervik—Vice-Con., Erik W. Tillberg

* Expended in the construction of railways.

Gottenburg—Consul, John Duff .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Richard Duff ...
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, T. Schéle .....
Halsingborg—Vice-Cons., Carl Westrup
Karlskrona—Vice-Con., Gustaf W. Albrecht .....
Landskrona—V.-Con., Fred. E. Necss...
Malmö—V.-Con., F. J. Carter .....
Marstrand—V.-Cons., C. A. Christenson
Strömstad—Vice-Consul, Wilhelm Theodor Lundgren .....
Uddevalla—Vice-Consul, Charles David Thorburn .....
Varberg—Vice-Consul, C. R. T. Jobson
Ystad and Ahus—V.-Cons., Emil A. Borg

Stockholm, 1,132 miles ; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

**President* (1910), M. Comtesse.
Vice-President, M. Ruchet.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, The President.
Commerce, Industry, &c., A. Deucher.
Department of War, E. Müller.
Interior, M. Ruchet.
Justice, E. Brenner.
Finance, J. A. Schobinger.
Posts and Railways, L. Forrer.
Pres. of National Council, V. Rossel.
Pres. of Council of States, P. Usteri.
Federal Chancellor, H. Schatzmann.
Federal Tribunal (*Lausanne*), 19 members and representatives, *President*, Dr. Emile Perrier.
Director, International Posts, E. Ruffy.
Direc., International Telegraphs, Emil Frey.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, Henri Morel.
Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, Dr. Hans Weber.
Director-General of Posts, Anton Stager.
,, ,, *of Telegraphs*, Louis Vanoni.

Minister in London, Gaston Carlin, 38 Beauchamp Place, S.W.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,469 square miles, with a population of 3,463,609 in 1905, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400 and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most important cities are Zürich, pop. (1909) 190,000, Basle 130,000, Geneva 120,000, Berne 75,000, and Lausanne 56,000. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c. ; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In 1909 there were 3,200 miles of railway in working order, 5,500 miles of telegraph line, 11,000 miles of telephone line, and 1,850 post offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 167 members, and a Council of States of 44 members ; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of £720 ; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council £600 each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years : each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President ; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council. (For *Defence*, see p. 667 ; for *Education*, see p. 670.)

	1908.	1909.
Public revenue	£5,895,650	£6,227,140
Public expenditure	6,035,170	6,353,700
National debt	4,036,330	4,977,200
Federal reserve	4,555,550	4,486,100
Total imports	59,486,000	64,085,600
Total exports	41,537,600	43,906,800
Imports from U.K.	3,480,000	3,628,000
Exports to U.K.	7,140,000	7,268,000

CAPITAL, Berne. Population, 1900, 64,064.

British Minister, Outram Bax-Ironside ...£1,450
2nd Secretary, Harry B. Brooke (*acting*).
Hon. Attaché, Kenelm E. Digby.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Pring, M.A.
Consul, Gaston de Muralt .....
Neuchatel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chable
Geneva—Consul, Emmanuel Bourgeois ...
,, *Vice-Consul*, Lewis Stein .....
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland .....
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cuénod.
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (*to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons*), Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G. .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, John C. Milligan £300 to 500
Bâle—Vice-Consul, C. Oswald .....
Davos—Cons., Dr. W. R. Huggard.
Lucerne—Consul, Dr. Louis A. Falck
Lugano—Vice-Consul, R. H. Hamilton
St. Gall—Vice-Consul, J. J. Nef-Kern.
St. Moritz—Cons., Dr. Frank Holland.

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

TIBET (see p. 537).

TONQUIN (see pp. 617-8).

TRIPOLI.

Governor-General, Marshal Ibrahim Pasha, *appointed* August, 1910.

A Vilayet, or Province of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, and the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec. ; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. Formerly (1713–1835) it was under a native (Karamanly) dynasty, and passed under direct Turkish control in 1835. It comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutesarificks of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, the latter being under the direct government of Constantinople since 1875. It has an area of 410,000 square miles, and a population of over 1,000,000 in Tripoli proper and Cyrenaica. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. The military force of the country now numbers 10,000 men. The revenue is chiefly raised by a poll-tax, regulated according to the wealth of each individual, and by tithes, but steps are being taken to co-ordinate the incidence of taxation with that obtaining in other parts of Turkey. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli; but the caravan trade, once the mainstay of the country, has seriously diminished of late years. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli; agricultural colonies of Cretan Moslem refugees are being formed in the neighbourhood of Cyrene and Apollonia (Marsa Susa). The town of Benghazi has a population of about 21,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Total imports	£446,320	£467,200	£437,640
Total exports	532,730	169,600	172,800
Imports from U.K.	—	127,140	89,404
Exports to U.K.	—	104,749	95,428

CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 40,000.

Consul-Gen., Justin C. W. Alvarez, I.S.O. £800
Vice-Consul, Alfred Dickson..... £350 to 450
Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.....
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate.....
Benghazi—Consul, J. F. Jones 600

TUNIS.

(*French Protectorate.*)

Bey, Mohamed en-Nasir Bey; *born* 1855; *succ.* 12 May, 1906.
Heir Presumptive, Mohamed Ben Mahmoun Bey, *b.* 1858.
French Resident-General, Gabriel Alapetite (7 Feb., 1907).

The Regency of Tunis—the ancient Lybia—was occupied (it is believed) by the Phœnicians so far back as the 14th century B.C.; by the Romans in 146 B.C.; by the Vandals in 439 A.D.; and by the Arabs in 698 A.D. This latter period witnessed a succession of powers—Berber (1048), Spanish (1535), Turkish (1573), and Husseinite (1705). Finally, by the Treaty of "The Bardo" (12 May, 1881), the Regency passed into the hands of France, and is under the control of a French Resident General. By its terms the occupation is to terminate when both French and Tunisian authorities mutually recognise that the local Government is capable of maintaining order. By a convention of 18 Sept., 1897, all previously executed treaties and conventions between the U.K. and France were extended to Tunisia, and Article 2 of this convention, dealing with British cotton goods, remains in force up to the end of 1912. By convention of 10 July, 1882, the Bey is granted a civil list of £37,500, and the Beylical princes £30,000. Area, 44,920 square miles. Population, 1,800,000. *Exports:* Barley, beans, blankets, bran, carpets, cork, dates, esparto grass, Fez caps, goats, hides, lead, oats, olive oil, phosphates, sheep, silk goods, tan bark, tunny fish, wheat, wine, wool, zinc, &c. *Imports:* Alcohol, boots and shoes, building material, clocks and watches, coal, cotton goods, cars and carriages, flour, glassware, hardware, milk (condensed), motors, rail and tram cars, wrought iron, and steel.

The chief town, Tunis (pop. 227,519 composed of—Moslems 100,000, Jews 50,000, French 18,626 Italians 52,076, Maltese 6,174), is an inland port, with a basin of 1,800 square mètres with 21½ feet of water, 1,875 feet of quays, cranes up to 20 tons, connected with the sea by a canal 10 kilometres long, 98 feet wide, and dredged to 21½ feet. Port dues 1 fr. per ton (phosphates 50 c.), harbour dues 30 c., sanitary dues 18 c. N.E. of Tunis is the site of ancient Carthage (15 kilometres). There are 713 miles of railroad and 3,906 of telegraph.

	1907.	1908.
Revenue	£1,720,000	£1,890,000
Expenditure	1,370,208	1,890,000
*Debt (Consolidated 1884)	9,287,260	14,380,000
Imports	4,114,408	4,921,130
Exports	4,134,442	3,766,200
Domestic imports from U.K.	431,953	409,896
Total exports to the U.K.	698,888	471,311

Consul-General, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B..... £900
Vice-Cons., C. A. Goodwin.....£300 to 500
" R. Schembri.....
Bizerta—Vice-Consul, Hon. Terence Bourke
Gabes—Cons. Agent, C. Calleja .....
Gerba, Cons. Agent, Giacomo Fariente ...
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent, G. Violante .....
Monastir, Cons. Agent, Carmelo Diacono
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi .....
Susa—Vice-Consul, William Galea.....
Tunis, 1,350 miles.

TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

Sultan, Mehmed V., *b.* 3 Nov., 1844; *proclaimed* 27 April, 1909.
Heir Presumptive, Youssouf Izzedin, *b.* 1857.
Prime Minister (Grand Vizier), Hakki Pasha.
Foreign Affs. (Khardjie-Naziri), Rifaat Pasha.
Interior, Talaat Bey.
Finance, Djavid Bey.
Justice, Nejmeddine Bey.
Public Instruction, Emroullah Effendi.
Marine, Mohammed Mukhtar Bey.
War, Mohammed Shevket Pasha.

* This total includes £7,667,320, unpaid balance of Consolidated Debt (1892), £1,404,949 unpaid balance of Railway Loan (1903) and £125,000, being the amount of a Loan (1903) for the creation of a "Caisse de Prêts Communaux," which means practically a central fund from which to issue Municipal Loans.

Commerce and Public Works, Helajian Effendi.
Pious Foundations (Evkafs), Sheriff Ali Haidar Bey.
President of Council of State, Nejmeddine Bey.
Mines and Forests, Mavrocordato Effendi.

Police, Galib Bey.
Director Gen. of Customs, Sirri Bey.

Turkish Ambassador to France, Naoum Pasha: *Russia*, Turkhan Pasha; *Germany*, Osman Nizami Pasha; *Austria-H.*, Rechid Bey; *Italy*, Kiazim Bey; *U.S.A.*, Zia Pasha.

Ambassador in London, Tewfik Pasha, 69 Portland Place, W.
Councillor of Embassy, Djevad Bey.
1st. Sec., Revuf Ahmed Bey.
2nd do., Talaat Bey.
3rd do., Ch. Serkis Bey.
Attaché, F. Sabit Bey.
Naval Attaché, Commander Hussein Bey.
Hon. Attaché, Lucien Morli Bey.
Imam, Hairoullah Effendi.
Consul-General, Munji Bey, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Area.—The Ottoman Empire comprises an area of about 66,500 square miles in South Eastern Europe, about 680,000 square miles in Asia, and about 399,000 square miles in Africa, containing altogether about 25,000,000 inhabitants. The Sultan is also suzerain of Crete, Cyprus, Samos, and Egypt; and until the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, and the declaration of independence by Bulgaria in 1908, of those territories also.

Government.—A form of constitution modelled on that of Western European countries was suggested by various reformers from 1856–1878, but until 1908 the rule of the Sultan was based on the precepts of the Koran. On 24 July, 1908 an Imperial Iradé promulgated a constitution which embraced an elective legislature.

I. TURKEY IN EUROPE, formerly very extensive, is now reduced to 66,500 square miles, with a population (1901) of about 6,000,000, including about 700,000 Turks, 1,500,000 Albanians, and 1,300,000 Greeks, Bulgarians, and Wallachians. About 2,500,000 are Mohammedans. European Turkey comprises the vilayets of Adrianople, Salonika, Monastir, Kossovo, Scutari, and Janina, together with the administrative district of Constantinople and the separate sanjak of Chatalja. The principal towns are Constantinople, the capital (pop. 1,100,000), Salonika (120,000), and Adrianople (80,000). A great part of the surface is covered with mountains of moderate elevation. The principal rivers are the Vardar, the Struma, and the Maritza. The soil is for the most part fertile, but owing to various causes little progress has been made in agriculture. The cultivated products are maize, rice, barley, millet, sesame and other oil seeds and tobacco; the natural products are the pine, beech, Valonia oak, oak, lime, and ash, with the palm, maple, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, carob, box, myrtle, laurel, &c., south of the Balkans; large forests of pine and fir in the north-west; the olive, orange, citron, vine, peach, plum, and fruit trees in Albania. The breeding of sheep is carried on extensively, and wool constitutes an important article of trade. The mineral products are iron in large quantity, lead blended with silver, copper, sulphur, salt, alum, and coal. Its manufactures are almost entirely domestic, such as woollen and cotton stuffs, carpets, shawls, leather, firearms, with dyeing and printing works. About 1,200 miles of railway were open in 1901.

II. TURKEY IN ASIA, the larger of the two divisions, has a total area of 680,000 square miles, and an estimated population of nearly 17,000,000 inhabitants. *Asia Minor* (pop. about 9,400,000) comprises the following vilayets: Broussa, Smyrna, Castamouni, Angora, Konia, Adana, Sivas, Trebizond, the islands of the Archipelago, and the Mutessarifats of Ismid and Bigha; in *Armenia* (pop. about 2,500,000) the vilayets of Erzeroum, Mamouret-ul-aziz (Kharput) Diarbekir, Bitlis and Van; in *Arabia* (pop. about 2,500,000) Mossul, Baghdad, Basra, Hedjaz and Yemen; in *Syria* (pop. about 3,250,000) Aleppo, Zor, Syria and Beyrout, with Jerusalem (*see* pp. 633–4) and Lebanon. The principal towns are Smyrna (200,000), Baghdad (145,000), Damascus (200,000), Aleppo (125,000), and Beyrut (120,000). Not far from Baghdad is Kerbela, the most sacred centre of pilgrimage for the Shia (Persian) Mohammedans. The trade of the Shat-el-Arab and its branches is considerable; much of it is carried by the vessels of the (British) Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. The foreign trade, which passes chiefly through Bussorah, is mainly in the hands of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Beyond the Arabian desert, and lying along the N.E. coast of the Red Sea are the Turkish vilayets of the *Hejaz* and *Yemen*. The *Hejaz* includes the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, the home of Mohammed, with the port of Jeddah (pop. 40,000), the mainstay of which is the pilgrim traffic. In *Yemen* are the towns of Sanaa, Assir, and Taiz. For some years past Yemen has been the scene of a serious rebellion. Hodeida (pop. 33,000), is its chief port. The Damascus-Mecca railway was opened for traffic as far as Medina in Sept., 1908. The Sinai peninsula belongs politically to Egypt.

In AFRICA, Turkey rules Tripoli and Barka (*see* p. (653–4).

Commerce.—The exports include tobacco, cereals, fruits, silk, opium, mohair, cotton, coffee, skins, wool, oil-seeds, valonia, carpets, &c., and are largely derived from the Asiatic provinces. Recently large quantities of wine and of raisins for the manufacture of wine have been exported. Among the imports, cotton and woollen manufactures take the foremost rank. Since the establishment of the Anatolian railway by German enterprise, the export of cereals, chiefly malting barley, has largely increased. The British Chamber of Commerce was established at Stamboul, Constantinople, in 1887, with branches at Smyrna and Salonica, and in the North of England (Manchester); *Pres.*, Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G.; *Sec.*, H. E. Mountain. The commercial marine of Turkey consisted in 1901 of about 180 steamers, 60,000 tons, and 200 sea-going sailing vessels, 50,000 tons.

There are British Post-offices at Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, Beyrut, and Baghdad.

The principal domestic exports to the United Kingdom are corn, fruit, wool, and mohairs; the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom are coal, Manchester goods, metals, and woollens.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667). In 1910 the Navy consisted of 7 battleships (2 bought from Germany), 2 protected cruisers, 3 torpedo gun-

boats, 8 t.b.d. (4 bought from Germany), and about 14 torpedo boats, manned by a total peace force of about 15,000 men. Besides this, there is the Makhsussa Fleet of about 75 steamers of various sorts, worked by the Government and available as transports, storeships, and coast-guard cruisers. In 1909 a British flag officer was engaged, with six junior officers, to reorganise the Navy.

Education (*see* p. 670).

Finance.—The first official budget was published in March, 1909. By the Russo-Turkish agreement of the same year Russia relinquished 40 out of 74 annuities of £T350,000. A loan of £T7,000,000 was raised in 1909.

Estimated Revenue (1910–1911)	£T25,848,332	
Estimated Expenditure ,,	30,270,246	
Turkish Debt ,,	104,108,156	
Sinking Fund and Interest (1909-1910)	3,232,567	
	1908.	1909.
Total Imports	£T25,100,000	£T22,230,000
Total Exports	21,315,000	26,100,000
Imports from U.K.	7,010,188	*7,611,054
Exports to U.K.	5,103,306	†5,146,785

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1904), *circ.* 1,100,000.

British Ambassador, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther, K.C.M.G., C.B. £8,000
Councillor of Embassy, C. M. Marling, C.M.G. 1,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. A. C. Stewart, R.N. 800
Military Attaché, Major G. E. Tyrrell, R.A. 800
Judge of Sup. Court, R. B. P. Cator 1,000
Assistant Judge, Peter Grain 800
Chief Dragoman, G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G. ..... £900 to 1,000
1st *Secretary*, G. R. Clerk, C.M.G. (actg.)...
Commercial Attaché, E. Weakley, C.M.G. 800
2nd *Secretary*, G. A. Mounsey ..... £300 to 500
Consul-General, Harry C. A. Eyres 900
Consul and Dragoman, Alex. T. Waugh 600 to 800
Chaplain, Rev. F. C. Whitehouse, M.A. ... 300
Physician, Frank G. Clemow, M.D. 700
3rd *Secretary*, Edmund St. J. Monson 350
,, E. J. Hope Vere 250
,, Hon. A. Cadogan 250
Hon. Attaché, G. Tyrwhitt .....
,, R. Smith Barry.....
Dragoman and Archivist, £700 to 800
2nd *Dragoman* (*Embassy*), A. Ryan ... £600 to 800
3rd *Dragoman*, R. W. Bullard (*actg.*) £450 to 550
Vice-Cons. Interpreter, W. S. Edmonds 350 to 450
Adana—Vice-Cons., E. C. D. Rawlins 350 to 450
Brussa—Vice-Consul, E. Gilbertson .....
Dardanelles—Vice-Consul, C. E. S. Palmer ..... £350 to 450
Dede-Agatch—Vice-Cons., G. Badetti ...
Gallipoli—Vice-Consul, W. Grech .....
Ismidt—Vice-Consul, A. Amat .....
Mersina—Vice-Consul, G. Kenn..... 300
Panderma—Cons. Agent, M. Summa ...
Rodosto—Vice-Consul, Edmond Dussi ...
Adrianople—Consul, Maj. L. L. R. Samson 500
Aleppo—Consul, R. A. Fontana 600
Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, Augustine Catoni .....
Bagdad (*Turkish Arabia*)—*Consul-General*, Rs. 2,500 per month.
Paid by India.
Kerbala, &c.—V.-Cons., Muhammad Hassan Mohsin.....

* Cottons, £4,698,684; cotton yarn, £523,508; coal, £354,230; woollens, £615,811.
† Barley, £759,217; figs, £308,775; raisins, £712,869; oranges, £368,357; and dyestuffs, £216,313.

Mosul—Vice-Consul, C. A. Greig ... £350 to 450
Basrah—Consul, Francis E. Crow..... 700
Beyrut—Cons.-Gen., H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. 1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. E. Wilkie Young £350 to 450
Haifa—V.-Con., Pietro Abela .....
Latakia—V.-Consul, Theodosius Vitali
Safed—Vice-Consul, C. L. Micklasiewitz
Sidon—Vice-Consul, Joseph Abela .....
Tripoli—Vice-Consul, (vacant) .....
Damascus—Consul, Geo. P. Devey 600
Erzeroum—Consul, P. J. C. McGregor..... 800
Bitlis—Vice-Consul, (vacant)..... £350 to 450
Diarbekir—Vice-Cons., W. D. W. Matthews ..... £350 to 450
Van—Vice-Consul, Capt. Molyneux-Seel 500
Jeddah—Consul, J. H. Monahan 600
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Shaikh Mohammad Hussain .....
Hodeida—Vice-Con., Geo. A. Richardson
Jerusalem—Consul, H. E. Satow £700
Gaza—Consular Agent, A. A. Knesevich
Jaffa—Vice-Consul, J. Falanga (*acting*) 300
Monastir—Vice-Consul, A. B. Geary .....
Salonica—Cons.-Gen., Harry H. Lamb, C.M.G. 1,000
Vice-Consul, J. Morgan.....
Cavalla—Vice-Cons., Stanislas Pecchioli
Janina—Cons. Agent, Mario Camicia (*acting*).....
Prevesa—Vice-Consul, C. Conemenos ...
Scutari—Vice-Consul, N. J. Summa.....
Uskub—Vice-Consul, W. Hough ... £350 to 450
Smyrna—Consul-Gen., H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. 900
,, *V.-Consul*, C. E. Heathcote-Smith £350 to 450
,, *Clerk*, E. F. A. Eldridge .....200 to 300
Adalia—Vice-Consul, Gustave A. Keun
Aidin—Vice-Consul, Robert Lorimer ...
Aivali, &c.—Vice-Consul, E. Eliopulo ...
Mitylene—V.-Consul, Fredk. Hadkinson
Rhodes—Vice-Consul, A. Biliotti .....
Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc.....
Scala Nuova—Vice-Con., John Alexachi
Scio and Tchesmé—Vice-Cons., Dr. G. Anamissaki.
Tenedos—Vice-Cons., D. A. Tolmides
Trebizond—Cons., Henry Z. Longworth ... £600
Samsoon—Cons. Agent, D. Papadopoulos

Constantinople, 1,814 miles; transit by ordinary daily train, 84 hours; by express, thrice weekly, or *viâ* Constanza, twice weekly, 72 hours. A favourite route is *via* Marseilles per Messageries steamers to 8 days; from Liverpool by sea is 14 days *exclusive of stoppages en route.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President, Hon. William Howard Taft, *born* 15 Sept., 1857; came into office 4 March, 1909 (*term expires* 4 March, 1913) £10,000
Sec. of State, Hon. Philander C. Knox..... 2,400
,, *Treasury*, Hon. Franklin McVeagh 2,400
,, *War*, Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson ... 2,400
,, *Navy*, Hon. George Von L. Meyer 2,400
,, *Interior*, Hon. Richard A. Ballinger 2,400
,, *Agriculture*, Hon. James Wilson... 2,400
Postmaster-Gen., Hon. Frank H. Hitchcock 2,400
Attorney-General, Hon. John H. Wickersham 2,400
Commerce & Labour, Hon. Charles Nagel 2,400
Chief Justice of Supreme Court (vacant) 2,600

American Ambassador to France, Hon. Robert Bacon; *Germany*, Hon. David J. Hill; *Italy*, Hon. John G. A. Leishman; *Russia*, Hon. William Woodville Rockhill; *Austria-Hung.*, Hon. Richard C. Kerens; *Japan*, Hon. Thomas J. O'Brien; *Turkey*, Hon. Oscar S. Straus.

Office of Embassy, 123 Victoria St., S.W.
Ambassador Extraord. & Plenipotentiary in London, Hon. Whitelaw Reid. *Address*, Dorchester House, Park Lane, W. 3,500
Secretary of Embassy, William Phillips, 123 Victoria Street, S.W. 600
2nd Secretary, Leland Harrison, 123 Victoria Street, S.W. 400
3rd Secretary, Sheldon L. Crosby, 123 Victoria Street, S.W. 240
Naval Attaché, Com. Edward Simpson.....
Military Attaché, Capt. Sydney Cloman...
Consul-General, John L. Griffiths, *and fees* 2,400
Vice & Deputy do., Richard Westacott ...
Deputy do., Carl R. Loop .....
Consular Office, 42 New Broad Street, E.C.
Despatch Agent, R. Newton Crane, 4 Trafalgar Square, S.W.

A Federal Republic, consisting of 46 partially independent States, 4 organized and 2 unorganized Territories, occupies the central portion of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in lat. 25° -49° N. and long. 67°—124° 30′ W. The area is estimated at 3,622,933 square miles, of which rivers and lakes cover 55,562 square miles, excluding the water area of Alaska and Hawaii. This area includes the vast district of Alaska, in the extreme northwest of the continent, purchased from Russia 20 June, 1867, comprising 369,529,600 acres. About one-third of the country is estimated to be in a state of cultivation. The population of the whole of the States and Territories, according to the Census of 1900, was 76,356,000. In 1890 the Indians on reservation numbered 133,417; off reservation, 115,836 (including 58,806 civilised Indians); Chinese, 107,475; Japanese, 2,039; and Alaska, 32,052 (23,531 Indians). The increase in the ten years, 1880–1890, was 12,466,467, and 1890–1900, 13,018,609, exclusive of certain districts above alluded to.

Its coast-line on both oceans is reckoned to have a length of about 13,200 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance copper, iron, coal, lime, salt and lead, the production of lead in Missouri, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho being very large, with good outputs also from Montana, Nevada and Wisconsin. California produces silver, copper, and lead, and gold in large quantities. The petroleum output (mainly Illinois, Oklahoma, and California, with growing importance in Mexico) in 1908 was over 179,000,000 barrels of 42 gallons, valued at $129,000,000.

Finance.—The financial condition of the United States of America exerts a great influence on that of other nations. The following is a statement of the debt on 1 Oct., 1909 and 1910:—

	1909.	1910.
2 % bonds	$730,882,130	$730,882,130
3 % bonds	63,945,460	63,945,460
4 % bonds	118,489,900	118,489,900
On which interest has ceased	2,761,285	2,063,685
Bearing no interest	379,464,201	386,221,506
Certificates & Treasury notes offset by cash	1,353,059,869	1,383,381,669
Total debt	$2,548,602,845	$2,684,984,350
Less cash and reserve in Treasury	1,597,265,983	1,624,365,685
Actual indebtedness	$1,051,336,862	$1,060,618,665

The total decrease in the debt since 31 August, 1865, when, after deducting the cash in the Treasury, it amounted to $2,756,431,571, to 1 Oct., 1910, has been $1,695,812,906.

Balance Sheet for Years ending 30 June, 1909 and 1910.

RECEIPTS:—	1909.	1910.
Customs	$300,711,934	$333,683,445
Internal Revenue	246,212,644	*289,933,519
Miscellaneous sources	56,664,911	51,894,751
	$603,589,489	$675,511,715

* Includes $20,951,781 Corporation Tax.

DISBURSEMENTS:—	1909.	1910.
Civil & Miscellaneous	$186,502,149	$180,076,442
War Department	161 067,462	155,911,706
Navy Department	115,546,011	123,173,717
Indians	15,694,618	18,504,731
Pensions	161,710,367	160,696,416
Interest on public debt	21,803,837	21,342,979
For the sinking fund...	15,432,837	760,325
	$677,757,281	$660,465,716

Defence (for Army *see* p. 667, for Navy *see* p. 473 and 671–2).

Education (*see* p. 670).

Constitution and Government.—The government of the United States is, by the Constitution, entrusted to three separate authorities —the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on a day appointed, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened by the President of the Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex-officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, and others, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years: and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 173,901. The Senate consists of 90 members, and the House of Representatives of 357 representatives and territorial delegates.

The supreme judicial authority is vested in a Chief Justice and eight Justices, who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their offices during good behaviour.

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

The imports from, and domestic exports to, the U.K. are given below (merchandise only):—

	Imports.	Dom. Exports.	Total.
1863	$ 85,782,367	$ 89,295,877	$174,478 244
1875	155.297.944	313.541.849	468.839.793
1885	136.701.780	394,925.925	531,627.705
1895	159.083,243	384,132,970	543 216,213
1900	159,582,401	527.784.340	687,366,741
1905	175,811,918	518,105,398	693,917,316
1906	210,029,437	578,023,505	788,052,942
1907	246.112,047	602,132,813	848,244,860
1908	190,355,475	574.439.726	764,795,201
1909	208.612,758	506,696,577	718,289,335
1910	271,029,772	496,077.726	767.107.498

The chief exports to the United Kingdom in 1909 were (*B. of Trade*):—

Animals, living	£3,518,171	Hops	£265 64
Apples	480,077	Lard	4,694,35
Bacon	6,057,473	„ imitation	370,99
„ (Hams) ..	2,952,084	Leather	3,829,38
Beef (fresh)	1,949,336	Machinery	2,518,67
Boots & Shoes...	380,804	Oil seed cake ..	574,28
„ Caoutchouc manufactrs.	121,527	Oleo-margarine	701,89
Caoutchouc manufactrs.	429,093	Paper, &c.....	369,42
Cheese	154,588	Paraffin Wax ..	952,83
Chemical Manufrs.	626,944	Petroleum.....	4,190,77
Copper, &c.	4,211,808	Pork	129,44
Corn, wheat	6,958,106	Preserved Meat	675,91
„ Barley ..	1,077,415	Rosin	448,39
„ Oatmeal,&c.	266,940	Scientific Instr.	227,03
„ Maize	2,237,670	Seeds, &c.....	361,42
„ Wheatmeal & flour..	3,988,223	Skins and Furs	1,149,18
Cotton, raw	41,174,869	Soap.....	357,46
Drugs	289,110	Steel	405,77
Fish	571,083	Sugar	1,064,44
Fruit, Canned,&c.	266,940	Tobacco	3,1:0,62
„ Maize	2,237,670	Wood, all kinds	3,459,32
„ Wheatmeal & flour..	3,988,223	„ manufs of	730,28

And the chief imports of the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom in 1909 were (*Board of Trade*):—

Beer and Ale ..	£269,978	Linens	£4,203,03
Books	440,355	Machinery	954,78
Chemicalproducts	1,127,766	Metals, all kinds	3,417,66
China, &c.....	481,529	Pictures.....	233,63
Cotton manfrs.	3,377,105	Rags, &c	376,62
„ yarn ..	719,607	Silk & manufrs.	268,3
Electrical goods	213,126	Skins and furs.	940,58
Fish	420,678	Spirits	522,00
Hides, raw	411,938	Wool	1,828,9
Jute manufrs...	1,005 502	Woollens	1,601,20
Leather	445,977		

MERCANTILE MARINE.—On 1 July, 1910, the mercantile marine consisted of 25,740 vessels, of which 12,452 were steamers, and 13,288 other than steamers, the total gross tonnage being 7,508,082.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Merchandise only.

YEAR.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1792	...	...	20,753,098
1860	333,576,057	353,616,119	687,192,176
1865	166,029,303	238,745,580	404,774,883
1870	392,771,768	435,958,408	828,730,176
1875	513,442,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147
1880	835,638,658	667,954,746	1,503,593,404
1885	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084
1890	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093
1895	807,538,165	731,969,965	1,539,508,130
1900	1,394,483,082	849,941,184	2,244,424,266
1905	1,518,561,666	1,117,513,071	2,636,074,737
1908	1,860 773,346	1,194,341,792	3,055,115,138
1909	1,663,011,104	1,311,920,224	2,974,931,328
1910	1,744,984,720	1,556,947,430	3,301,932,150

The total domestic exports for the last four fiscal years ending June 30 have been: 1907, $1,853,718,034; 1908, $1,834,786,357; 1909, $1,638,355,593: 1910, $1,710,083,998.

RAILWAYS.—For the year ending June 30, 1910 the length of single track mileage reported as owned was 236,869 miles, an increase of 3,4 over the corresponding mileage reported f

1908. The mileage of tracks of all kinds for which operations were reported was 342,351 miles (including 235,402 miles of single track), being an increase of 8,705 over the corresponding mileage for the previous year. The total operating revenues amounted to $2,419,299,638. The number of employees reported for June 30 was 1,502,823. The foregoing statements exclude returns of switching and terminal companies.

POSTAL.—The number of Post Offices in the United States, 30 June, 1910, was 59,580. The postal revenue was $224,128,657. The number of inland money orders issued was 76,928,036, and the amount $547,993,641. Of international money orders the number issued was 4,499,603, value $99,742,686; postal expenditure, $229,977,224.

PRECIOUS METALS.—The Director of the U.S. Mint estimates the (1909) production of gold at 4,800,359 fine oz. ($99,232,200), silver 53,849,000 fine oz. ($28,010,100 commercial value), the total value therefore being $127,242,300.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

In the year 1898 the U.S.A. became involved in war with Spain on account of the unsettled state of affairs in the neighbouring island of Cuba. The result of the war was the freedom of that island from Spanish control and the cession of the Philippine Islands and the Island of Guam, the Island of Puerto Rico, which was captured during the war, being retained; these conditions were confirmed by a Treaty of Peace signed at Paris (10 Dec., 1898). During the year the independent islands of the Hawaiian group were annexed by a resolution of Congress, and in 1899, under the provisions of the Samoan Convention, those islands of the Samoan Archipelago not annexed by Germany fell to the share of the U.S.A.

In a few months, therefore, the U.S.A. assumed the responsibility of a vast over-sea dominion, with between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 inhabitants.

Hawaii is a group of islands in the N. Pacific in lat. 19° to 22° 15′ N., and long. 154° 48′ to 160° 20′ W., with a total area of about 6,449 sq. miles, and a population of about 170,000 (Orientals 95,000, Latins 27,000, Teutons 13,000, Hawaiians 35,000). The capital is Honolulu in Oahu, pop. about 39,300.

The Samoan Islands.—By the Anglo-German agreement of 14 Nov., 1899, the island of Tutuila and all other islands in the Archipelago east of 171° E. long. were reserved to the U.S.A.

In the West Indies: The Island of PUERTO RICO, captured during the war, has an area of about 3,600 square miles, and 1,118,012 inhabitants; the capital, San Juan, has a population of 48,716, Ponce (35,027) and Mayaguez (16,591) being also towns of importance. The products are sugar, coffee, and tobacco. Census of (1910), Aguas, 10,357; Arecibo, 9,612; Guayuma, 8,321.

In the East Indies: The PHILIPPINE ISLANDS have an area of about 121,395 square miles, with a population (1903) of 7,635,426 (civilised, or partly so, 6,987,686; wild and uncivilised 647,740). The capital is Manila, in the island of Luzon (population 219,928), other large towns being Cebu (34,459), Lipa (37,943), Bauan (39,094), Batangas (33,131). The principal products are hemp, sugar, coffee, indigo, and copra, in addition to the tobacco plant, which is extensively grown in the island of Luzon. The total trade for 1909 was $27,792,397 for imports, and $10,993,563 for exports.

Guam, the largest island of the Ladrone (or Marianne) group, is situated in 145° E. and 14° N., and has an area of about 150 square miles, with about 11,490 inhabitants. The capital is Agaña.

FEDERAL CAPITAL, Washington (3,850 miles from London). Pop. 1910, including the District of Columbia), 331,069.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M. £10,000
Embassy—Connecticut Avenue, Washington.
Councillor of Embassy, A. Mitchell-Innes 900
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. B. James 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. Chas. F. Sowerby, R.N. 800
1st Sec., George Young, M.V.O. .....
2nd Secs., Howard W. Kennard; Esmond Ovey, M.V.O. ..... £300 to 500
Attaché, Lord Eustace Percy .....
Vice-Consul, H. B. Rowland .....
Baltimore, Md.—Consul, Gilbert Fraser ... 900
" *V.-Cons.*, G. A. Fisher ..... £300 to 500
" *V.-Cons.*, J. Guthrie. .....
Newport News—V.-Cons., J. Haughton...
Norfolk, Va. Vice-Consul, Barton Myers
Richmond, Va. V.-Con., Arthur P. Wilmer .....
Boston, Mass.—Cons.-Gen., F. P. Leay..... 800
" *V.-Cons.*, G. T. Maclean £300 to 500
" *V.-Cons.*, J. B. Masson .....
Portland, Me.—V.-Consul, J. B. Keating
Chicago, Ill.—Cons.-Gen. H. D. Nugent ... 800
" *Vice-Cons.*, A. A. Adams ... £300 to 500
Denver, Colorado—Vice-Cons., Alfred Crebbin .....
Detroit.—Vice-Cons., H. G. Meredith ...
Duluth—Vice-Cons., Henry Taylor .....
Omaha—Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall .....
St. Paul—Vice-Cons., C. E. Hamilton ...
Galveston, Tex.—Consul, C. A. S. Perceval £600
" *Vice-Cons.*, S. W. Barnes .....
Sabine Pass Vice-Cons., Jn. R. Adams
Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons., R.G.E. Forster 800
" *Vice-Consul*,
Manila—Cons.-Gen., A. E. Wileman 1,000
" *V.-Cons.(acting)*, M. B. T. P. Smith 500
Cebu—Vice-Consul, J. T. Knowles .....
Hoilo—Vice-Consul, E. St. Cyr Purdon...
New Orleans, La. Cons.-Gen., H.T. Carew-Hunt 1,100
" *V.-Cons.*, Chas. H. C. Ricardo £300 to 500
Apalachicola—V.-Cons., Thos. F. Porter
Biloxi—V.-Cons., J. J. Lemon.....
Fernandina, Fla.—V.-Con., W.B.C. Duryée
Gulfport—Vice-Consul, A. F. Tarilton...
Jacksonville, Fla.—V.-Con., W. Mucklow
Key West, Fla.—V.-C., Wm. J. H. Taylor
Mobile, Ala.—V.-Con., Edmund J. Seiders
Pensacola, Fla. V.-Con., Norman King £300 to 500
Port Tampa, Fla.—V.-C., Jas. W. Morris
New York, N.Y.—Cons.-Gen., C. W. Bennett, C.I.E. 1,200
" *Consul*, Hon. Reginald Walsh, M.V.O. 600
" *Vice-Con.*, F. W. Manners..... £300 to 500
" " J. J. Broderick .....300 to 500
" " W. C. Gardner .....300 to 500
Buffalo—Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Cole.....
Providence, R.I.—Vice-Consul, Geo. A. Stockwell .....
Philadelphia, Penn.—Con., Wilfred Powell 900
" *V.-Con.*, H. A. Ford ..... £300 to 500
" *Vice-Consul*, E. W. Wilson .....
Cincinnati—Vice-Consul, W. L. Finch...
Cleveland—Vice-Consul, H. E. Gresham

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission.	Area.	Population 1900, White and Coloured.
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.		sq. m.	
New Hampshire (N. H.)		9,341	411,588
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,266	2,805,346
Rhode Island (R.I.) ...		1,248	428,556
Connecticut (Conn.)...		4,965	908,420
New York (N.Y.)		49,204	7,268,894
New Jersey (N.J.).....		8,224	1,883,669
Pennsylvania (Pa.) ...		45,126	6,302,115
Delaware (Del.)		2,370	184,735
Maryland (Md.).....		12,327	1,188,044
Virginia (Va.).....		42,627	1,854,184
North Carolina (N.C.).		52,426	1,893,810
South Carolina (S.C.).		30,989	1,340,316
Georgia (Ga.)		59,265	2,216,331
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,147,174
Vermont (Vt.).....	1791	9,564	343,641
Tennessee (Tenn.).....	1796	42,022	2,020,616
Maine (Me.).....	1820	33,040	694,466
Texas (Tex.).....	1845	265,896	3,048,710
West Virginia (W. Va.)	1863	24,170	958,800
Ohio	1802	41,040	4,157,545
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,381,625
Indiana (Ind.).....	1816	36,354	2,516,462
Mississippi (Miss.).....	1817	46,865	1,551,270
Illinois (Ill.).....	1818	56,665	4,821,550
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	1,828,697
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,106,665
Arkansas (Ark.).....	1836	53,335	1,311,564
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	2,420,982
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	528,542
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,231,853
Wisconsin (Wis.).	1848	56,066	2,069,042
California (Cal.).....	1850	158,297	1,485,053
Minnesota (Minn.).....	1858	84,682	1,751,394
Oregon (Oreg.).....	1859	96,699	413,536
Kansas (Kans.)	1861	82,158	1,470,495
Nevada (Nev.).....	1864	110,690	42,335
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,066,300
Colorado (Colo.).....	1876	103,948	539,700
North Dakota (N. Dak.)	1889	70,837	319,146
South Dakota (S. Dak).	1889	77,615	401,570
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,572	243,329
Washington (Wash.)...	1889	69,127	518,103
Idaho.....	1890	84,313	161,772
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	92,531
Utah	1896	84,990	276,749
‡Oklahoma (Okla.).....	1907	70,057	790,391
TERRITORIES.			
New Mexico (N. Mex.)	1850	122,634	195,310
Arizona (Ariz.)	1863	113,956	§122,931
Hawaii	1900	6,449	¶154,001
Alaska	1868	590,884	63,592
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	278,718
Total	.....	*3,026,789	†76,303,387
OTHER JURISDICTION.			
Porto Rico (P.R.)	1898	*3,435*	*953,243*
Philippine Is. (P.I.)...	1898	*†10,542*	*6,961,550*
Guam.....	1898	*201*	*9,000*
Tutuila, Samoan Is. ..	1899	*88*	**6,100*

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.
† Includes 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States, stationed abroad.
‡ Formed in 1907 from Oklahoma and Indian Territory.
§ Estimate 1909, 211,620.
¶ Estimate 1909, 91,978.

Pittsburg—Vice-Cons., C. E. E. Childers
Portland, Oregon—Cons., J. Laidlaw 80
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. E. Laidlaw .....
Astoria, Oregon—Vice-Consul, E. M. Cherry
Grays Harbour—Vice-Con., T. M. Watt Copland .....
Nome, Alaska.—Vice-Consul, Col. L. R. Stuart Weatherley .....
Port Townsend, Washington Vice-Con., Oscar Klöcker .....
Seattle, Vice-Consul, Bernard Pelly .....
Tacoma, Washington—Vice-Con., Chas. E. L. Agassiz .....
Porto Rico (San Juan)—Consul, Wm. B. Churchward..... 80
,, *Vice-Consul*, T. G. Waymouth
Arecibo—Vice-Consul, Lorenzo Oliver ...
Arroyo de Guayama—Vice-Consul, H. A. McCormick.....
Humacao, Naguabo & Fajardo V.-Con., Antonio Roig .....
Mayaguez—Vice-Con., Adolf Steffens ...
Ponce—Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro
St. Louis, Mo.—Cons., T. E. Erskine 60
Kansas City, Mo.—V.-C., H. W. Mackirdy
San Francisco, Cal.—Cons.-Gen., Walter R. Hearn..... 1,00
,, *Consul*, Wellesley Moore 60
,, *V.-Cons.*, Major H. D. Gerrard .....
Los Angeles, Cal. V.-C., C. W. Mortimer
San Diego, Cal.— V.-C., Allen Hutchinson
Savannah, Ga. C., Col. A. M. Brookfield 60
Brunswick, Ga.— V.-C., Rosendo Torras
Charleston, S.C.— Vice-Consul, Alexander Harkness.....
Darien—V.-Cons., R. Manson.....
Port Royal and Beaufort, S.C. V.-C., H. A. G. Kessler .....
Wilmington, N.C.—V.-C., James Sprunt

New York (pop. 4,766,883), transit, 5–6 days; Philadelphia (pop. 1,549,008), 6½ days; San Francisco (pop. 342,782), 11 days; Chicago (pop. 2,185,283), 8 days. Distance, New York to Liverpool, about 3,100 miles.

URUGUAY.

President, Dr. Claudio Williman, *elected* 1 March 1907, for four years.
Foreign Affairs, Antonio Bachini.
Interior, Dr. José Espalter.
War and Marine, General Eduardo Vasquez.
Public Works, J. Lamolle.
Finance, Dr. Blas Vidal.
Industry and Instruction, J. de la Hoz.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Frederico R. Vidiella.
Secretary of Legation, Dr. Alfonso S. de Zumaran
12 King's Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.
Consul-Gen., Carlos Nery, 5 Clements Inn, W.C.

A Republic in South America, on the east coa of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° and long. 53° 25′—57° 42′ W., containing an ar of 72,172 square miles, and an estimated popul tion of 1,039,078 (1908): was formerly a dependen of Spain. United to the Argentine Confederati early in the present century, it was afterwar annexed by Portugal, and became later a pr vince of Brazil; but through the bravery of t patriotic "thirty-three" it succeeded in throwi off the Brazilian yoke and declared its indepen ence 25 August, 1825. A war in consequen ensuing between Brazil and the Argentine Co federation, both the Powers agreed, through t

mediation of Great Britain, to recognise Uruguay as a sovereign and independent State. The imports from the U.K. are numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. The chief exports are wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (9,000,000 in 1908) and sheep (26,000,000 in 1908), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. The principal river is the Uruguay and its affluents, of which the Río Negro is the chief. There are 1,220 miles of railway open (1907), all in British hands, and the prolongation of the Central Railway eastern extension from Nico-Perez to Artigas on the Brazilian frontier is now completed, and 4,945 miles of telegraph in 1907. There are about 300 kilometers of electric tram lines in Monte Video.

	1908-9.	1909 10.
Revenue (Estimate)	£4,485,081	£4,971,666
Expenditure	4,484,113	4,704,504
	1908.	1909.
Total debt	£27 263 599	£27,692,995
Debt charge	1,464,568	*1,585,483
Imports from U.K.	2,614,819	2,341,527
Exports to U.K.	1,066,211	1,298,045
	1907.	1908.
Total Imports	£7,972,533	£7,365,703
Total Exports	7,428,100	8,583,281

CAPITAL, Monte Video. Pop. (1908), 306,000.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Robert J. Kennedy, C.M.G. £1,600
Vice-Consul, H. Hall-Hall ..... £300 to 500
" C. E. R. Rowland .....
Chaplain, Rev. H. A. Allpass, B.A. .....
Fray Bentos—V.-Cons., Luis Meyer ...
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett
Paysandu—Vice-Consul, John Chaplin
Salto—Vice-Consul, J. J. Armstrong...
Monte Video, 7,030 miles. Transit, 21 days.

VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Juan Vincente Gómez, *born* 24 July, 1859, *assumed office* 13 Aug., 1909.
Foreign Affairs, General M. A. Matos.
Interior, General Francisco Linares Alcántara.
Finance, General A. Pimentel.
War and Marine, General M. V. Castro Zavala.
Instruction, Dr. Trino Baptista.
Public Works, Dr. Roman Cardenas.
Development, General Bernabé Planas.

Minister to Gt. Britain (vacant).
Consulate-General, Dr. Antonio I. Iturbe, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

* Under this head are included all "National Obligations," viz.:—Debt services, railway guarantees, charitable institutions, pensions, &c.

Consul at Southampton, Andres Ybarra.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1° 40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′ 73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1891 gave the population as 2,323,527; it was estimated to be 2,661,569 at 31 Dec., 1908. The principal imports are cotton prints and cotton drill. The principal articles of export are, coffee (£1,579,299 in 1908-9); cocoa £710,748; balata gum, cattle, and hides. The U.S. is the principal customer.

The decrees of ex-President Castro directed against trade with Trinidad and Curaçao were abolished at the beginning of the year 1909, but so far trade with those islands has not shown the improvement that was to be expected. This is no doubt due to the 30 per cent. differential surtax which, in defiance of treaty stipulations, is still levied by the Venezuelan Customs on all importations from the Antilles.

The prevailing religion of the country is Roman Catholic, there being but few of the Protestant faith. Education, which is in a very backward condition, is nominally free. The State provides schools for primary instruction; there are also some secondary schools and two universities. The Army has a nominal strength of nearly 9,000 men, and service in the national militia is compulsory. The Navy is composed of 8 vessels (3 gun-boats, 1 tug, 2 transports, 1 torpedo boat destroyer, and 1 torpedo boat). The length of railways opened and under construction is 526 miles.

	(*a*) 1907-8.	(*a*) 1908-9.
Revenue	£1,953,967	£2,016,405
Expenditure	1,899,046	1,906,752
Debt, 30 June	8,644,516	8,344,162
Total Imports	2,093,102	1,928,846
Total Exports	3,005,585	3,260,607
Imports from U.K.	733,058	587,831
Exports to U.K.	278,420	298,863

(*a*) at 25 bolivares = £1.

CAPITAL, Caracas. Estimated population, 85,000.

British Minister, Evelyn Mountstuart Grant-Duff £2,000
1st Sec., W. E. O'Reilly .....
Chaplain, Rev. Canon Trotter ..... *hon.*
Vice-Consul, Guy Gilliat Smith ..... £300 to 500
La Guayra—Vice-Cons., M. Brewer ..
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, F. Schröder
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, Ricardo Kolster .....
Ciudad Bolivar—Con., C. H. de Lemos
Guiria—Vice-Consul, E. J. Perreny ...
Puerto Tablas—Cons. Agt., E. Mathison

Caracas, 4,760 miles; transit from London, *viâ* Barbados, about 21 days.

Geographical Progress and Territorial Changes, 1909–10.

Europe.—Research in scientific geography is being prosecuted with vigour in many parts of Europe. In this country an inquiry into the *régime* of the rivers of the south and west has been continued by various observers, under the general supervision of Dr. A. Strahan, F.R.S. Abroad, too, river investigations are attracting a good deal of attention; and besides similar work elsewhere, a department of hydrology has lately been organised in Italy for the study of the rivers of the north-east, particularly those descending from the Alps in Venetian territory, and the collection of data has been begun. Underground exploration still gives work to specialists in the subject like M. Martel in France, and M. Perkò in Austria. The former has during 1910 given a preliminary account of his second campaign (of 1909) among the gorges and caverns of the Northern Pyrenees, which has brought to light many new features. In the Austrian Karst region new light has been thrown, by experiments with chemicals, on the underground flow of the classical Timavo, near the head of the Adriatic. A valuable paper on the relation of existing Alpine valleys to the Ice Age was read before the Royal Geographical Society in June, 1910, by Prof. Garwood, who showed strong reasons for believing that the ice exercised a far smaller erosive action than is supposed by some foreign writers. Both an Austrian and an Italian organisation for the scientific study of the Adriatic have lately taken shape, it being proposed to carry on the work more or less in concert. Oceanographical studies have also received a fresh impetus from the formal opening of the fine Oceanographical Museum built by the Prince of Monaco.

In Iceland, among other explorations, good work has been done by the young German explorer Dr. H. Spethmann in the region of Mount Askja and the great lava-waste of Odadahraun. A number of mountains were ascended, changes due to volcanic action noted, and materials collected for the correction of the map.

Asia.—Less first-rate exploring work than usual has been accomplished in inner Asia, Tibet having for the time reverted to its old condition of a more or less closed land. The Russian expedition of Col. P. K. Kozloff returned to Europe in 1909, after supplementing its work in Mongolia by surveys in the little-known borderlands of N.W. China, south of the Upper Hwang-ho. The young Japanese traveller Zuicho Tachibana, who had returned in 1909 from an expedition for antiquarian research in Mongolia and Turkestan, has started on a more extended expedition to the same region, with a view to carrying out archæological, geographical, and natural history researches, aided by two expert coadjutors. A British expedition organised by Mr. D. Carruthers (whose interesting trip in Northern Arabia was referred to in last year's summary), with the support of Messrs. J. H. Miller and M. P. Price, has begun work in a corner of Northern Mongolia never before explored systematically—the extreme upper basin of the Yenesei River, shut off by rugged mountains from the more frequented parts of that province. Although politically part of the Chinese Empire, the explorers report that its physical and ethnological characters are essentially Siberian; and they have brought to light the interesting fact of the existence of wild reindeer further south than they have hitherto been found. The expedition has proceeded towards Kulja through the Tanna and Altai ranges, also the scene of recent explorations by the Russian savant, Prof. Saposhnikoff. An expedition to the Tian Shan and its southern borderlands, carried out in 1909 by Dr Paul Gröber, a German geologist, has supplied corrections of existing maps; as has also, in a less degree, a sporting trip to the same range by Capt. Gardyne. Another British officer, Lieut. Etherton, has completed an interesting journey from India to Siberia across the Tian Shan and Altai ranges. An American expedition for magnetic research, under Mr. D. C. Sowers, returned to Washington in December, 1909, having traversed the Chinese Empire from east to west. Another expedition across the whole extent of that Empire, from north-west to south-east, has been completed by Mr. C. Clementi.

Of expeditions in China proper, an American officer, Capt. R. Clark, completed a journey for survey purposes in the provinces of Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu towards the close of 1909. The French traveller M. J. Bacot, after failing in an attempt to penetrate Tibet from the east, went south through the border country in the direction of Burma, reaching the source of the Irawadi, and returning through the country of the Mossos. Another French traveller, the Count de Polignac, has carried out, in association with Capt. Audemard, an examination of the course of the Upper Yangtse and its tributary the Yalong, with a view to testing the capabilities of these rapid rivers for navigation. Capt. Audemard had previously made an unusually successful ascent of the rapids of the Middle Yangtse in a French gunboat. A British gunboat on the same river is under the command of Lieut. Mulock, who did excellent work as surveyor on Capt. Scott's first Antarctic expedition; while a regular service through the rapids has been established by means of a specially constructed twin vessel built in England.

In Indo-China, some little-known parts of Southern Annam and Cambodia have been explored by a young French traveller, M. Henri Maitre. In the Malay Archipelago the most important work has been done in the island of Celebes, where Mr. Abendanon, a Dutch mining engineer, has added to his previous exploration a new examination of the central mountain mass. The Dutch portion of the island of Timor has lately been brought under effective control, and the well-known geologist Dr. Molengraaf has undertaken an investigation of the physical features of the interior.

In Arabia, now perhaps the least-known part of Asia, the Austrian traveller Dr. Alois Musil, who in 1908–9 had at considerable risk carried out a series of exploring journeys in the desert area between Palestine and the Euphrates, devoted his attention during part of 1910 to the country on either side of the Hejaz railway, and one result of his explorations is said to have been the discovery of the true site of the Biblical Mount Sinai, which had already been placed by some scholars east of the Gulf of Akaba, rather than in the so-called Sinai peninsula.

On the political side, events deserving mention are the forward movement of China in Tibet, resulting in the flight to India of the spiritual ruler—the Dalai Lama—and the imposition of closer, if not yet very firmly established, control

y the suzerain power; and the formal annexation of Korea by Japan, in September, 1910.

Africa.—No very striking achievement is to be recorded from Africa during 1910. The boldly planned expedition of Lieut. Boyd Alexander, who went inland from the Kamerun towards the close of 1909, met with disaster, involving the regrettable death of the leader, on the threshold of its more special field of action. Lieut. Alexander unfortunately reached Wadai when that country was in a somewhat disturbed state, but, gallantly deciding to push onwards towards Darfur, was killed in a fracas just on the borders of the latter country. A career of great promise as well as positive achievement was thus prematurely ended. An expedition planned on somewhat similar lines by the Duke of Mecklenburg, known for his previous important journey across Equatorial Africa from east to west, has started by way of the Congo, intending to strike for the Upper Nile across the southern borders of Wadai and Darfur. The somewhat similar journey from Nigeria to the Nile, carried out in 1909 by Dr. Kumm, was the subject of a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society in 1910.

In the Central Sahara, Capt. Cortier and M. Villatte have carried out useful surveys; while the campaign in the Western Sahara (Adrar)

nder Col. Gouraud in 1909 has resulted in the etter mapping of that region. For the first ne for many years the West Central Sahara was ossed in 1910 by an English traveller, Captain aywood, who, proceeding by the Upper Niger and Timbuktu to Gao on the middle course of the same river, went north to Algeria, crossing the waterless Tanezrufft desert under somewhat trying conditions. The Eastern Sahara, the most difficult and dangerous part of the whole area, is the object of a daring expedition of Messrs. Artbauer and Helmbacker, which left Vienna at the close of September, 1910, proposing to enter the desert *viâ* Murzuk.

Regular surveys are in progress in many of the European territories in Africa, and a new departure has been taken by the authorities of Italian Somaliland in the inauguration of a survey of the coast districts between Brava and the Jub River. As regards frontier questions, the most important event has been the definition of the long-disputed boundaries between the Belgian Congo and British and German East Africa. The unsatisfactory frontier between the two former adopted in 1894, in the form of the 30th meridian, has been modified so as to give the Uganda Protectorate some territory to the west of that line in the Ruwenzori-Lake Edward region, Belgium obtaining compensation farther north by securing the whole western shore of the Albert Nyanza (*see map*). The German claim to the eastern shore of Lake Kivu has been conceded by Belgium, the boundary running through the lake to the east of Kwijwi island. The lease to the Congo of the portion of territory within the Nile basin known as the Lado enclave having lapsed owing to the death of King Leopold, the territory was formally transferred to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in June, 1910. The disturbed relations between Wadai and Darfur, in the Central Sudan, have shown the importance of a precise definition of the boundary between the French and British spheres in this region. The frontier between Tunis and Tripoli, long a matter of dispute, was regulated, as regards its more northern section, by an agreement arrived at early in 1910. As a result of the surveys of the joint commission on the Franco-Liberian frontier, small modifications of the line previously agreed upon have been introduced. The defective control exercised by Liberia over the interior has led to much discussion as to the political future of the country, suggestions being made for a joint guarantee of its neutrality by Great Britain, France, and Germany.

The name of the French West African territory, hitherto known as French Congo, has been changed to French Equatorial Africa; and the capital of the Italian possession of Eritrea has been transferred from the low-lying island of Massaua to Asmara, on the interior plateau.

America.—Two important expeditions across the little-known northern interior of Labrador were carried out during the summer of 1910. Mr. Hesketh Prichard, starting from the east coast at the mission port of Nain, made his way across to the George River, ascending the Fraser River by its deep cañon cut through the interior plateau. Somewhat farther south, where the general altitude is lower, an American party led by Prof. Macmillan (a member of Peary's last expedition) also crossed the country from east to west, striking inland from Davis inlet to the George River and Nascopi country, and finding several lakes, one of them—Misternipi—said to be 25 miles wide. Apart from these journeys, exploration in North America has been, as usual, chiefly concerned with North-West Canada and Alaska. In the former, Mr. H. V. Radford has

explored a tract north of the Peace River and west of the Slave River, which is the only remaining habitat of the little-known wood bison, of which he has obtained a fine specimen. He has made a careful study of its life conditions, and has also been able to rectify errors in the maps of the district. Further north, Mr. Leffingwell has continued his geographical and geological work along the Arctic coast between the Mackenzie and Point Barrow. Mr. J. Keele, of the Canadian Geological Survey, has given an account of an important journey of exploration across the most extensive unexplored area previously existing in Northern Canada, between the head waters of the Yukon and the western feeders of the Mackenzie. It is traversed by a portion of the main mountain backbone of the continent, to which the name Mackenzie Mountains has been given. Mr. Keele has made a useful map of the whole region, and studied its orographical features. In Alaska, the ascent of Mount McKinley, the highest known summit of North America, is said to have been achieved early in 1910 by a party of miners headed by Thomas Lloyd. They seem to have gone about the task in the most systematic manner, adopting the methods of Arctic travellers, and gradually pushing camps and stores to higher levels. Much scientific work relating to the glaciers of Alaska continues to be carried out by American specialists like Prof. R. S. Tarr. Further south, the first ascent of Mount Robson, the highest summit in the Canadian Rockies, was accomplished by Mr. Kinney in the summer of 1909, though no full account became available till 1910.

The well-known ethnologist Carl Lumholtz has carried out some interesting journeys of exploration in the arid regions of North-West Mexico, and neighbouring parts of the United States.

In the heart of South America, Major P. Fawcett, who had returned in 1909 from his adventurous journeys for the survey of the northern and eastern frontiers of Bolivia, has started on a new expedition on behalf of the Bolivian Government, this time for the survey of the north-west frontier of that country, as recently agreed upon with Peru (*see* below). His first task will be the exploration of the Heath River (forming part of the new frontier), after which he hopes to examine the head waters of the Madidi (a tributary of the Beni), and to make his way back across the Andes along the frontier line. Eastern Bolivia and adjacent regions have been the scene of the latest expedition of Baron Erland Nordenskiöld, who has returned with a rich harvest of ethnological and other observations. In Brazil, a lady traveller, Miss Snethlage, of the Para Museum, has crossed the unexplored tract between the Xingu and Tapajos, southern tributaries of the Amazon. The little-known region watered by the north-western tributaries of the same river has been explored by an English traveller, Capt. Whiffen, who came in contact with tribes hitherto hardly touched by outside influence.

In the United States of Colombia, a step of some importance for the better mapping of that country has been taken in the establishment of an Office of Longitudes, and the same country is the field of research chosen by a Swiss scientific expedition under Dr. Fuhrmann. In the Andes, the altitude of Mount Huascaran, lately claimed by an American lady alpinist as probably the highest summit of the whole range, was fixed triangulation towards the end of 1909 by an expedition under M. de Larminat organised Mrs. Bullock Workman. The higher of the tw peaks proved to be 22,182 ft., a figure clos agreeing with that generally accepted previous and considerably lower than that assigned Aconcagua. Further south, in the same ran explorations of the imposing glaciers betwe Mounts Aconcagua and Tupungato have lat been carried out by a German scientist, Reichert.

Of boundary questions in the Americ continent, one of very long standing (thou affecting a very small area) between Canada a the United States, at the seaward end of t Maine-New Brunswick frontier, was set at r by a treaty signed at Washington on 22 M 1910, by which the precise course of the int national line through Passamaquoddy Bay a the Grand Manan Canal was for the first ti defined. In Central America, where the Co Rica-Panama boundary was thought to h been settled in 1905 (*see* this Almanack for 19 p. 648), but was reopened by the action of Congress of Panama, a new step towards a fi settlement was taken in March, 1910, by signing of a protocol submitting the matter arbitration. In South America, the most imp tant recent events have been the conclusio treaties between Peru and Bolivia, and betw Peru and Brazil, in September, 1909, the resu of which are shown by the accompanying sket By the former, the previous award of the Pr dent of the Argentine Republic was modif chiefly to the advantage of Bolivia; and by

latter a long-standing question regarding frontier from the source of the Yavari to t was at last settled to the satisfaction of parties on the general principle of *uti possid*

Australasia and Pacific.—Remarkable act has been shown during the year in the exp

on of Western New Guinea, one of the last rongholds of the unknown in this part of the orld. The efforts put forth by the Dutch for veral years past to reach the snows of the great ntral range were at last crowned with success owards the end of 1909, when a party under Dr. . A. Lorentz ascended a little above the limit f perpetual snow (14,635 feet) on Mount Wilhelina, the summit of which was fixed at about 5,580 feet. The ascent of a still higher peak rther west (Mount Carstensz) has been a part f the programme of the expedition organised by he British Ornithologists' Union under Mr. W. oodfellow. The geographical work is in charge f the well-known Tibetan explorer Capt. Rawng, assisted by Dr. Eric Marshall (a member of r E. Shackleton's Antarctic Expedition) and r. A. F. R. Wollaston, who took part in the ritish Museum Expedition to Ruwenzori (Cenral Africa) a few years ago. These explorers ave met with almost insuperable obstacles in he way of an advance to their goal, owing to ransport difficulties and the impenetrable forest ith which the whole country is clothed. They ave made, however, an interesting discovery by bstantiating the existence of a pygmy tribe pparently of Negrito race) in this region.

The Dutch have been active in exploring the any rivers which run south from the snowy nge, views of which have been obtained a good eal east of Mount Wilhelmina. From the north, o, an important advance by way of the Mamramo River towards Mount Carstensz has been ade by Lieut. F. Herderschee; still further ccess being only prevented by a severe outreak of beri-beri and malaria. Further east, the utch and German parties for the survey of the 141st meridian (their common frontier) pushed uth across the coast ranges and reached a wide ain drained by a large river. They were comlled to return after reaching 3° 20′ S., but have nce successfully ascended the Kaiserin Augusta iver (in German New Guinea), and have again ached the 141st meridian south of their preous farthest. The coast districts east of e frontier have been explored by the German hnologist Dr. Friederici.

Polar Regions.—The controversy which raged rough the winter of 1909–10 regarding the val claims of Commander Peary and Dr. F. A. ook to the conquest of the North Pole has reulted in a general verdict in the direction voured from the first by geographical experts. eary's claim has been admitted by the most mpetent authorities, who concur in holding at, within the limits of accuracy possible with e means of position-determination at his disal, Peary attained the object of his life's bition in March, 1909. The distance of his rning point from the actual position of the le must be limited to a very few miles at most. e papers submitted by Dr. Cook in support of s claim to have reached the same spot a year rlier have been found on examination to give substantial evidence in his favour. Expedions now in the field include that of Capt. E. kkelsen (previously known for his enterprising rney over the ice of the Beaufort Sea) to st Greenland, in search of the remains and rnals of the ill-fated Mylius Erichsen and his o companions, who perished during the nish expedition of 1906–8. Though partially ccessful in this object, the expedition has en unfortunate in losing its ship, and though portion of the *personnel* has been brought back in another vessel, the leader and two companions were still away in the far north when the return voyage was begun. It is hoped that he may carry out a plan formed in anticipation of such an eventuality, and make his way over Northern Greenland to the west coast. A new expedition among the Arctic islands of Canada has been begun by the Canadian voyager Capt. Bernier, who sailed in July, 1910, purposing to achieve the north-west passage by way of Lancaster Sound and Melville Island.

A new period of activity in the matter of Antarctic exploration has lately begun. Capt. Scott's second expedition left England in the summer of 1910, and, proceeding by the Cape to Melbourne, sailed for Lyttelton, New Zealand, its final starting point, in October. Capt. Scott, who is once more supported by able scientific coadjutors, will endeavour to reach the South Pole by the route already followed in part by himself and Sir E. Shackleton. A German expedition under Lieut. Filchner (known for exploring work in Tibet) proposes to attack the unknown area from the opposite side (*i.e.*, from the Weddell Sea), and, by advancing as near as possible to the Pole itself, to throw light on the general form of the Antarctic continent. A somewhat similar plan has been put forward by Dr. W. S. Bruce, who is endeavouring to organise a new Scottish expedition with a view to crossing the South Polar continent from the neighbourhood of Coats Land, discovered by him on his former expedition. A project set on foot for the despatch of an American expedition in Peary's ship the *Roosevelt* has made no great progress; but a new competitor appeared on the scene in the autumn of 1910 in the person of Capt. R. Amundsen, the Norwegian Arctic voyager, who had for some time been organising a scientific expedition to attempt the voyage across the North Polar basin from Bering Strait. At the moment of sailing Capt. Amundsen surprised the geographical world by announcing that he would proceed first to the Antarctic, apparently with the intention of entering the race for the South Pole. His precise plans are still unknown.

The second French Antarctic Expedition under Dr. Charcot returned during 1910, having done some good work in the region south and southwest of Graham Land, in spite of adverse conditions of health and weather. Towards the south, a vast gulf and a considerable extent of new coast were discovered, and Alexander I. Land was visited. An advance was also made to the west, between 69° and 71° S., as far as 126° E.

General.—The scheme originally put forward by Prof. Penck for the construction, by international co-operation, of a map of the world on a uniform plan and scale, has come decidedly nearer realisation as the result of a conference which met in London in November, 1909. Many matters of detail regarding the methods to be adopted were decided on, and real progress may now be anticipated. Oceanographical work has been carried on by the Anglo-Norwegian expedition of Sir J. Murray and Prof. Hjort in the *Michael Sars*; by Dr. Nansen and Capt. Amundsen (before sailing south) in the *Fram*; and by Prof. J. Schmidt (Danish) in the *Thor*—all in the Atlantic. The first voyage of the magnetic research vessel *Carnegie*, also in the Atlantic, was completed in 1909, and a new voyage, planned to last three years and cover portions of all the great oceans, was begun in June, 1910.

BUDGETS, Establishments, etc., as stated, represent the most recent data obtainable. These figures cannot be used to determine by simple division the cost per head of the soldier, owing to wide variations in objects of expenditure and methods of accounting.

The essential difference between "*universal* (*compulsory*) *military service*" and "*conscription*" requires emphasis. The former involves the liability of *all* able-bodied males, and confines exemptions to prescribed individual cases, such as the only sons of widows, young men entering upon a learned profession, clergy, &c. The latter involves the choosing by lot of a regulated annual conscript contingent from amongst a considerably larger number of young men of military age, and the possibility of exemption upon payment, or the finding of a substitute. *Conscription* has been almost universally abandoned, *universal service* almost universally adopted.

In *Militia armies and forces* training is intermittent only. It is recognised that troops thus maintained lack the solidity and *moral* essential for great or long-sustained operations of war, and especially for offensive war. This system, therefore, is relied upon only by States whose exterior policy is avowedly neutral, and who aspire only to safeguard their neutrality.

Except Great Britain, no State recruits *ad hoc* for forces legally restricted to home defence. The States Militia of the U.S.A., and the Austrian and Hungarian Landwehrs, are available for exterior employment.

Explanations.—Where two periods of service in an Active Army are mentioned, the shorter is that for the dismounted, the longer that for the mounted arms. A.A. = Active Army. A.R. = Reserve of Active Army. T.A. = Territorial Army. N.G. = National Guard. Trg. = Training. P.E. = Peace Establishment. W.E. = War Establishment. Formations legally available for interior defensive action only are enclosed in square brackets.

(1) *Universal compulsory service in :—*

Argentina.—*Militia ;* A.A., 10 yrs. ; Initial trg. 3–12 mos., 2 subsequent trgs. each 1 mo. ; *then*, N.G. 10 yrs., 4 trgs. each 15 dys., *and* [T.G., 5 yrs. no trg.]. *P.E.*, 1,560 offrs., 16,000 others. *W.E.*, (*A.A. only*) 125,000. £1,968,156.

Austria-Hungary.—Three distinct organisations, (*a*) Common Active Army ; (*b*) Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm ; (*c*) Hungarian Landwehr and Landsturm, with separate Ersatz Reserves. *Recruits join* (1) A.A., 3 yrs. ; *then* A.R., 7 yrs., 3 trgs. each 1 mo. ; *then* Res. of Landwehr, 2 yrs. ; Landsturm 1st Ban, to age 38 ; Landsturm 2nd Ban, to age 42. *Or*, (2) Landwehr, 2 yrs., trg. 20–25 wks. ; *then* Res. of Landwehr 10 yrs. ; *then* Landsturm as above. *Or*, (3) Ersatz Res., trg. 2 mos. ; *then* to Landsturm as above. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, A.A. 3 yrs. ; A.R. 9 yrs. (no Landwehr). *P.E.*, *A.A.*, 17,840 offrs., 4,700 officials, 290,000 others. Over £14,000,000. *Aust. Landwehr*, 3,680 offrs., 37,000 others. £4,112,550. *Hung. do.*, 3,000 offrs., 26,000 others. £2,186,453. *W.E.*, *Mobilised Field Army*, 895,000. Other formations abt. 1,000,000.

Bulgaria.—A.A., 2–3 yrs. ; A.R., 18 or 16 yrs. ; annl. trg. 3 wks. ; *then* [T.A., 1st Ban, to age 44, annl. trg. 1 wk. ; 2nd Ban, to age 46, annl. trg. 3 dys.]. *P.E.*, 3,844 offrs., 54,037 others. *W.E. Field Army*, 275,000 [*T.A.* 55,000]. £1,590,922.

Chile.—*Militia ;* A.A. initial trg. 6–12 mos *then* A.R., 9 yrs. and [T.A. to age 45]. *P.E* 850 offrs., 10,500 others. *W.E. A.A.* 95,000 [*T.* 33,000]. £1,220,000.

Denmark.—*Militia ;* A.A., 8 yrs. initial tr 165–240 days ; *then* 1 or 2 trgs., each 25 day A.R., 8 yrs., 1 trg. 6–14 dys. *P.E.*, 834 offr 12,900 others. *W.E.*, 90,000. £818,981.

France.—A.A., 2 yrs. (exemption for physic unfitness *only*). A.R., 11 yrs., 2 trgs., 23 and dys. ; *then*, [T.A., 6 yrs., 1 trg. 9 dys. ; *then* T. Res. 6 yrs., 1 muster]. *P.E.* (not legally limit as in Germany), excl. offrs., A.A., (1) In *Fran* 496,900 ; (2) *Algeria*, 56,200 (of whom one-thi natives) ; (3) *Tunis*, 20,000 (one-third natives (4) *Colonial Army in France*, 27,580. *W.E.* (ex *Colonial Army, Gendarmerie, &c.*) *Mobilis Field Army*, 725,000 ; *1st Res.*, 475,000 ; *Dep Troops*, 625,000. [*T.A. Organised*, 550,000 ; *u unorgd.*, 700,000.] *Overseas Garrisons*, Indo-Chin 14,000 Europeans, 18,000 natives ; minor fore in Madagascar, West Africa, &c. Metropolit exp. £32,900,000 ; Colonial, £3,020,000.

Germany.—*Recruits join* (1) A.A., 2 or 3 yr *then* A.R., 5 or 4 yrs., 2 trgs. each 2 mos. ; *the* Landwehr 1st Ban, 5 or 3 yrs., 2 trgs. each 14 d for dismtd. branches only ; *do.* 2nd Ban to a 40, no trg. ; *then*, [Landsturm, 2nd Ban to a 45]. *Or*, (2) Ersatz Res., 12½ yrs., 3 trgs. 10, 6, and 4 wks. ; *then* [Landsturm 1st Ba *Or*, (3) [Landsturm 1st Ban to age 39, *do.* 2 Ban to age 45]. One-year volunteers, accept on approved educational certificates, defray penses of their service. *P.E.* (*Combts.*), 25, offrs., 589,705 others, 12,000 1-yr. vols. ; (*N combts.*) 7,082. *W.E. Mobilised Field Arm* 1,165,000 ; *Landwehr*, 600,000 ; *Ersatz and La sturm*, abt. 2,000,000. *Permanent charg* £36,812,794 ; *Non-recurrent*, £4,058,605 ; *Extr* £1,736,431.

Greece.—Reorg. pending. Present terms A.A., 2 yrs. ; A.R., 10 yrs. [T.A., 8 yrs. ; T Res., 10 yrs.]. Future terms—A.A., 2 yrs ; Res., 11 yrs. ; 2nd *do.*, 9 yrs., *then* [N.G., 7 yr N.G. Res., 7 yrs.]. *P.E.*, 1,886 offrs., 23, others. *W.E.*, 65,000. [*T.A.*, unorgd., 70,000.] £926,009.

Italy.—Extensive reorg. in progress. *Recru join* (1) A.A., 8 or 9 yrs., 2–3 yrs. continuous t subsequently 1 mo. per ann. ; *then* Mobile Mili 3 or 4 yrs., 1 mo. trg. per ann. ; *then* [T.A., 7 yr or to age 39, 1 trg. of 1 mo.]. *Or*, (2) Com mentary Res., 8 or 9 yrs., 2–6 mos. trg. ; *th* to Militia, &c., as above. *Or*, (3) [T.A., 1 trg. every 4 yrs.]. *P.E.* (*incl. Carabinieri*), 13, offrs., 254,982 others. *W.E. Mobilised F Army*, 400,000. *1st Res.*, 350,000. *Mobile Mili* 250,000. [T.A., unorgd., abt. 2,000,000.] *O* £12,269,120 ; *Extry.*, £2,408,700.

Japan.—*Recruits join* (1) A.A., 2 or 3 yr A.R., 5½ or 4½ yrs., 2 trgs. each 60 dys. ; *th Kobi* (Landwehr), 10 yrs., 2 trgs. each 60 d *then*, [*Kokumin* (T.A.) 1st Ban, 2¾ yrs., no tr *Or*, (2) *Hoju* (Ersatz), 7½ yrs., 3 trgs. of 90, and 60 dys. ; *then*, to *Kobi*, &c., as above. (3) [Kokumin 1st Ban direct, no trg.]. *P.* A.A., 225,000. *W.E. Mobilised A.A.*, 750,0 *Fully-trained Res.*, 780,000. [*T.A.*, 115,0 *Partly-trained do.*, 900,000. *Ord.*, £7,379,79

Norway.—*Militia.* Reorg. in progress. A.A., 2 yrs.; initial trg. 48–126 days.; 2 subsequent trgs. each 24 dys.; *then*, [Landvärn, 8 yrs.; 1 trg. 24 dys.; and Landstörm to age 50, no trg.]. *P.E.*, 38,000. *W.E., A.A.*, 75,000. [*Landvärn*, 40,000.] £832,000.

Rumania.—*Recruits join* (1) A.A., 7 yrs., 2–3 yrs. continuous training; *then*, A.R., 5 yrs., trg.; *then*, Militia, 3 yrs.; and [T.A. (unorgd.), 3 yrs.]. *Or*, (2) Militia, short trg. (Intermittent serv. in Calarashi Cavalry, initial trg. 60 dys., then periodic). *P.E.*, 3,944 offrs., 656 officials 89,606 others. *W.E.* [*excl. T.A.*], 175,000. £2,446,980.

Russia.—(*a*) *European Army*, A.A., 3 or 4 yrs.; A.R., 14 yrs., 2 trgs. each 6 weeks; *then*, T.A., 5 yrs.]. (*b*) *Caucasian Army*, A.A., 3 yrs.; A.R., 15 yrs., [T.A. to age 44]. (*c*) *Asiatic Army*, A.A., 4 yrs.; A.R., 13 yrs.; [T.A., to age 44]. (*d*) *Cossack services*, prelim. trg., 1 yr., A.A. 1st category 4 yrs., 2nd *do.* 4 yrs., 3rd *do.* 4 yrs. Res. 5 yrs. (but the Cossack is *liable for life*). Details of *P.E.* too elaborate for inclusion. *Approx. W.E.*, European and Caucasian Armies, 1,500,000. Central Asiatic and West Siberian forces, 250,000. East Siberian do., 250,000. [Orgd. T.A. in Europe, 700,000.] *Ord.*, £52,077,600. *Extry.*, £1,164,450. *Russo-Japanese War a/c* £305,400.

Servia.—A.A., 1½–2 yrs.; A.R., 9 yrs.; *then*, Landwehr, 6 yrs.; and [T.A., 8 yrs.]. *P.E.*, 35,000. *W.E., A.A.*, 95,000. Others imperfectly orgd. 100,000. £1,082,000.

Sweden.—Militia. A.A., 8 yrs., initial trg. 50–281 days.; subsequent trgs., 1 mo. in 2nd, 3rd and 4th yrs., *or* 42 days in 2nd and 3rd yrs. *Then* [A.R., 4 yrs. and Landstörm, 8 yrs., no trg.]. *P.E.*, 2,295 offrs., 57,130 others; *W.E.*, A.A. and [A.R.] 320,000; [Landstörm, 165,000.] *Ord.* £2,700,470. *Extry.* £46,000.

Switzerland.—Militia. A.A. age 20–32, initial trg. 65–90 days. Subsequent annual trgs. 11–14 days, and musketry. *Then* Landwehr to age 40, trg. 11 days for dismtd. branches only. *Then* Landsturm to age 48, no trg.]. *P. (and W.) E.*, 1,141,664. *Landwehr*, 68,543. [*Landsturm, combts.*, 66,450; *non-combts.*, 250,000.] £1,619,553.

Turkey.—Reorg. in progress. Exemption, formerly accorded to Christians and pop. of Constantinople, has been revoked. Recruits join (1) A.A. (*Nizam*) 3–4 yrs. (frequently exceeded); A.R., 6 or 5 yrs., 1 trg. 6 wks; *then*, Landwehr (*Redif*), 9 yrs., 2 trgs., each 1 mo.; *then* [Landsturm (*Mustafiz*), 2 yrs., no trg.], *or* (2) Redif and Ban (Inf. only), 6–9 mos. trg. *P.E.* (approx.) *European and Anatolian Ordus* 290,000. *Arabia* 20,000. *Tripoli* (*Militia*) 10,000.

(2) *Personal Service of one son per family in* :—

Belgium.—Militia. A.A., 8 yrs.; A.R., 5 yrs. Initial trg. 15 or 21–24 mos. One subsequent trg. of 4, 6 or 8 mos. in 2nd, 3rd or 4th yr. *P.E.*, 3,448 offrs., 2,053 officials, 41,028 others. *W.E.* (*nominal*) *Field Army*, 100,000. *Garrisons*, 75,000. £2,265,211 (*plus* £1,197,069 for *Gendarmerie, Garde Civique*, &c.).

(3) *Conscription, or voluntary enlistment supplemented by conscription, with (except Mexico) universal liability, in* :—

Brazil.—A.A., 2 yrs.; 1st Res. 7 yrs., 1 trg. 1 mo. 2nd Res.; 1st Ban, 7 yrs., 1 trg. 3–4 wks.; *do.*, and Ban., 4 yrs. *Then* [N.G., 4 yrs. and N.G. Res., 4 yrs.]. *P.E.*, 750 offrs., 28,500 others. *W.E.* (*excl. N.G.*) 100,000. £4,034,875.

Mexico.—A.A. 3, 4 or 5 yrs. Res. is unorg. *P.E.* 3,500 offrs., 31,000 others. *W.E.* 85,000. Abt. £1,750,000.

Netherlands.—Militia, no substitution. A.A., 8 yrs.; initial trg. 4–22 mos.; 3 subsequent trgs. of 8–12 wks. *Then* [Landweer, 7 yrs., dismtd. branches only, 2 trgs. each 1 wk.] *P.E., with colours*, 1,912 offrs., 22,476 others. *Res.* 569 offrs., 95,991 others. [Landweer, 60,000.] £2,386,424.

Dutch E. Indies.—*Voly. enlist*: Europeans, 13,472; natives (in the same units), 23,223. Home exp. £552,574; Colonial do., £2,329,815.

Peru.—A.A., 3–4 yrs.; 1st Res., 7 yrs., 2 mos. trg.; 2nd Res., 5 yrs. *Then* [N.G., 14 yrs.]. *P.E.* 4,000. *W.E.* (*excl. N.G.*), 20,000. *Ord.*, £332,277. *Extry.*, £39,957.

Portugal.—Univ. comp. serv. proclaimed by Republican Govt. as one of its first acts. At present, A.A., 3 yrs.; A.R., 5 yrs.; 2 trgs. each 20 days. 2nd Res., 7 yrs., 2 trgs. *Then* [T.A. to age 40]. *P.E.*, 30,000. *W.E.* (*excl. T.A.*), 150,000. *Ord.*, £1,759,872. *Extry.*, £168,000.

Spain.—A.A., 2–3 yrs.; A.R., 4–3 yrs., annl. trg., 1 mo.; 2nd Res., 6 yrs., no trg. No T.A. *P.E.*, 91,000. *W.E., Mobilised Field Army*, 110,000. Res. 380,000. £6,167,581. *Riff campaign a/c* £2,704,417.

(4) *Voluntary enlistment in* :—

China.—Land forces cannot yet be regarded as capable of offensive warfare or of withstanding trained European or Japanese troops. Loyalty of some formations is very doubtful. Energetic measures of reform aim principally at (*a*) establishment of central control, and limiting powers of provincial govts., (*b*) increasing prestige of military service, (*c*) education, (*d*) formation of reserves, (*e*) establishment of manufactures of war *matériel*. Univ. comp. serv. will be considered by the Imperial Parliament of 1913. Forces include (1) "*New Army*" of abt. 152,000, of whom 120,000 fairly well trained and equipped, but administrative services are weak; (2) *Provincial Police and L. of C. Troops* (pending formation of Res.); (3) *Manchu Banner contingents* will be extinguished by 1916; (4) Residue of "*Green Standard*" Forces; (5) *Rural Militia*, of small military value; (6) *Mongolian and Tibetan Militias*. A.A., 3 yrs.; A.R., 3 yrs., annl. trg., 1 mo.; 2nd Res., 4 yrs., 1 mo. trg. in 2nd and 4th yr. Abt. £8,000,000.

Great Britain.—*See* pp. 673–675.

U.S.A.—Reorg. in progress. Recruiting unsatisfactory, desertions frequent. Forces much scattered. Reg. Army, 3 yrs. with re-engagements. *No Res.* States Militias, of varying efficiency, are available for exterior war. Serv. in [Unorgd. Militia] is largely comp. between ages 18–45. *P.E., nominal* (1) Reg. Army and Porto Rico (native) Rgt., 4,431 offrs., 78,788 others, with 16,000 non-combts. *Actual str.* 4,209 offrs., 71,840 others. (2) Philippine Scouts, 166 offrs., 5,900 others. *Actual str.* 157 offrs., 5,572 others. (3) States Militias, abt. 118,000, of whom 85,000 considered available. *Federal Budget* (*excl. State exp. on Militias*), £33,673,458. *Pensions, &c.*, £32,857,000.

P. R. COLES.

THE following summaries present in as brief a form as possible the various educational systems of the countries of the world.

Argentina.—(i.) *Primary:* Age 6–14; *Secular, free, and nominally comp.* (but only some 45 p.c. attend). Schools maintained by provincial taxation and controlled by provincial boards (in capital by National Council) with grants from Central Govt. (ii.) *Secondary:* Control by Central Govt.; lyceums, and normal schools. Average attendance, over 6,000. (iii.) *Special Govt. Schools:* 1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, 1 agricultural. (iv.) *Universities: National*, Buenos Aires, Cordoba; *Provincial*, La Plata, Santa Fé, Parana.

Austria.—(i) *Primary:* Age 6–12, 13, or 14; *free and comp.* (91 p.c. attend). Schools maintained by local taxation, State grants exceptional. (ii.) *Secondary:* Controlled by Central Govt., including private schools; Gymnasia (8-yrs. course) and realschulen (7-yrs. course) prepare for the Universities and Govt. technical high schools. Attendance, over 135,000. Pupils attaining a prescribed standard qualify for military service as 1-yr. volunteers. (iii.) *Special:* 8 Govt. engineering, 1 Govt. agricultural, 2 higher, 7 lower mining, numerous technical institutes, commercial, art, music, and industrial schools. (iv.) *Universities: State-maintained*, Cracow, Czernowitz, Graz, Innsbruck, Lemberg, Prague (2), and Vienna.

Hungary.—*Primary: Free and comp.* Maintained by local taxation. *Infant Schools* (numerous), with nursing staffs; ages 3–6. *Lower Elementary*, 6–12; repetition courses, 12–15. *Higher do.* (sexes separate) with 3 yrs. course for boys, 2 yrs. for girls; *City High Schools*, 6-yrs. course for boys, 4-yrs. for girls; average attendance, over 77 p.c. (ii.) *Secondary Schools* not State-maintained are State-aided; their 8-yrs. course prepares for University and Budapest Polytechnic. (iii.) *Special Schools* are less numerous than in Austria, but well attended. (iv.) *State Universities:* Budapest, Kolozsvar, Zagrab. Both in Austria and Hungary there is an extraordinary diversity of language—in the former German, Czech, and Slav dialects predominate; in the latter Magyar.

Belgium.—(i.) *Primary: Comp. and free;* schools maintained by communal taxation with provincial and State grants; in addition, many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic predominating. (ii.) *Secondary:* 128 State high schools (40 for girls), and numerous private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools*, communal and private, abound; music and fine arts schools a special feature; 35 Royal Athenæums. (iv.) *Universities: State*, Ghent and Liège; *free*, Brussels and Louvain.

Brazil.—(i.) *Primary: Secular and free*, but not *comp.* Maintenance and control by State Govts. Public instruction has progressed of late, but a high proportion of the population is still illiterate. (ii.) *Secondary:* Controlled by Central Govt.; national gymnasium. (iii.) *Special:* 1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, 1 polytechnic, 4 law, 2 medicine. (iv.) No universities.

Bulgaria.—(i.) *Primary:* Age 8–12, *free and nominally comp.*, fees in higher grades only. State bears two-thirds, local taxation one-third cost. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* State bears one-half cost. Foreign schools numerous. (iii.) Very few special or technical schools. (iv.) *University:* Sofia.

Chile.—(i.) *Primary: Free*, but not *comp.* A large proportion of the population is yet illiterate. Nevertheless, existing schools have a good attendance. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lyceum (sexes separate) in provincial capitals. (iii.) Numerous special and technical schools. (iv.) *Universities: State*, Santiago; one private do.

China.—Persistent missionary zeal and imperative necessity of military re-organisation must share the credit of substituting occidental learning for the time-honoured study of Chinese classics, which, until the Imperial Edict of 1905 formed the only passport to State employment. Schools spring up daily, the study of Japanese and European languages naturally assuming peculiar importance in view of the lack of scientific text-books in the vernacular. Japanese influence is strong, particularly in the now numerous military institutions, whilst there are several medical schools. The *Imperial University* at Pekin and the *Tientsin University* are staffed by Europeans and Japanese, as well as by Chinese professors.

Denmark.—(i.) *Primary: Free and comp.* Age 7–14. Schools maintained by local taxation. (ii.) *Secondary:* Schools that are not State-maintained are State-aided. (iii.) *Special* schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. (iv.) *University*, Copenhagen.

Egypt.—Of the ancient village schools, those proving most progressive are State-aided, and primary education is being greatly developed. (i.) *Govt. Primary Schools* (38 in 1909) with 4-yr course, prepare for admission to minor Govt posts, the secondary schools, the agricultural college, &c. English predominates, and is used ing French. Majority of pupils pay small fee (ii.) *Govt. Secondary Schools*, also a 4-yrs. course admit to intermediate Govt. posts, or the three Cairo Colleges of Law, Medicine, and Engineering Staff usually English. (iii.) *Special schools* a numerous, keeping pace with the rapid development of the country. Private enterprise and benevolence does much, and foreign schools abound.

France.—Educational system highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction; (*b*) Superior Education Council, charged with the actual administration; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, who heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed with 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary, Secular, comp.* and *free.* Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants; (*b*) lower primary; (*c*) higher or Supplementary courses, and courses for adult Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycees, communal colleges and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course either (*a*) purely classical; (*b*) purely modern (*c*) Latin and sciences; or (*d*) Latin and modern

languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5–6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse.

Germany.—Educational system is remarkable for the ease with which it meets the requirements of every social class. Its efficiency is best exemplified by the annual military recruiting statistics, which in 1907 disclosed a proportion of only 02 p.c. of illiterate recruits. It is, moreover, practically homogeneous in all branches throughout the empire. The Prussian administration may be cited as typical, comprising (i.) a general control by the Minister of Public Instruction over all educational establishments, public or private, save those special Schools dependent on other ministries, (ii.) a provincial organisation charged with management of public elementary schools, and (iii.) Special Provincial Boards charged with the management of Secondary and Normal Schools, their curricula, appointment of teachers, and leaving examinations. (i.) *Primary: Comp.* and *free*, age 6–14. Average attendance, 94 p.c. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary:* Evening continuation schools for children of working classes; city intermediate schools in two grades; gymnasia (some State-maintained) preparing for university and learned professions with a 9-yrs. course. The standard to qualify for military service as a 1-yr. volunteer is that for advancement from the lower to the upper second class of a State gymnasium; progymnasia, similar, but lacking the highest class of the gymnasia; Real gymnasia confining classical instruction to Latin; real progymnasia similar, but lacking higher classes of the foregoing; Oberrealschulen and Realschulen making a special feature of modern languages; Lehrer-Seminarien and Fachschulen supplying specialised instruction. Private institutions are comparatively few. For girls, special Tochterschulen (high schools). Here private establishments predominate. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous throughout the empire, special attention being devoted to agriculture, commerce, mining, forestry and music. *Polytechnica* grant degrees in engineering, &c. *Secondary Education* generally is neither free nor comp., but abatement or remission of charges is discretionary. (iv.) *Universities*, State-maintained and administered, are: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, München, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen, and Würtzburg.

Greece.—(i.) *Primary: Free and nominally comp.*; age 5–12. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary:* State-controlled, backward, especially in country districts. (iii.) *Special:* Ill-attended. Private Trade and Industrial Academy at Athens instructs in local agricultural and commercial pursuits. (iv.) *University*, Athens, largely attended by Turkish subjects.

Italy.—The law of July, 1904, imposing special disabilities on the illiterate, has afforded a needed stimulus. Prior to that date 49 per cent. of the population over age 20 were thus classed. (i.) *Primary: Secular, free and comp.* in the lower of two grades (age 6–9), where only lower grade schools exist, but comp. also in the higher grade (age 9–12) where schools have been provided. Evening continuation courses are compulsory for military recruits drafted to Territorial Army (see *Military Systems*), and illiterate recruits of the Active Army are instructed in their corps. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Private establishments must conform to State curriculum. (ii.) *Secondary:* Lyceums and gymnasia supply classical education and prepare for university, mainly State-maintained. (iii) *Special Schools*, State-maintained or State-aided, are increasing in numbers and attendance. (iv.) *Universities, State:* Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari, Siena, and Turin. Many of these are of very ancient foundation (*e.g.*, Bologna, A.D. 1200). *Free:* Camerino, Ferrara, Perugia, Urbino.

Japan.—*Primary: Lower grade, comp., and free.* Age 6–10. Kindergarten and Schools numerous and well attended (82 p.c.). Some 55 p.c. complete the higher primary course, age 10–14, for which a small monthly fee of 30–60 sen (7*d.*–1*s.* 2*d.*) is required. (ii.) *Secondary:* State-aided public intermediate schools, 5-yrs. course. High schools prepare for the Universities with a 3-yrs. course, largely devoted to study of European languages. For girls, high schools, course 4–5 yrs., with extensions of 2–3 yrs. for special subjects. (iii.) *Special Schools* of industries, commerce, and technics are well attended. (iv.) *Universities: State*, Tokio, Kyoto, and Tohoku.

Mexico.—Large numbers of the partially civilised native Indian races and many half-castes are entirely illiterate, and these categories comprise some 80 p.c. of the total population. (i.) *Primary: Free and nominally comp.*: maintained by local taxation, with Federal grants. Many private schools, mostly under clerical control. (ii.) *Secondary Schools* are not numerous, and attendance is not high. (iii.) *Special Schools* are better attended. (iv.) No University.

Netherlands.—System peculiar, in that private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though latter is provided by local taxation where private institutions are lacking. (i.) *Primary:* Age 7–13, *comp., and free* in public schools, maintained jointly by State and communes. Average attendance, 95 per cent. Disciplinary schools for neglected children. (ii.) *Secondary: Not free*, numerous adult schools for working classes, others not numerous, but well-equipped and attended. (iii.) *Special Schools* make a feature of agriculture and horticulture. (iv.) *Universities:* Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht, and a small private university.

Norway.—(i.) *Primary: Comp. and free*, age 6½ (town) or 7 (country) to 14. Schools maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary* schools are State, local, or private; latter mainly for girls, many of the others are mixed. A complete and practical reformatory system, age 6–18 or 12 21, is State-aided. (iii.) *Special Schools:* Chiefly industrial and technical institutes. (iv.) *University:* Christiania.

Peru.—(i.) *Primary: Only nominally comp., free in towns.* Average attendance scarcely 20 per cent. (ii.) *Secondary:* Govt. high schools in provincial capitals, charging small fees. A few private schools controlled by foreigners. (iii.) *Special Schools:* Confined to Lima Schools of Art, Mines and Engineering. (iv.) *University:* St. Mark's (Lima).

Portugal.—(i.) *Primary: Nominally comp. and free*, but over 70 per cent. of population over 6 yrs. of age remain illiterate. (ii.) *Secondary:* A State lyceum in each of the provinces, and a few municipal schools, also a good many private institutions. (iii.) *Special:* Fairly numerous, but attendance small. (iv.) *University:* Coimbra.

Rumania.—(i.) *Primary: Free and nominally comp.*, but number of schools is quite inadequate. Nearly 60 per cent. of population over 7 yrs. of age remain illiterate. (ii.) *Secondary:* Considerable number of high schools tolerably well attended. (iii.) *Special Schools:* Mainly of agriculture. (iv.) *Universities:* Bucharest, Jassy.

Russia.—(i.) *Primary:* Very backward, especially in country districts. Probably not more than 10 per cent. of total population have received instruction of any kind. Control and maintenance of primary schools divided nearly equally between Ministry of Public Instruction and Holy Synod (governing body of Orthodox Church). To the latter is allotted a large proportion of the sum annually voted for education by the Central Govt. In many of the remoter district schools are said to exist only on paper, and the qualifications of teachers are frequently *nil*. However, a distinct advance is perceptible. (ii.) *Secondary Institutions* comprise gymnasia and progymnasia and real schools (main features similar to Germany, *q.v.*), both for girls and boys, but numbers and attendance are alike small considering the enormous territorial area and population. The foundations of the Empress Marie (mother of the Tsar Nicholas I.) are administered by a private Imperial cabinet, providing gymnasia and institutes. The Holy Synod has numerous seminaries and intermediate schools for both sexes, and there are a few private schools. The Cossack *voiskos* (districts) maintain their own gymnasia and progymnasia. (iii.) *Special Schools* are few, and confined to the principal cities of European Russia. (iv.) *Universities:* Kazan, Kiev, Kharkov, Moscow (2), Odessa, St. Petersburg, Saratov, Tomsk, Yuriev, and Warsaw.

Finland.—(i.) *Primary: Comp.*; age 7–15 yrs.; well-attended. (ii.) *Secondary:* Lyceums (half being State-maintained); realschools and country high schools for both sexes, also well attended. (iii.) *Special Schools* make a feature of cattle-farming, dairy and agricultural instruction. (iv.) *University:* Helsingfors.

Servia.—(i.) *Primary: Free and nominally comp.*, but attendance does not exceed 25 p.c. State-aided. (ii.) *Secondary:* Gymnasia and progymnasia, and girls' high schools, State-maintained. (iii.) *Special:* Schools are few. (iv.) *University:* Belgrade.

Spain.—(i.) *Primary: Nominally comp. and mainly free*, public schools maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and recent legislation provides for closer supervision of their curricula, condition, and staffs. (ii.) *Secondary:* A high school in each province, curriculum defective. (iii.) *Special:* Schools few. (iv.) *Universities:* Barcelona Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

Sweden.—(i.) *Primary: Comp. and free.* Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Lund Upsala, and a few private faculties.

Switzerland.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary: Free and nominally comp.*, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

Turkey.—(i.) *Primary education (nominally comp.)* takes the form of instruction by Mahommedan priesthood attached to principal mosques and is consequently deficient. (ii.) *Secondary:* Schools far from numerous; in a few, French or English is taught. (iii.) *Special Schools* scarcely exist. (iv.) The University of Constantinople supposed to have been founded in 1900, has not yet materialised. Under the new *régime* conditions may improve.

United States of America.—System of public instruction extends from the kindergarten to the university. Control is vested in the State and local authorities, the only Central Organisation being the Bureau of the Educational Commission, charged with statistical and advisory functions only. The number of illiterates is swollen by immigrants, and by the fact that some 44 p.c. of the coloured population receive no instruction. It is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and fro at public expense. (i.) *Primary:* Age 8–14 yrs., *free and comp.* in majority of States, though in *all* the machinery is fully maintained. Eight grades of public primary schools, numerous kindergartens, and evening continuation classes in towns. Very many and well-equipped private institutions. Public schools are maintained by local taxation, Federal subsidies taking the form of income derived from grants of land. (ii.) *Secondary:* Numerous high schools, both public and private, including many so-called "colleges" and "universities," whose curriculum corresponds rather to that of a German gymnasium, or an English public school. A salient feature of the American system is *co-education* of the sexes throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not dual. The advantages of this have recently been strenuously disputed. Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative. (iii.) *Special Schools and Professional Establishments* are too numerous to mention, well-equipped and well-attended. (iv.) *Universities:* Those corresponding most closely to the British definition are California, the Catholic University of America, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princetown, Stanford, Wisconsin, and Yale.

P. R. COLES.

THE year 1910 has been eminently satisfactory so far as concerns the maintenance of the British position. New construction in this country has gone ahead with at least the expected rapidity; but on the Continent, and particularly in Germany, there has been considerable delay. Details will follow in their respective places, but as an instance may be mentioned the case of the German armoured cruiser "*H*," which has already been on order twenty-three months, and has not yet been launched.

Great Britain.—Three battleships have been completed and passed into service—*St. Vincent*, *Collingwood*, and *Vanguard*. On a displacement of 19,250 tons they carry ten 50-calibre 12-in. guns (those of earlier Dreadnoughts being only 45 calibres), and steam 21 knots. The *Vanguard* was prepared for trial within nineteen months of the laying of the first keel-plate. The armoured ships launched during the year are the *Colossus* (April), *Hercules* (May), and *Orion* (August), battleships, and *Lion* (August), cruiser. The first two will be completed during the summer of 1911, and the *Orion* and *Lion* in November. The number of armoured ships to be passed into service during 1911 will be raised to six by the *Neptune* (battleship) and *Indefatigable* (cruiser). The *Neptune*, *Hercules*, and *Colossus* are sister ships of 19,000–20,250 tons, carrying ten 12-in. guns on a new system of distribution. Three turrets are on the centre-line, one forward and two aft, the inner of the latter being raised to fire over the outer. The beam turrets are placed diagonally, and the *Neptune* will thus be the first British Dreadnought to have a ten-gun broadside. The *Indefatigable* is an improved Invincible of 18,750 tons. The new 13·5-in. gun, as stated last year, will be mounted in some of the ships of the 1909–10 programme. The battleships *Orion*, *Thunderer*, *Monarch*, and *Conqueror* will have ten, mounted in five centre-line turrets; and the cruisers *Lion* and *Princess Royal* eight, in four turrets. The fleet of 20 so-called Dreadnoughts which we shall have complete in April, 1912, will thus mount 56 13·5-in. and 132 12-in. guns.

The five Bristol class cruisers have been passed into service, one, *Newcastle*, replacing the armoured cruiser *Bedford* in the Far East. The latter ship was wrecked on August 21. During 1911 the four Yarmouths will be completed, and four other cruisers are to be laid down under the 1910–11 programme. The fifth, *Active*, was commenced at Pembroke in July.

Destroyer work has been marked by great activity. The sixteen Beagle class ships (1908–9 programme) have been passed into service, the first of the twenty Acorns (1909–10) have commenced their trials, and the twenty 1910-11 vessels (Acheron class) have been ordered.

Greater Britain.—The Canadian Government has purchased the *Rainbow* (3,600 tons) and *Niobe* (11,000 tons) from the Admiralty, and has renamed the latter *Ottawa*. A protected cruiser of the Yarmouth class has been ordered for the Dominion, and also for Australia and New Zealand. The Australian armoured cruiser *Australia*, and the *New Zealand*, the cost of which that Colony is defraying, were laid down on the Clyde in June. The three Australian destroyers *Yarra*, *Parramatta*, and *Warrego* have been despatched, and a similar number ordered for service in New Zealand.

Germany.—By the completion of her fifth Dreadnought Germany now takes precedence of the United States in ships of that type. During 1910 the *Nassau*, *Westfalen*, *Rheinland*, and *Posen* (battleships) were added to the High Sea Fleet, the first two in May, the others in September. All are of the same type—18,500 tons, 19·5 knots (designed), and armed with twelve 11-in. and twelve 5·9-in. guns. The *Von der Tann*, the first non-British cruiser-Dreadnought, has also joined the fleet. On 18,700 tons she carries eight 11-in. and ten 5·9-in., steaming 27 knots on trial. Until the official publication of her equipment the power of this ship was consistently exaggerated. Only two ships have been launched, where at least five were expected. These are the cruiser *Moltke* (April) and the battleship *Oldenburg* (June). The four ships of the 1910-11 programme were all ordered in April, but it is reported that work has been abandoned on them pending alteration of the designs. The reason ascribed is the advent of the British 13·5-in. gun; but it has been known for two years that such a gun was being manufactured, and Krupps for some months have been working on a 13·5 or 14-in. model. The fact remains, however, that German construction is much in arrears, and there seems to be no likelihood of even 13 Dreadnoughts being in service in the spring of 1912, to say nothing of the 17 which Mr. Asquith last year thought probable. Three of the ships required to make 13 are not yet launched, and four others (1910-11 programme) are believed not to have been seriously commenced yet.

The following shows the present position of affairs:—

Programme.	Total.		Launched.		Completed.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
1905–6	4	0	—	—	4	—
1906–7	3	2	—	—	3	2
1907–8	3	3	—	—	3	3
1908–9	2	4	—	4	2	—
1909–10	8	4	4	1	—	—
1910–11	5	4	0	0	—	—

United States.—The *Delaware* and *North Dakota* (20,000 tons, ten 12-in. guns) have been passed into service. The *Arkansas* and *Wyoming* (26,000 tons, twelve 12-in. guns) were launched in January and February respectively; and orders have been placed for the two battleships authorised in June, 1910. They will probably be named *Texas* and *Nevada*, and will be the first ships to carry the 14-in. gun described last year. Only ten will be mounted instead of the twelve at first intended, and the displacement will be kept down to 27,000 tons. Twenty-two 5-in. will form the secondary battery, and the speed will be 21 knots. During 1911 the *Florida* and *Utah* will be completed. On 21,825 tons they carry ten 12-in. and sixteen 5-in. guns. Only two armoured ships will be laid down in 1911, this annual number having now been maintained since 1906. The U.S. Dreadnought total will then be 12, compared with 21 for Germany, and 25 + the 1911 programme for Great Britain.

It is intended to increase the strength of the Atlantic Fleet to 21 battleships and 4 armoured cruisers, which, allowing for four ships to be constantly absent, will leave two squadrons of eight ships and an independent flagship for the admiral commanding.

France.—Under Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère great administrative advances have already been made, and an Organic Law has been introduced to govern new construction, although it has not yet been definitely adopted. Its provisions are as follows:—

Year.	Battle-ships.	Scouts.	Destroyers.	Sub-marines.
1910	2	—	8	1
1911	2	—	—	1
1912	2	—	3	10
1913	2	—	—	4
1914	2	—	—	4
1915	2	—	2	6
1916	2	—	—	5
1917	1	2	3	7
1918	—	2	—	8
1919	1	2	4	4

The object is to raise the fleet in 1919 to a strength of 28 battleships, 10 scouts, 52 destroyers, 45 coastal torpedo-boats, and 94 submarines. Under a special provision the first two ships have been started, the *Jean Bart* at Brest, and the *Courbet* at Lorient. With a tonnage of 23,026 these ships will carry twelve 12-in. guns (10 on the beam) and twenty-two 5·5-in. They are to be completed by the autumn of 1913—by which time Great Britain, the United States, and possibly also Germany, will have ships afloat with 13·5 and 14-in. guns. The *Voltaire*, first of the Danton class, has commenced her trials, having been laid down in June, 1907. The armoured cruisers *Edgar Quinet* and *Waldeck Rousseau* have also commenced their trials, the dates of laying down being November, 1905, and June, 1906, respectively. They are of 13,780 tons, and carry fourteen 7·6-in. guns. The average time taken to complete these three ships (laying down to trials) is fifty-one months. Only eight battleships have been completed for the French fleet since 1900, compared with Great Britain, 27; Germany, 18; U.S.A., 20. There seems to be no idea of attempting to regain the second place among the world's navies; there is no such inspiration behind the Organic Law, which, if carried out, will leave Germany about 100 per cent. ahead of France at sea.

Italy.—One battleship of the Dreadnought type, the *Dante Alighieri*, has been launched (August); she will carry twelve 12-in. guns. In the estimates for 1909–10 a small sum (£131,000) was set aside for the *Conte di Cavour*, with which it is believed a start has been made. On the *Leonardo da Vinci* and *Giulio Cesare* £200,000 each is to be spent in 1910–11, but no actual facts as to the progress with their construction (if any) is available. The armoured cruisers *Amalfi* and *Pisa* were completed towards the end of 1909; they carry four 10-in. and eight 7·5-in. guns on 9,980 tons. Three 3,600-ton scout-cruisers (*Quarto*, *Nino Bixio*, and *Marsala*) are building.

Austria.—Of the three Lord Nelson type battleships the *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand* has been completed; the *Zrinyi* was launched in April; and the *Radetzky* is to commence her trials this winter. These are powerful ships of 14,226 tons, armed with four 12-in., eight 9·4-in., and twenty 3·9-in. guns—the first modern Austrian ships to carry 12-in. weapons. No official progress has been made with the much-talked-of Dreadnought programme, although no doubt is entertained as to the ultimate inclusion of the four ships in a national programme. Two vessels have actually been laid down by the Stabilimento Tecnico at Trieste, the builders declaring them to be a speculation. The heir-apparent is believed to have been largely instrumental in bringing about the commencement of these ships, whose names are suggestive. One is named *Kaiser Franz Josef*, after the reigning Emperor, and the other *Tegetthof*, after the victor of Lissa. After that battle it was decreed that an Austrian warship should always bear the name of the victorious admiral. A slip for a Dreadnought has been prepared at Pola, and two are under way at the Danubius Yard, Fiume. Things at present seem to depend on the conversion of the Hungarian delegates to the idea of naval expansion. It is pointed out by opponents of the project that Austria's military liabilities have been considerably increased by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that it will be impossible to provide adequately for land defence and at the same time to embark on ambitious naval schemes which will be met by Italy as fast as, or faster than, they advance. The small cruiser *Admiral Spaun* has been completed.

Russia.—The expected financial and administrative obstacles continue to retard the construction of the four ships laid down in June, 1909, none of which has yet been launched. There is some talk of laying down four ships for the Black Sea; but this rumour (apart from the fact that it takes six years or so to build a ship at Nikoleff) need not yet be treated seriously. The only real progress during the year is represented by a reorganisation of the training scheme for officers.

Spain.—Two of the three battleships decided upon have been laid down, their names being *Espana* and *Alfonso XIII.* The *Jaime I.* will be commenced in 1911. The three destroyers building are to steam 28 knots; they have been named *Bustamente*, *Requesens*, and *Villamil*. The battleships were described last year.

Turkey.—The scheme of new construction still hangs fire, but a number of ships have been purchased from Germany. These are the old battleships *Weissenburg* and *Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm*, for which £900,000 was paid, and the destroyers S165 to S168, bought for £420,000. Rear-Admiral H. P. Williams has succeeded Rear-Admiral Sir D. A. Gamble as naval adviser to the Ottoman Government.

Japan.—The boasted constructive ability of Japan has not been confirmed during the last twelve months. Of the battleships laid down in 1909 the *Kawachi* (Yokosuka, Jan.) was launched in October last, and the *Settsu* (Kure, April) is to be launched in March, 1911. The *Satsuma* was commissioned in April, having been five years under construction, while the *Aki*, now on her running her trials, was commenced two months before the *Satsuma*. These ships are armed with four 12-in. and twelve 10-in. guns, the *Kawachi* and *Settsu*, the first real eastern Dreadnoughts, having twelve 12-in. and ten 6-in. Many of the Japanese ships reported at one time and another to be building turn out to have been myths; indeed, the only armoured vessel under construction besides those mentioned is the cruiser *Kurama*, now concluding

ier trials. A large armoured cruiser, reported o be of 18,650 tons, is to take the place of the *Kawachi* on the stocks; while under the programme for 1911 three armoured ships will be built, thus exhausting the new construction under existing programmes. A new programme may be looked for in the near future, although the popular outcry for more ships which arose early in 1910 was only of short duration. Adequate excuse could be found for a new programme in the action of Australia and New Zealand, and in the further fact that the British Admiralty is reported to have decided on sending the battleships *Triumph*, *Swiftsure*, and *Albemarle* to the Far East.

Brazil.—The battleships *Minas Geraes* and *Sao Paolo*, as well as the ten destroyers built by Messrs. Yarrow, have been completed, and have arrived at their home ports. A third battleship, the *Rio de Janeiro*, is building at Elswick, and is a remarkable instance of the progressive spirit of the South American Republics. On a displacement of 32,000 tons—12,750 tons larger than the *Minas Geraes*—this ship will carry twelve 14-in. guns, fourteen 6-in., and fourteen 4-in. Both Armstrong and Beardmore are making a gun of 14·3-in. calibre, which is larger than any gun mounted in existing European ships of modern design. The speed designed for the *Rio* is 22·5 knots, and the cost of the ship will be £2,900,000, for which three battleships could have been built twelve or fifteen years ago. The remarkable power of this ship is understood to be in the nature of a reply to the two ships laid down for the Argentine.

Argentine.—After a great deal of bother on the question of tenders and designs, the Argentine Government placed orders in February for two 27,940-ton ships with the Fore River Co. This company will build the *Rivadavia*, and has sublet the *Moreno* to the New York Shipbuilding Co. The ships are to carry twelve 12-in. guns (with a full broadside), twelve 6-in., and twelve 4-in., the speed being 22·5 knots, and the cost £2,190,000 apiece; they are to be completed in twenty-four and twenty-seven months respectively. Twelve destroyers have also been ordered in the Argentine Navy—four in England, four in France, and four in Germany; they will be of 1,400 tons and 32 knots.

Naval Airships.—The British naval airship No. 1 is now complete, and is about to commence her trials. Lieut. N. F. Usborne is in command, and Capt. M. F. Sueter has been appointed Inspecting Captain of Naval Airships. The first vessel is 500 ft. long and 50 ft. in diameter. Duralumin a new metal patented by the builders (Vickers, Maxim), has been used for the body, which is of the rigid type, the motive power being provided by two 200-h.p. motors. For the French service a Farman biplane has been purchased, and the construction of a number of "aérodromes marins" around the coast is contemplated. The old torpedo depot-ship *Foudre* is to be fitted up as a sea-going aeroplane depot-ship, and will be fitted with apparatus for the stowage, launch, and recovery of heavier-than-air craft. Japan is stated to have ordered thirty-eight aeroplanes in Europe. In America experiments are being made with a craft designed to start from and to return to the water, the place of the usual wheels or runners being taken by light canoes.

PERCIVAL A. HISLAM.

The Army in 1910.

HAVING regard to the unaccustomed rapidity of change and reorganisation in recent years, 1910 may be said to mark a period of comparative stagnation. No conspicuous reform has been introduced or adumbrated, though general military policy has been debated as keenly as ever, and perhaps with a fuller measure of understanding. Peculiar importance always attaches to the estimates of foreign critics who are interested in our national standard of military efficiency. Reference must be made to a series of articles which has appeared in the French Press, embodying the views of General Inglois and other competent observers as to the military aspects of the *entente*. In the opinion of these authorities, the value to France of any alliance with this country hinges upon our ability to place a force of not less than five divisions in the most probable theatre of operations, within fifteen days of mobilisation, and irrespective of any naval action. Without enforcing this precise proposition, it will be well to bear in mind that the recent *bouleversement* of our strategical conditions cannot be considered as affecting the dispositions and functions of the Fleet alone. Intimate co-operation of Fleet and Army is essential, and the capacity to act effectually in a European theatre has replaced the fitness for Indian, colonial, and savage warfare which endured so long as the criterion of our Land Forces. This apparently simple truth raises incidentally the entire question of the validity of our voluntary system, and of the practability of a Territorial Army that is recruited *ad hoc* in competition with our Regular Forces. The radical defect in our present military policy is that we are elaborating our second-line formations at the expense of our first-line, concentrating money and attention on a Territorial Force which should be composed of men who have passed through the mill of an Active Army, and refusing to recognise the palpable breakdown of the voluntary system. We are hourly being drawn face to face with these grave problems. A prominent feature of the moment is the alarming shortage of candidates for commissions in all branches of the Army. The causes are not obscure. The progressive impoverishment of the classes which formerly furnished a majority of officers, even though it be relative rather than actual, and dreaded as a contingency of the future rather than of the present, is undoubtedly a factor. Moreover, in the Regular Army there unfortunately exists a certain amount of uneasiness and vague discontent. Disappointment of expectations based upon hard work and good service records, a general lack of "prospects," and the inadequacy of pay to meet enhanced standards of living, may each be said to affect distinct categories of serving officers. Eligible might-be candidates are reluctant to accept service which can offer but few prizes, and those scarcely comparable to the rewards of commerce and industry. The social *prestige* of the officer's status may in many cases be poor compensation, and it is questionable whether it has not in recent years been diminished. The *Special Reserve* appeals

in reality to a very restricted stratum, which supplied the old Militia with an insufficient number of officers. More onerous (if more honourable) obligations have not tended to widen that stratum. For the *Territorial Forces* it is apparently impossible to obtain enough officers uniting the requisite social position with the leisure to qualify themselves for instruction and leadership. It does not appear that the *Officers' Training Corps* will make good deficiencies, which in the Territorial units alone amounted on April 1st, 1910, to 1,488 in an establishment of 11,214. The Training Corps musters some 3,500 senior (University) cadets in 16 contingents, and 16,000 junior (Public School) cadets in 139 contingents. During 1909 about 50 ex-cadets accepted commissions in the Special Reserve or T.F.

No less serious than the officer question is the *horse* question. Our peace establishment of horses is inadequate, as are the annual replacements by casting. The extraordinary rate at which automotor transport is replacing horse-drawn transport in the general carrying services of the country bids fair to extinguish the medium-draught animal so indispensable for military use. Our purchases of horses do not suffice to induce breeders to cater for our possible needs. In 1909 only 940 horses were bought in England, only 2,265 in Ireland. In the same year Ireland alone exported 4,417 horses, mainly for the armies of foreign Powers. Our annual expenditure towards the encouragement of breeding has hitherto been but £5,100, as against £233,000 by France (of which £180,000 for her army), £378,000 by Germany (£250,000 for army), and £227,000 by Austria-Hungary. It is now, however, proposed to enable the Board of Agriculture to spend annually £50,000 in subsidies. A small addition of 18 men and 36 horses has been made to the establishment of line cavalry regiments, and the principle (mentioned in the ALMANACK for 1910) of "boarding-out" horses with farmers may be extended. A census of horses in the United Kingdom, too, is in progress, but as it is to be conducted by police authorities, who are neither empowered nor competent to decide age or suitability for military purposes, its exact value is not obvious, since the general total is already known approximately. Whilst all modern armies experience in some degree the difficulty of obtaining *officers*, no observer of foreign armies can question the fact that all the great military Powers, and many of those in the second rank, are far in advance of ourselves as regards both quality and quantity of *horseflesh*. In every other direction, moral, physical, and technical, our Regular Army makes constant progress. Recent reductions in establishment, however, are to be deplored. Their full effects will not be felt until the curtailment of reserve-producing power is apparent. The strength of the Regular Army Reserve was 134,556—a figure which must fall rapidly in future, influenced both by these reductions and by longer periods of colour-service. In 1909 only 33,837 recruits were required for the Regular Army, this number being much below the normal.

The condition of the *Special Reserve* cannot be regarded as satisfactory, in view of its peculiar functions. It is composed largely of youths who enlist with the object of qualifying physically for the Line, and therefore includes a high proportion of immature *personnel*. On October 1st, 1909, it exhibited a deficit of no less than 20,710 officers and men in an establishment of 90,664. The periods of training, whilst more rational and more valuable from the standpoint of efficiency than the trainings of the former Militia, do not always cater for the tastes of the classes which used to enter the latter. Other classes hold aloof. In 1909, 26,157 recruits were taken of whom many passed subsequently to the Regular Army, thus being included in the 33,837 Regular recruits above-mentioned. It must be remembered that of all the Special Reserve battalions only the 27 "extra" or "fourth" battalions are available for employment as units, and in any campaign of importance their proper place appears to be on the lines of communication of the Field Army. It is difficult, therefore, to see how, in the very probable event of Regular units being withdrawn from oversea garrison to join the Field Army, their posts can be filled without calling upon the Territorial Forces to do duty which it was never originally intended to impose upon them, and for which they are not legally constituted. A commencement, indeed, has already been made, in the shape of the *Special Service Section of the T.A.*, composed of men who engage to serve as individuals oversea, either with the Field Army or in garrisons.

The *Territorial Army* itself has now been in existence long enough to permit of a deliberate opinion as to its utility and prospects for the future. It is universally agreed that better organisation, more systematic recruiting, more clearly defined obligations, and devoted exertions have provided a force which represents a notable advance from the former Volunteer formations. But the organisation is still large on paper only. Recruiting has been stimulated (particularly in some quarters) by methods which cannot be permanent, and which are in any case undesirable. In the all-important matter of training, too, the average unembodied Territorial soldier is but little better qualified than the average Volunteer. Some of the most stringent provisos as to training have had to be whittled down to vanishing point. Discipline in a few isolated instances has been lacking, though the spirit of the Force as a whole is excellent, if naturally dependent upon good will rather than upon the *moral* born of military solidity. A more strict conduct of musketry practices and tests has revealed an indifferent average standard of marksmanship. Apart from the fact that in 1909 no less than 30,979 Territorials were unable to shoot at all, for want of range accommodation, of the 172,400 who were tested only 106,125 qualified in a test considerably less severe than that applied to the Regular soldier. On January 1st, 1910, 67,087 men had not fired even a recruit's course. Nevertheless, and despite these deficiencies, the Territorial Infantry represents better value for money than the Territorial *Artillery*, which, it would appear, cannot be given the minimum of field-training and combined practices that alone can justify its existence. Beside this practical *field* training the technical science of *gunnery* becomes a secondary affair, relatively easy of acquisition. As in the old Volunteer Force, a few units exceptionally recruited and exceptionally situated, reach a standard which is wonderful when the paucity of their opportunities is considered, but the average capacity for manœuvre and rapid delivery is too low for true efficiency.

The *Yeomanry* arm still has the greatest possibilities, but, as in the Artillery, the provision of horses is parious. It is indefensible to insist upon Regular units loaning their horses for drills and exercises.

A prudent step towards excluding from the T.A. elements which would in time of war be urgently needed elsewhere has been taken in the form of restricting the enlistment of dockyard *employés* to 2 per cent. of their number.

The numerical progress of the T.A., so much discussed, is shown as follows:—*Jan. 1st, 1910, estab.* 11,218 offrs., 301,272 others; *Strength*, 701 offrs., 262,036 others (of whom about 100,000 were under age 20). *April 1st, 1910, Estab.* 11,214 offrs., 301,363 others; *Strength*, 9,726 offrs., 269,255 others. During 1909, 8,181 offrs. and 230,056 others attended camp for 8 days or more. A tendency was noticed in 1910 to attempt during training elaborate operations involving large numbers, and many critics remarked that the time would have been better spent in perfecting the instruction of the individual and of the minor unit. On the other hand, it was pointed out that if the T.A. be ever called upon to take the field in home defence, it must act forthwith *en masse*, whatever the individual standard may be; and some practice is essential for senior officers and staffs.

A Special Army Order of March sketched the formation of a *T.A. Reserve* in three categories, viz.:—(*a*) The *T.A. Res. proper*, designed to include ultimately an establishment of 100,000 ranks, having the same obligations as regards mobilisation as the serving Territorial soldier, but subject only to voluntary training. (*b*) A *Technical Res.*, composed of individuals who, without having necessarily served in any branch of the army, are qualified to render special services. (*c*) A *Veterans Res.*, sufficiently examined by its title, being merely a register of names of persons who have served in one branch of the army or another, but who are not included in any other roll. How far such organisations, even if perfected, can add to our military strength appears dubious.

The *County Associations* continue to do excellent work, but complain bitterly of lack of funds, and it is becoming increasingly obvious that the T.A., even in its present form, must cost very much more than any original estimate. Demands, not in themselves unreasonable, are to be complied with. Nothing has yet been done towards shifting on to the Associations the duties of caring for and assisting reservists and time-expired regular soldiers.

In our *Overseas Forces* the tendency is evident to reduce the Regular Establishment to a minimum, and to confine it to sedentary troops. The Indian establishment remains practically the same as heretofore, 76,009 of all ranks. The South African establishment will assuredly be reduced materially in consequence of recent political developments. Apart from these, the Colonial and Egyptian establishments amount to only 35,047 of all ranks. Both by sea and by land we are perforce adopting a policy of concentration.

No very tangible results are as yet apparent in consequence of the inception of the *Imperial General Staff*, but Australia is on the point of adopting a system of universal compulsory service, and effective reorganisation will commence in 1912. Many years, however, must elapse before our great self-governing Dominions are in a position to render us material aid in European warfare.

A strange controversy has raged around the appointment of a "General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean," a personage saddled also with the responsibilities of an "Inspector-General of Oversea Forces," and of membership of the Selection Board and Committee of Imperial Defence. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this appointment is costly and unnecessary, the duties being both redundant and impossible of accomplishment by one officer.

Army Estimates for 1910-11 amount to £27,760,000, as against £27,438,000 for the previous twelvemonth, and call for little comment. The slight increase is due almost entirely to expenditure on the Territorial Army, whose cost is approximately £3,100,000, as compared with £1,971,000 in 1905-6 for the Volunteer Force. Large sums will certainly be required for equipment and ranges in the near future.

Some progress has been made in the direction of military aviation, the Aeronautical Establishment having been enlarged considerably. Organisation of the six Divisional Signal Companies required for the Expeditionary Force has been completed, and the services of intercommunication generally have been recast. The new quick-firing howitzer will shortly be issued to the Regular Howitzer Field Batteries, and experiments are being made with an improved form of rifle bullet.

By Army Order of April 30th, the disciplinary powers of a commanding officer were extended to an award of 28 days detention—a step which may diminish the number of regimental and district courts-martial. In the Territorial Forces the aid of the civil courts has been invoked, under the provisions of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, for the maintenance of discipline where offenders have ceased to be subject to military law. The wisdom of this procedure seems uncertain, and the sentences of presiding magistrates appear considerably more severe than those which probably would have been awarded by a military authority for the same delinquency.

By Special Army Order of July 1st, the new appointment of Aide-de-Camp General to the King was created, carrying no extra pay, and being limited to four General Officers on the active list, and to a period of four years, subject to possible extension. The first four officers thus honoured are: Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B.; Lt.-Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., D.S.O.; Lt.-Gen. Sir A. H. Paget, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; and Maj.-Gen. J. S. Ewart, C.B.

This article would be incomplete without some allusion to the loss sustained by the Army in the death of its head and chief, His Majesty King Edward VII., whose connection with the land services was intimate and personal. His Majesty served with the 10th Royal Hussars and the Grenadier Guards, was Colonel-in-Chief of numerous units in all branches of the Army, held high honorary rank in the German, Austro-Hungarian, Spanish, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish forces, and invariably evinced a deep interest in all military affairs.

P. R. COLES.

General.—Reviewing the months of 1910, it may be said that no event of any seriousness has affected the position of Secondary Education, either politically or otherwise—in fact, politicians have left the subject severely alone.

But over the whole field of education important questions are coming up for consideration and settlement. The conferences held by the various scholastic associations at the beginning of the year have as usual not been productive of much result, and though resolution succeeds resolution, the position remains practically the same. We cannot fail to be impressed by the great efforts made to face the problems of the day, and we cannot but doubt that, with greater concentration of purpose, considerable progress will be made in the future. The State is gradually spreading its control over all classes of English schools and colleges, but it has been compelled to admit the supreme necessity of preserving freedom of type and individual initiative. The problem of the future will therefore be to find a *modus operandi* of opposing "principles in the details of Parliamentary statutes and of departmental administration, and is the task which is now pressing upon us in every grade of English education in its relation to national life."

Secondary Schools.—The amount of grant paid by the Board of Education to Secondary Schools in England was £449,653, as against £324,334 for the previous year. This money was distributed among 737 schools. Of these, 240 Council Schools received £201,194, 31 Girls' Public Day School Trust Schools £9,441, 48 Roman Catholic Schools £16,711, and 418 foundation and other schools £222,306. There are now 950 secondary schools under the influence of the Board—an addition of 100 in two years—with 10,000 teachers and 158,000 pupils, 50,000 of whom are free exelementary school scholars. In the latter case the period of average school-life in the secondary school has been lengthened from one year, and the Board have insisted that this rule shall in future be observed. On the subject of curriculum, Mr. Runciman recently stated that the Board have no desire to encourage uniformity of type of secondary school, but that they wish to develop experiment and variety and to respect differences in parental conviction. Even the great public schools will soon find themselves drawn into the meshes of administrative change, which will tend to unity in one educational system.

With regard to *Free Places*, the percentage will continue to be calculated on admissions, so that in grant-earning schools an ever-increasing proportion of scholars will be receiving free Secondary Education. It is now urged, both on behalf of Secondary Schools and of Local Authorities, that free places should be given for limited periods, and should only be renewable on the evidence of the scholar's industry and progress. This particular regulation prescribes that, in all free-charging secondary schools free places must be offered to pupils from the elementary schools, and the number so offered must ordinarily equal 25 per cent. of the total number of pupils admitted during the previous year. The fear, on the other hand, that the free places will swamp the schools may be disregarded so long as the Board, in considering proposals for the waiving of Article 20, have careful regard to the circumstances and character of each school, which, in effect, is now being done.

Registration of Teachers.—Much has recently been said with regard to the absorption of schoolmasters into the ranks of the regular Civil Service. This change would probably involve the grading of secondary schools into classes, each with different scales of salary, and in the present state of reorganisation of education would prove administratively difficult and politically impossible.

A representative conference of about thirty-seven Associations of Teachers was held in November, 1909, under the presidency of the Master of the Rolls, and attended by representatives of the Board of Education. All the nine resolutions put forward were carried, and it is hoped that the matter will now receive the serious consideration of the Board of Education, and that the practically unanimous demand of the teaching profession for a registration council will become statutory.

Tenure.—A joint deputation of the Association of Headmasters and the Association of Assistant Masters was received by the President of the Board of Education. It introduced certain phases of the tenure difficulty not settled by the Endowed Schools (Masters) Act, and submitted that it required supplementing by the insertion of a clause which would confer on an assistant master under notice of dismissal the right to appear in person before the governing body of his school in his own defence. This question up to the present has been barren of result, with the exception of a model tenure clause which has been forwarded by the Board to every educational authority in England and Wales. The clause in question has been adopted by a few authorities, and there is no doubt that the position of the assistant master has been enhanced by being made servants of the governing body. The model articles of government referred to provide also for the dismissal of the headmaster after six months' notice without cause assigned, whereas in most of the endowed school schemes there are usually provisions to prevent the dismissal of a headmaster otherwise than by a resolution passed at a special meeting by a two-thirds majority of the governors present.

Curriculum.—The most important question the year has been the proposed adoption of a revised curriculum in 1911 by over 100 of our great schools. The headmasters recognise that English and French are serious studies deserving no less serious attention than Latin and Greek. A resolution was passed by the Headmasters' Conference in 1908, "That a committee be appointed to confer with preparatory schoolmasters as to a scheme of studies for school boys from the age of 9 till about 16, and to draw up a report on the subject." The reference was so far modified as to frame a scheme of studies for boys from the age of 9 until the time of entering a public school, the principle being that a boy should not be allowed to take a third language, besides English, until the foundations of two of them have been securely laid.

The proportionate marks proposed for scholarship examinations will be:—Latin, 200 or more; English, 150; French, 150 or 100; Greek, 100; English to include grammar, literature, history and science. No reform or system as indicated is practicable unless the leading public schools agree to give practical encouragement to it by the conditions which they impose upon preparatory schools. It now remains to be seen

whether the great schools will take action on the resolutions. The Hebdomadal Council of Oxford expresses its agreement with the main principles of the Headmasters' Conference resolution, which is in keeping with the lines followed by Council in drafting proposals for the reform of Responsions. Progress has also taken place in the teaching of individual subjects. The Board of Education have issued memoranda on the teaching of geometry, algebra, and history. At the end of last year an important memorial was addressed to the Board representing that German as a school subject was losing ground, and requesting the Board to call the attention of school authorities to the national importance of a knowledge of this language. To illustrate, the number of candidates in the Oxford Senior Local Examination in 1907 was four times what it was in 1895, but the number taking German was almost exactly the same; at the last examination in July the percentage taking German sank to 4·7. At the Joint Matriculation Examination of the Northern Universities in 1907 only 188 candidates out of 2,012, or about 9 per cent., offered German. At the London Matriculation Examination the percentage is usually about 7 or 8, and this though Latin is no longer obligatory. In the preliminary examination of March–April, 1909, held by the Scottish Universities, 46 out of 920 took German, while 372 offered French.

Inspection.—A system of simultaneous inspection of all secondary schools in a given area has recently been introduced—in fact, it may be called an inspection of the administrative arrangements of each local authority. The inspection of the Bradford Secondary Schools has attracted attention in that it was found that upwards of 70 per cent. of the pupils were under 14 years of age, and that more than one-third of the whole left the school in one particular year. The cause of this state of things was the provision of free places amounting to from 50 to 70 per cent. of the total school places. The authorities contended that a secondary school course ending at 14 years of age provides an excellent training. The inspectors noted that there was no undertaking that pupils should remain in the schools after 14 years of age, and a case established the fact that such undertakings have no legal force.

Litigation.—A notable action was brought by a parent against the Trustees and the Headmaster of Bedford Grammar School as to the advisability of corporal punishment. Judgment was given for the defendants with costs. Reference should also be made to a case which awakened considerable public interest, viz., Archer-Shee *v.* The King, in which, owing to a malversation of justice, an Osborne cadet was expelled for stealing. Judgment was given for the plaintiff. An action was also recently brought by a parent against the Headmaster of Richmond School for the wrongful expulsion of a boy, in which the verdict was given against the defendant.

Training for Teachers.—New regulations have been issued by the Board of Education, but some time must elapse before the results can be seen. A training college, partly theoretical and partly practical, has been inaugurated at Cambridge University. The theoretical work consists of lectures on the Theory, History, and Practice of Education, on school methods, and other kindred subjects. For the practical work special arrangements have been made for a student to be placed for one or more terms in charge of an experienced master at one or other of the three schools in Cambridge. During the period of school-practice insisted on by the Board of Education, each master is responsible for the student during the whole time he is in school, and, in addition, gives him private instruction in questions relating to school work and discipline. The headmasters of several public schools away from Cambridge have also offered practical assistance. The University grants a certificate of theoretical and practical efficiency to persons who have satisfied the examiners in theory and practice. The students must ordinarily be graduates of any university, the course of training to be for a year, consisting of three consecutive terms, and the fee for the course £22 10*s.*

Army Qualifying Examination.—The qualifying examination has been designed to secure a test of general school education before Army candidates should be allowed to specialise for the Army, and that the interval between that examination and the competitive examination was intended to be spent in advancing the education of candidates, at school, to a distinctly higher standard of knowledge in more special subjects for the competitive examination.

It is believed that the Army Council have no intention of dropping the competitive examination, and there is every prospect that the two examinations will in due course be combined.

School Cadet Corps are now units of the Officers' Training Corps. In addition to a specified number of drills and an Eight at Bisley, the cadets are expected to obtain Certificate "A" before they enter the senior division of the University, and qualify for the holding of Certificate "B," the latter representing 200 marks to the Sandhurst or Woolwich candidate. Arrangements have been made with the War Office that at the Public Schools Camp of 1911 two or three headmasters with experience of School Corps will also be present.

Public Schools Emigration League.—On all sides we are faced with complaints that parents do not know what to do with their sons after they have received a secondary education, consequently a league has been formed under the auspices of the Headmasters' Conference and the Headmasters' Association to furnish information, guidance, and protection to boys leaving the public secondary schools of the United Kingdom who intend to make a livelihood by farming or in other occupations in the outlying portions of the Empire. The league has now a central office in London, under the direction of a committee, and is in close touch with the headmasters of secondary schools. Local advisory committees, consisting of old public school boys, have been formed in the leading centres of population in the Overseas Dominions to co-operate with the committee in London, and to give advice and to help in other ways when any difficulties arise. To obtain the assistance of the league each applicant must produce a certificate of physical and moral fitness from his headmaster, and fill in a form showing his record at school. The league, in the past eight months, has been very successful in its labours, and has sent out over 40 selected candidates for positions on farms, banks, engineering firms, &c., and for entrance at the various colleges and universities.

WHILST the recent Press Conferences has forced this subject to receive immediate attention for newspaper purposes, it has been regarded as a matter of first importance for a number of years. Thus, in 1902, Mr. Charles Bright, F.R.S.E., strongly urged for an all-round Imperial rate of 1s., or 9d. a word with a proportional reduction for Press messages.*

Cable tariffs to certain outlying portions of the Empire still run as high as 7s. a word, and it is widely recognised to be contrary to the spirit of the age that, after a century of submarine telegraphy, there should be no alternative between waiting three months for an answer to a penny letter from Australia and sending a cablegram at 3s. a word. If only one class of the community had to be considered, and that class those who, at present, use the cable most, the prevailing agitation for a reduction of rates would have less meaning, for a reduced tariff points to competition amongst traders. It is, however, to the interest of the Empire to widen the scope of telegraphic communication by increasing the use of the cable, and this can only be accomplished by liberal reductions in the tariff. Turning to the individual, or domestic, aspect of the question, whilst there may not to-day appear to be any great demand for the interchange of social messages betwixt the various corners of the Empire, this demand would undoubtedly receive considerable impetus if, and when, the facilities rendered anything of the sort reasonably practical. To effect such a result would do much towards stimulating inter-Imperial trade. It has sometimes been stated that the volume of telegraphic communication between given points is practically determined by the volume of trade. It may, however, be pointed out that the volume of trade would be likely to receive substantial development by a lowering of telegraph rates. The question practically resolves itself into who is to take the initiative. Railways have done much, on their own account, towards opening up a country and its trade, and telegraphy might well be made to do more than it has so far in developing the trade of the Empire by a reduction in the tariff. At present, though the world's cables provide an eminently sure, speedy, and secret system of telegraphy, it is an eminently costly one. Thus by far the greater part of the traffic across the Atlantic, for example, is associated with Stock Exchange quotations, and but for these—where speedy delivery means everything—less than half the cables now working would serve the purpose.

Proposals have been made from time to time (notably by Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P.) to employ foreign government telegraph lines, worked at lower rates, in substitution for cables, to carry our inter-Imperial messages. Unfortunately, however, apart from obvious strategic objections, land lines through foreign countries, worked by inefficient native clerks, are a constant source of delay, besides being somewhat unreliable, due to want of satisfactory organisation.

Owing to the strong financial position of the big cable companies, and to the fact that they practically form a combined force, it is conceivable that a uniform tariff of a modest description may some day become effective on the principle of taking the rough with the smooth. In considering this reform from the point of view of practicability, it has, however, to be borne in mind, as recently pointed out by Mr. Charles Bright,* that: (*a*) In any individual case, if the tariff is, say, halved, the number of messages transmitted requires to be materially more than doubled to make up for increased overhead charges; (*b*) The carrying capacity of any one cable is confined within circumscribed limits, and that if these limits are exceeded a new cable is involved to contend with the increased traffic; (*c*) Though we have enjoyed electrical communication with far distant lands for a number of years, we are still only able to do so at substantial cost, cables being fundamentally an expensive medium, and their carrying capacity in proportion to cost being, as already stated, closely limited; (*d*) By the contrariness of things, just where a low tariff would be peculiarly welcome—*i.e.*, where, owing to the distance, the mail service takes so long in comparison with a cablegram—the difficulties are at a maximum, for here the additional cables entailed would be an especially serious item in the matter of cost; (*e*) The increase in working expenses entailed by a reduction in postal rates is insignificant compared with that involved by a drastic reduction in cable tariffs.

Some reference may be suitably made here to the vexed question of codes. Over 90 per cent. of the messages at present transmitted are in code; and by this method the equivalent of an enormous number of words is already sent at what amounts to comparatively cheap rates. Thus, it is possible to send in two words, at a shilling apiece, a trans-Atlantic message which, when decoded, works out at 170 words—representing no less than 7 words for a penny. Without the code system the Cable Companies would not be able to handle anything like even the present traffic, except by laying down more cables. Secrecy is one of the principal objects of codes. They, however, introduce—especially when in cipher—considerable scope for error. Apart from this, codes cannot, from a public standpoint, be recognised as a satisfactory substitute for low rates in plain English, involving, as they do, a great deal of work in "coding" and "decoding."

Whereas on land lines more than half of the messages sent are of a more or less domestic nature, the corresponding proportion on the cables of the world is at present only 5 per cent. Though no doubt this difference is largely accounted for by the inherently different circumstances in each case, it is also probably due to the comparatively high cable rates; for letters travelling so much more slowly by sea than land, the tendency should be towards the transmission of a greater number of private messages by cables than by land lines. In many instances delivery within two, or even three, days would meet the requirements of private cablegrams, and the same may be said of many official and business messages to far distant lands. This points to the classification of messages under the head of "Urgent" and "Non-urgent" such as was strongly advocated to the Cable Communications Committee by the above-quoted authority, and again subsequently.† Reduc-

* Address to the London Chamber of Commerce on "Imperial Telegraphic Communication and the All-British Pacific Cable."

* Article on "Imperial Telegraphy at a Popular Tariff," *Fortnightly Review*, March, 1909.

† Blue Book Cd. 958, Evidence by Mr. Charles Bright, p. 190; *Quarterly Review*, April, 1903 (article "Imperial Telegraphs").

ates for "deferred" (non-urgent) messages have ince come into partial operation in Canada, as well as India and France, and general adoption of the principle may now well be found practicable on an Imperial basis. Without "deferred" rates, what happens is that though the cables are worked to their full capacity during "rush" hours, they lie quite idle for at least four hours out of the twenty-four—and partially so for a much longer period—due, in part, to the time difference at each end. By the general introduction of deferred, "non-urgent," rates, cables would be more uniformly fed—during slack periods as during mutual business hours. The Cable Communications Committee reported favourably on the matter in the following terms:—"By this plan the sender of the message would receive an inferior service for a lower price, and such a plan would be a considerable boon to the public, especially as regards messages which are domestic rather than commercial." In this connection it may be noted that the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies of America recently introduced what is known there as the "night-letter" system, under which telegrams are accepted at very low rates for transmission during the night. This has been found to result in an enormous increase of traffic which has strained available resources to the utmost. Moreover, with the dawn of 1911 "deferred" rates are to be introduced experimentally for the ordinary traffic between this country and Australasia, and it is hoped that this experiment in encouraging and stimulating the sending of private cablegrams will prove a sufficient success to ensure continuance and extension.

It is probable that radio (or wireless) telegraphy will, in due course, be turned to considerable account in this direction for comparatively unimportant, or non-urgent, messages, as well as for the simultaneous transmission of news to different parts of the Empire. In such cases economy is more essential than celerity or accuracy. On the other hand, for business messages of great urgency and importance, the first consideration will always be efficiency, and here the cable is likely to hold its own for many a day. It is not improbable that in the near future wireless systems will be largely adopted as auxiliaries to cables, every cable system between different parts of the Empire being accompanied by a "wireless" (radio-telegraphic) method of one description or another—whether in competition with the cable system or otherwise. A judgment could thus be formed as to whether the latter—which is cheaper and can therefore offer better terms—could eventually take the place of the former, which is at present more efficient.

An important point on which a decision should shortly be arrived at is as to whether further all-British telegraph lines throughout the Empire are now sufficiently needed, from a political and strategic standpoint, to warrant their being made, if necessary, a subject for taxation, on the same principle that prevails in the matter of battleships, where the only anticipated return is the security of the Empire. The principle has already been accepted in the less obvious case of subsidies to cable companies, as well as in regard to the mail service. Without going into the question of relative returns, there is considerably more argument in favour of the State establishing and controlling electric communication for Imperial purposes than for the railways being worked by Government, for in the latter instance the Imperial and political object is non-existent. This branch of the subject was usefully dealt with at a recent Mansion House meeting convened by Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., M.P., as Chairman of the House of Commons Telegraph Committee.

On national grounds there is a strong feeling in favour of bringing the separate units of the Empire into closer telegraphic touch—politically, socially, commercially. It is also thought to be desirable, for strategic reasons, to complete the "All-British" electric girdle so usefully initiated by the Pacific cable. As has been pointed out by Mr. Charles Bright in the course of recommendations to the Cable Communications Committee, this could be effected by a cable from Ascension to Jamaica, *viâ* Barbados, and hence meeting the Atlantic Cable system *viâ* the Bermuda-Halifax Line. If this all-British system is to be a Government affair uniform with the Pacific cable, further lines will require to be laid to render the Imperial chain independent of other systems. There would have to be a cable between Australia and South Africa, and hence to Ascension. Such a plan would be preferable, in many ways, to the governments concerned buying up existing lines; and if a State Atlantic cable is decided on in connection with this movement, care will require to be taken to render it absolutely "All-British," as well as the land line system between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It should, indeed, be recognised that the general principle of instituting new Imperial State electric communicating links (of one sort or another) is preferable to laying hold of those owned and worked by vested interests. Some of the further lines needed would not, probably, prove remunerative for some time, but they would at once greatly benefit not only the Mother Country but her outlying possessions, in serving as an incentive to inter-Imperial trade. Both France and Germany have already realised the force of this by establishing for themselves a number of cables for communicating with their various outlying possessions, these lines serving political and trade, in addition to strategic, requirements. The Cable Companies having declined to undertake the All-British Pacific Cable—as well as other Imperial lines for which there has been a certain political and strategic demand—the Governments concerned would be fully justified in setting afoot such State cables or radio-telegraphic systems. It would, indeed, be more or less essential for these suggested systems of communication to be worked as one with the already existing all-British Pacific cable. Thus, though, from a point of principle, there is much to be said in favour of such concerns being retained as a subject for private enterprise under suitable Government subsidies, that would now seem to be out of the question in this instance. If there is to be a substantial development of inter-Imperial telegraphy, the All-British Pacific Cable will clearly require to be duplicated before long. This duplication might, however, take the form of a linking up with the American Pacific Cable, as suggested by Mr. Bright some years ago.* Such an arrangement might be made in a manner at once economical and satisfactory, by establishing the following electrical

* *The Times*, June 3, 1898; also Dec. 20, 1898.

communications, which would be of mutual use to the countries concerned: (*a*) A satisfactory system of radio (wireless) telegraphy from Vancouver to San Francisco; (*b*) A similar system between Honolulu and Fanning; (*c*) Also between the Philippines and Australia, by way of either New Guinea or Borneo. This scheme would have the advantage of increasing the scope for traffic. Moreover, in view of the immense commercial field of China, added to the important commercial and political relations with Japan, it has obvious Imperial merits. If put into effect, the scheme would also serve as an excellent practical trial for radio-telegraphy; and in the last instance (*c*) a "wireless" installation would, in any case, be preferable to a cable, owing to the treacherous sea-bottom in the vicinity of New Guinea and Borneo.

In connexion with this question it is well to keep constantly in mind the contingency of a great European war, such as would, undoubtedly, entail the cutting of many cables on the Eastern trade route. Thus, though the duplicating system of the Pacific Cable (whether "wireless" or cable) may well be Anglo-American in character, the original line should be strictly "All-British" on the entire route to and from headquarters in London.

Since the above lines were written, the Pacific Cable Board has arranged for a direct and exclusive telegraph wire, worked by English clerks, between Montreal and Vancouver *vid* the Canadian Pacific Railway, thereby meeting requirements to some extent. It would seem, however, that the entire system from end to end should, really speaking, be under State control, and all news affecting the Empire under Government supervision. In any case, there can be little doubt that an Inter-Imperial news service should be free from the possible influence of a foreign neighbouring country in times of peace as well as war. With the recent reduction in Imperial Press rates important Imperial news and speeches will no doubt in the future be sent in far greater fulness, thereby avoiding the misunderstandings that have often arisen due to overmuch, or inaccurate, condensation. The Pacific Cable Board's offer in regard to the rates on their system eventually resulted in a corresponding agreement on the part of the associated cable companies with reference to rates between England, Australia, India, and South Africa. Thus, history has again repeated itself; for the Pacific Cable has, for the second time, been the means of lowering the rates to Australia, though in this case the Press rates only. The position is still, however, unsatisfactory in Canada, where the Dominion Government is faced with the double task of arranging with the Colonial telegraph companies on the one hand and the trans-Atlantic cable companies on the other. This points to the unsatisfactory character of an Imperial system such as is only half a Government affair—the land lines being open to interruption during war and the subject of negotiation with other interests in times of peace.

The position does not seem likely to be improved from any point of view with the projection of two further Atlantic cables by a recent combination of forces between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on the one hand and the Western Union Telegraph Company—a similarly all-powerful American concern—on the other, especially as both will form part of the "Pool." On the contrary, the increasing number of Atlantic cables controlled by American interests accentuates the need for an invulnerable State line between this country and the further shores of Canada, constituting a real satisfactory connecting link with the All-British Pacific Cable.

The whole subject of Extended and Cheaper Imperial Telegraphy by cable and "Wireless" methods is one that should form an important item at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

BEER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NUMBER OF BARRELS UPON WHICH DUTY WAS PAID.

NOTE.—The figures given in the table do not represent the bulk measure of the beer produced but the equivalent thereof in "standard barrels," *i.e.*, barrels calculated at a standard gravity of 1055°. The numbers of bulk or liquid barrels produced in the United Kingdom irrespective of gravity, were 34,376,352 in the year ended March, 1909; 35,359,024 in 1908; 35,406,797 in 1907; 35,066,094 in 1906; 35,415,523 in 1905; 36,329,813 in 1904; 37,153,978 in 1903; and 36,887,260 in 1902. A barrel contains 36 gallons.

Year ended March 31.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom
	Standard Barrels.	Standard Barrels.	Standard Barrels.	Standard Barrels.
1895	27,419,795	1,782,019	2,677,583	31,879,397
1896	28,786,665	1,931,440	2,779,032	33,497,137
1897	29,305,113	1,999,534	2,777,046	34,081,693
1898	30,677,000	2,052,519	2,860,576	35,590,095
1899	31,297,640	2,164,933	2,916,800	36,379,373
1900	31,944,739	2,156,179	3,052,113	37,153,031
1901	31,344,215	2,140,990	3,128,736	36,613,941
1902	30,722,847	2,075,847	3,214,698	36,013,392
1903	30,714,536	1,939,881	3,324,282	35,978,699
1904	30,073,778	1,877,978	3,371,594	35,323,350
1905	29,385,208	1,813,109	3,205,970	34,404,287
1906	29,008,453	1,825,501	3,275,309	34,109,263
1907	29,144,935	1,811,592	3,395,786	34,352,313
1908	29,246,120	1,811,870	3,434,425	34,491,415
1909	28,266,435	1,730,497	3,351,326	33,348,258

HOW PROPERTIES ARE ASSESSED.

THE average ratepayer is by no means familiar with the methods employed by the rating authorities in fixing the assessments of the various kinds of property, though the subject is one which concerns him closely. The law of rating and the procedure in connexion with the making of Valuation Lists in London differ from those outside the metropolis, but the principles of valuation are the same. In London the Act regulating assessments is the Metropolis (Valuation) Act. 1869, whilst in the provinces, the Union Assessment Committee Acts, 1862–1880, apply, except in only six places which do not come within their scope. In the United Kingdom all local rates, together with Income Tax (Schedule A)—sometimes called the landlord's property tax—Inhabited House Duty and Land Tax, are levied on the *annual* values of property.

GROSS AND RATEABLE VALUES.—It is the duty of the rating authorities to estimate two values for every property which is liable for the payment of rates. In London these are known as the gross value and rateable value, and correspond to the gross estimated rental and net annual value in the provinces. The definitions of the latter given in the Union Assessment Committee Act of 1862 were modified by the Valuation (Metropolis) Act of 1869 in the definitions of gross value and rateable value, the object being to substitute clearer words, though the intention was the same. The gross value of a property means the annual rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected, taking one year with another, to pay for it, if the tenant undertook to pay all the usual tenant's rates and taxes, and if the landlord undertook to bear the cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the property in a state to command that rent. The term rateable value means the gross value after deducting therefrom a proportion to cover the probable average annual cost of the repairs, insurance, &c.

It should be noticed that the above definitions stipulate as the basis the annual rent which a tenant *might reasonably be expected to pay, taking one year with another*, that is to say, a full, fair rent. On whatever terms a property is held, the authorities have to estimate for the gross value, or gross estimated rental, a *fair* rent which a yearly tenant would pay if the landlord did all repairs and the tenant paid rates and taxes.

Nature of Deductions.—With regard to the proportion representing the average annual cost of repairs, insurance, &c., to be deducted from the gross value to arrive at the rateable value, there is an important difference between the Acts governing London and the rest of the country. Whereas the Valuation (Metropolis) Act specifies a maximum rate of deductions for various classes of property, the Acts which apply to the provinces contain no such provisions. Consequently the amount of the deduction is left to the discretion of the local rating authorities, with the result that there is great want of uniformity in this respect. The following maximum deductions specified in the Valuation (Metropolis) Act are almost invariably adopted in London, except in the cases of premises with machinery :—

Buildings without land other than gardens—	
Where the gross value is under £20	¼
" " " £20 and under £40	⅓
" " " £40 and upwards...	½
Land with buildings not houses	⅒
Land without buildings	1/20
Mills and Manufactories.....	¼

METHODS OF VALUATION.—The methods adopted by Valuation and Assessment Committees in determining the annual values of property vary considerably in different unions in the provinces, and though in some cases attempts are made to secure the adoption of similar methods throughout the whole of the rating areas in a county, these on the whole are not very successful. In London, however, there is much greater uniformity of practice. Every five years the London County Council convenes a Conference of all the rating authorities in the metropolis, when questions relating to assessment matters are discussed and resolutions passed, which, while not binding on the local authorities, are followed to a large extent. The following notes will give an indication of the methods by which the annual values of various classes of properties are determined, within and without the metropolis.

Quarterly and Yearly Tenancies.—With regard to properties let on quarterly or yearly tenancies, the terms of letting generally correspond to those mentioned in the definition of gross value given above, that is to say, the landlord does the repairs and the tenant pays the usual tenant's rates and taxes. In these cases the amount of the rent—if a fair one—is usually taken as the gross value, and the rateable value is arrived at by making the necessary deduction to cover the cost of repairs, insurance, &c. Should the tenant be liable for the repairs, then the rent will be taken for the rateable value and a proportion added to obtain the gross value.

Weekly and Monthly Tenancies.—The rents paid for properties let on weekly and monthly tenancies usually include the rates and taxes and water rate. It is evident that these must be deducted to arrive at the gross value, or rent which a yearly tenant would pay if he were also liable for these charges. In most districts a scale is compiled by the rating authorities which allows for these deductions and commonly for a "contingency balance." This is a small allowance to cover any rise in rates while the scale is in force and also to take into account the fact that the rent on a yearly tenancy may reasonably be regarded as slightly less than 52 times the weekly rent or 12 times the monthly rent. Applications should be made to the local rating authorities for copies of such scales.

Short Leases.—The practice in the metropolis with regard to premises held on short leases differs considerably from that in the provinces. In London, where the tenant is liable for both internal and external repairs, 10 per cent. is usually added to the rent to obtain the gross value and the proper deduction made to arrive at the rateable value. In the provinces the rent is generally taken as the rateable or net annual value and a proportion added to fix the gross estimated rental. Often a premium is paid on taking up a lease and this must be taken into account. This is done by calculating what would be the equivalent yearly rent of such premium and adding this amount to the rent reserved under the lease. For instance, a premium of £400 on a 21 years' lease is regarded as equivalent to a yearly rent of about £34. The following examples will show the results arrived at by the methods generally followed in London and the provinces where premises are let on a full re-

pairing lease for 21 years at (say) £120 per annum, with the payment of a premium of £400 :—

In London—	£
Rent on lease	120
Equivalent yearly rent of premium...	34
	154
Add 10 per cent.	15
Gross value	169
Deduct $\frac{1}{6}$	28
Rateable value	141

In the Provinces—	£
Rent on lease	120
Equivalent yearly rent of premium...	34
Net annual value	154
Add (say) $\frac{1}{2}$	30
Gross estimated rental	184

In cases where the tenant is liable for internal repairs only, the usual practice in London is to add 5 per cent. to the rent to obtain the gross value.

It must not be assumed that the rent on lease should be taken in every case as the basis of assessment. In some flourishing districts values have increased by 50 per cent. or more during the last 12 or 15 years, and obviously in such cases it would not be fair to expect an assessment based on a rent on a 21 years' lease with only three or four years unexpired. In London, if the lease has not run for more than five years, the rent is taken *primâ facie* as the full rental value; but where the expired term is longer then at any revaluation the rating authorities will ignore the rent if it should differ from the full market rent obtainable at the time. In the provinces large numbers of assessments based on rents under old leases are still in force, owing to there being no provisions for periodical revaluations of property, such as form part of the procedure in the metropolis.

Freeholds and Long Leaseholds.—In dealing with freeholds and properties held on long leases, the rating authorities will, if possible, value these by comparison with other similar premises or by taking the interior floor space at so much per square foot, having regard to the locality and the nature of the building. Where, however, this is not practicable, the gross value is generally arrived at by adding to the estimated annual value of the land an estimated annual value for the building. This method is commonly used when dealing with factories, warehouses, schools, fire-stations, &c. The value of the land is fixed in the case of freeholds by a percentage —three to four—on the capital value; in the case of long leaseholds, the ground rent, if it be the full market value, is taken. The annual value of the building is estimated by taking a percentage on the capital value thereof. This will vary between five and seven per cent. in London, according to the value and class of building, five per cent. being applied to the most costly buildings and seven per cent. to those of least value. In the provinces much lower percentages are frequently taken. For a building worth £6,000 on land the value of which is £2,000 a fair assessment would be £440 gross value and £367 rateable value, arrived at as follows :—

	£
4 per cent. on £2,000	80
6 per cent. on £6,000	360
Gross value	440
Deduct $\frac{1}{6}$	73
Rateable value	367

Machinery.—The question of the rating o machinery is one which has been responsible fo a large number of important law cases from tim to time. The decisions of the Courts may b stated briefly. Fixed machinery which may b regarded as part of the freehold, *e.g.*, fixe boilers, is rateable as part of the premise Other machinery which is not fixed to the so or building, but which is on the premises for th purpose of making and which make them fit fo the particular purpose for which they are use *e.g.*, printing machines, drilling machine lathes, &c., should be taken into account in s far as it enhances the value of the premises fo such purpose. In determining the gross an rateable values, the rating authority has to est mate the rent a tenant might reasonably e expected to pay for the premises with th machinery installed ready for use. The metho employed in ascertaining this rent vary great in different parts of the country. In son districts a percentage on the value of s machinery is added to the annual value of th land and buildings, whilst in others the value the machinery is left out of account altogeth or only the first motive power is considered. London 7½ per cent. on the present value of t machinery is taken as the gross value.

With regard to the deduction between t gross and rateable value, as stated above, the A governing the metropolis stipulates one-third the maximum. This, however, is not alwa allowed unless there is a large amount machinery on the premises. Where the va of the machinery is not great, the rati authorities frequently adopt another meth The following examples will illustrate the pr tice in London :—

(1) Premises held on a yearly tenancy at £ per annum. Value of Machinery £1,00

	£
Rent	60
7½ per cent. on £1,000	75
Gross value	135
Deduct $\frac{1}{3}$	45
Rateable value	90

(2) Premises held on a yearly tenancy at £ per annum. Value of machinery £200

	£		
Rent	80	Deduct $\frac{1}{3}$	
7½ per cent. on £200	15	" $\frac{1}{3}$	
Gross value	95	Rateable value	

These examples may be regarded as typ illustrations of the methods employed in valuation and assessment of various kind property, and show the differences in the meth employed by the various authorities.

OF NITRATE OF SODA, SALT, PETROLEUM, RUBBER, AND SULPHUR.

NITRATE OF SODA.

NITRATE of Soda is extensively used as a rtiliser, 80 per cent. of the nitrate exported om Chile being used for that purpose; and its e is largely increasing, the consumption in 909 being 1,000,000 tons in excess of that of 890. In the United Kingdom the sulphate of mmonia industry provides a substitute for gricultural purposes, and the consumption of trate in the United Kingdom has been prac-ically stationary for the last ten years, the creased demand being met by the production sulphate of ammonia. The nitrate formation Chile extends over an area of 8,620 sq. miles, nd it is estimated that over £27,000,000 is in-ested in that industry. The following figures ow the shipments* of nitrate of soda from outh American ports and the general consump-on in 1907, 1908, and 1909:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
OTAL SHIPMENTS ...	1,626,000	2,017,000	2,085,000
CONSUMPTION:			
nited Kingdom ...	112,000	103,000	111,000
st of Europe	1,140,000	1,275,000	1,354,000
.S.A.	350,000	309,000	398,000
her Countries	56,000	45,000	66,000
World's consump-tion	1,658,000	1,732,000	1,929,000
isible supply, 31 Dec.	695,000	928,000	999,000

The consumption in previous years is shown low:—

1886.	1890.	1900.	1905.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
K. 106,000	119,000	126,000	101,000
S.A. 60,000	104,000	170,000	320,000
e World 486,000	889,000	1,350,000	1,559,000

Shipment figures from report of Messrs. Montgomery o.

SALT.

Salt is the basis of the alkali manufacture, d approximately 1,000,000 tons are decomposed nually in the United Kingdom for the manu-cture of sodium compounds. The production salt in America increases annually, and in 1908 s almost double that of the United Kingdom. 1904 2,753,750 tons were produced in the United ates. In China the manufacture has been rried on for nearly 2,000 years, mainly by the aporation of brine in large iron pans heated by tural gas; the annual Chinese output is about 0,000 tons. The bulk of the salt produced in ain, Italy, and Japan is by evaporation of sea ter; in England by the evaporation of brine direct heat. Good brine contains 1 part of lt in 3 parts of water, while a saturated solution brine at 226° Fahrenheit contains 40 per cent. salt.

PRODUCTION OF SALT, 1908.

	Tons.		Tons.
K.	1,873,550	Austria-H.	611,684
nada	72,552	Bosnia-H.	56,323
dia	1,300,477	Brazil	210,853
Other dominions ...	298,571	China	241,000
		Colombia	220,000
		France	1,099,856
Brit. Empire	3,545,150	Germany	1,997,645
		Italy	513,070
		Japan	622,829
		Rumania	129,287
		Russia	1,872,818
		Spain	837,308
		Turkey	326,920
		U.S.A.	3,660,608
		Other Countries	813,325
		Total	16,558,676
		World's total, 1905	14,251,142

The output in the U.K. in the last thirty years is as follows:—

Year.	Tons.
1873–1882 (average)	2,373,648
1883–1892 ,, ...	2,160,129
1893–1902 ,, ...	1,959,089
1903	1,886,992
1904	1,891,633

showing a decrease of nearly 500,000 tons since 1882.

PETROLEUM.

The world's production of petroleum in 1908 was practically double that of 1900, the increase being due to the greater output of the American (and especially Californian) oilfields. Mexico is also becoming an important producer. Russia shows but slight increases in the past ten years, but Rumania and Galicia show a regular and constant increase (Galicia, 1898, 350,000 tons—1909, 2,150,000 tons; Rumania, 1898, 180,000 tons—1909, 1,300,000 tons). In all the oil-producing countries large quantities of crude oil and residues are consumed for power purposes. Oil is largely used as fuel in Russia, California, and Mexico, while Austria has decided to introduce oil fuel on the State railways in order to find an outlet for the rapidly increasing output of Galicia. Other producing countries are also using oil in place of coal. In 1908 America (63·09 per cent.) and Russia (21·85 per cent.) yielded 84·94 per cent. of the world's total production.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM, 1909 (38,852,411 tons).

	Tons.		Tons.
America	23,733,300	Japan	278,348
Russia	8,694,116	Mexico	500,000*
Sumatra, &c.	1,150,000*	Canada	56,102
Galicia	2,150,000	Germany	143,245
Rumania ...	1,300,000	Peru	135,000*
India	700,000*	Italy	8,300*

* Estimated figures.

RUBBER.

During 1909 the price of rubber was abnormally high owing to the increased demand, and the industry attracted a great deal of public attention. Many new companies were floated, and vast areas of land have been planted with rubber trees.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF RUBBER, 1908–1909.

	1908.	1909.
	Tons.	Tons.
Brazil and Bolivia	37,206	39,026
West Africa	14,000	15,500
Ceylon	407	666
Mexico	2,000	3,500
Malay Peninsula, &c.	1,634	2,011
Other Countries	9,750	8,297
Total production	65,000	69,000
Total consumption	67,400	68,000

The trees commence to yield when six years old, and it appears probable that there will be a considerable over-production in the course of the next few years unless the demand greatly exceeds the average annual increase. The total value of rubber exported from Brazil and Bolivia in 1909 is given as £18,926,061, and on this basis the value of the world's production for that year would be £33,462,260.

RUBBER IMPORTED INTO THE U.K., 1870-1909.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1870	7,606	1906	30,353
1897	19,816	1907	33,304
1900	25,664	1908	28,753
1905	29,671	1909	35,003

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF RUBBER, 1900-1906.

Year.	Produced.	Consumed.
	Tons.	Tons.
1899-1900	53,348	48,352
1900-1901	52,864	51,136
1901-1902	53,887	51,110
1902-1903	55,603	55,276
1903-1904	61,759	59,666
1904-1905	68,877	65,063
1905-1906	67,999	62,574

Large quantities of rubber are reclaimed by known processes for re-use, but although a great deal of work has been done in connexion with the manufacture of artificial rubber, no suitable substitute has yet been discovered.

SULPHUR.

For many years the mines of Sicily have been the chief source of the world's sulphur supply, but of late years the production of the United States has increased so considerably as almost to equal that of Sicily in 1908.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SULPHUR, 1908.

	Tons.
Sicily	413,580
United States	375,376
Japan	33,419
Chile	2,705
Peru	1,880
Spain	2,000
Total	828,960

The following table shows the state of the Sicilian sulphur industry :—

—	1904.	1906.	1909.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Produced	511,166	450,100	396,11
Exported	475,745	387,432	348,74
Stock	396,541	525,115	604,59
Exported to U.S.A.	100,680	41,283	19,49

The decline in exports to the United States due to the growth of production in that country as shown in the following table :—

PRODUCTION OF SULPHUR, U.S.A.

	Tons.		Tons.
1899	1,565	1906	294,1
1904	127,292	1907	293,1
1905	181,677	1908	375,3

The stocks of sulphur in Sicily are now more than one and a half years' production, and unless new markets can be found the production will have to be curtailed.

S. R. ADCOCK.

Produce of the Corn Crops (Great Britain), 1909 and 1910.

THE estimated yield of wheat in 1910 is nearly 2½ bushels per acre less than in 1909 and about half a bushel less than the average of the previous decade. The total production of Wheat, while less than last year by about 600,000 quarters, is above the ten years' average, mainly in consequence of an increase of acreage in recent years. Barley is slightly above an average yield in Great Britain, notwithstanding a deficiency of one bushel per acre in Scotland, but it is less than in 1909 by three bushels per acre. Oats are the most satisfactory of the corn crops with a yield per acre of over one bushel above average. Beans are well above average and still more above the previous year's return. The Hay crop, both from arable and meadow land, is above the average by nearly 2 cwt. per acre in the one case and 1¼ cwt. in the other. Altogether over 9 million tons of hay were grown in 1910 as compared with less than 8½ million tons in 1909. The average annual production is about 9 million tons.

Crops.	Estimated Total Produce.		Acreage.		Average Estimated Yield per Acre.		Average of the Ten Years
	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1900-1909
WHEAT—	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels*
England	6,673,023	7,285,506	1,716,629	1,734,236	31·10	33·61	31·47
Wales	138,912	138,980	39,428	39,575	28·19	28·09	26·64
Scotland	252,969	255,811	52,801	49,679	38·33	41·19	39·24
Great Britain	7,064,904	7,680,297	1,808,858	1,823,490	31·25	33·69	31·55
BARLEY—							
England	6,088,727	6,340,580	1,449,492	1,379,133	33·60	36·78	33·15
Wales	355,930	339,839	87,569	85,272	32·52	31·88	31·13
Scotland	830,534	936,901	191,624	199,981	34·67	37·48	35·65
Great Britain	7,275,191	7,617,320	1,728,685	1,664,386	33·67	36·61	33·34
OATS—							
England	9,876,317	9,763,873	1,857,731	1,839,912	42·53	42·45	41·84
Wales	979,591	876,457	205,093	198,528	38·21	35·32	34·59
Scotland	4,628,333	4,737,867	958,142	943,437	38·64	40·18	37·14
Great Britain	15,484,241	15,378,197	3,020,966	2,981,877	41·00	41·26	39·90

DURING the last few years an appreciable reduction in the number of premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the metropolis has taken place, and a further reduction will probably be one result of the increased Licence Duties payable under the Finance (1909–10) Act, 1910. At the 31st March, 1910, the total number of un-licensed premises in London, including the City, was 6,922, and off-licensed premises 2,555. The following table shows the number of each in the City of London and each metropolitan borough, and in connexion with public-houses and beer-houses the population per house. In calculating these latter figures the Registrar-General's estimates of population in the middle of 1910 have been used.

Borough.	On-Licensed Premises.				Off-Licensed Premises.	Population per House—Public- and Beer-houses.
	Public-houses.	Beer-houses.	Other.	Total.		
Battersea	83	55	5	143	111	1,364
Bermondsey	186	50	3	239	13	539
Bethnal Green	131	107	—	238	20	553
Camberwell	162	123	6	291	122	1,004
Chelsea	70	12	8	90	47	920
Deptford	83	35	4	122	37	1,014
Finsbury	166	56	9	231	40	426
Fulham	45	33	5	83	99	2,324
Greenwich	100	37	2	139	32	824
Hackney	154	64	3	221	132	1,101
Hammersmith	90	33	9	132	78	1,036
Hampstead	47	7	3	57	71	1,773
Holborn	147	5	16	163	32	350
Islington	252	76	10	338	160	1,077
Kensington	147	32	38	217	151	1,032
Lambeth	254	133	15	402	156	845
Lewisham	67	35	1	103	104	1,617
Paddington	101	18	14	133	104	1,286
Poplar	175	129	—	304	53	567
St. Marylebone	197	17	36	250	93	585
St. Pancras	254	46	18	318	95	793
Shoreditch	182	71	3	256	18	452
Southwark	236	76	9	321	33	679
Stepney	396	224	7	627	49	506
Stoke Newington	28	8	1	37	36	1,523
Wandsworth	115	66	8	189	192	1,690
Westminster (City)	439	19	183	641	196	365
Woolwich	114	56	2	172	30	797
City of London	350	12	98	460	251	47
Total	4,771	1,635	516	6,922	2,555	761

As the result of proceedings under the Licensing Act of 1904, 437 on-licences were extinguished by Quarter Sessions in London in the years 1905 to 1909. The refusal of a renewal of an on-licence by Quarter Sessions must be accompanied by compensation, which is met out of a fund provided by an annual charge on all on-licensed premises which were in existence before the passing of the Act. The amount of the compensation awarded, according to section 2 of the Act, should represent the difference between the value of the premises as licensed and their value without a licence, plus the amount of any depreciation of trade fixtures arising by reason of refusal to renew the licence.

The following summary shows the number of on-licences extinguished and the compensation awarded in each year since the Act came into operation. Four licences have been excluded for the following reasons. In one case the character of the licence was quite distinct from all other licences extinguished; two cases have been referred to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for settlement of compensation; and in the remaining case, the premises having been pulled down, the licence was allowed to lapse and no compensation was claimed or awarded.

Year.	No. of Premises.	Compensation Awarded.				
		Total Amount.	Average per Licence.	Expressed as Years' Purchase of Rateable Value.		
				Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
		£	£			
1905	16	45,967	2,873	66½	6½	37
1906	106	234,361	2,211	95½	3	30
1907	121	349,546	2,889	128	7	37½
1908	78	152,504	1,955	69½	2	27½
1909	112	256,538	2,291	96½	5½	35
Total	433	1,038,916	2,399	128	2	33

In a way, it is rather lucky for the reputation of our National Drama that the review of the year, as written for WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, should cover the space of twelve months between November 1909 and November 1910 instead of a season. For it was distinctly a year with the character of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which play, by the way, was produced in January by Mr. H. B. Irving at the Queen's Theatre. If I had merely to deal with the productions of the winter 1909–1910 I could ring some peals of joy, for the winter gave us a rich harvest. That is where Dr. Jekyll comes in. But the current season, which began in September last, the Mr. Hyde of my story, has been so lamentable, so abundant in failures, so poor in yield, that the Press has frequently propounded the question, What is amiss with our drama?

In order not to encourage the pessimist, who is the worst counsellor of art, I would answer that question by saying, there is nothing amiss, there is only abeyance. And it is a common thing, in the history of art as well as of nature, that a prosperous crop is followed by a year of dearth. For the drama like the soil, particularly in our country, where new processes a reconstantly applied, is apt to give unequal results. And it is quite possible that, if three months hence I had to deal with the same subject, I could have pointed to all-round well-being.

For the main facts are these: Our patent dramatists, those who have made career and record, have planned work but not been in readiness. Only Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, of the phalanx comprising himself, Sir Arthur Pinero, Mr. Claude Carton, Mr. Haddon Chambers, and Mr. Alfred Sutro, is represented by the revivals of "The Case of Rebellious Susan" and "The Liars," and two one-act plays, "The Knife," which was of no importance, and "Fall in, Rookies!" which, written for the music-hall, was a stirring appeal to the military spirit of the nation. Mr. Barrie, too, was represented by two plays in one act—the one a parody entitled "Old Friends," the other "The Twelve Pound Look," which was a delightful satire on the possibilities of matrimonial separation.

So practically, we have received little fare from our leading dramatists; but we are told that the coming year will prove that they are as alive as ever.

What then were the salient features of the space under survey? They were three in number and all of them significant.

The revival of melodrama indicated in a former record has become intensified. And it is pleasant to find that that healthy vigorous writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has supplied two great successes of the year, "The House of Temperley," a fine reproduction of the life of our immediate forebears, and "The Speckled Band," a stirring story, forcibly told.

The second feature, which shall have precedence for reasons of gallantry, is the progress of women as playwrights. The Stage Society in producing Lady Bell's "The Way the Money Goes" gave a vivid picture of the life, the poverty, and the struggles of the toilers in the provinces. Miss Symonds, better known to fame as George Paston, made people laugh with an irresponsible comedy entitled "The Naked Truth" (in collaboration with Mr. W. P. Maxwell), and exhibited great dramatic instinct and courage of opinion in "Nobody's Daughter," a play in which the somewhat hackneyed theme of the love-child is treated freshly and in an up-to-date manne with many a smile between moments of grea emotion. If I leave the finest play written b an English woman to the last, it is because t forms the bridge to the most cogent argument i favour of the past year—its third great feature the establishment of the Repertory Theatre b Mr. Charles Frohman. That Repertory Theatre I am sorry to say, has not borne the materi fruit which it deserved, mainly I fear becaus two works of its most important writers an leading spirits were found wanting.

Mr. G. B. Shaw in "Misalliance" convince even his most ardent admirers that mere talk however sparkling, neither makes a play no proves intensely amusing; and "The Madra House," by Mr. Granville Barker, in its tur proved that the imitation of Shaw is likely to b disastrous to his innate dramatic talent.

When Mr. Barker is himself, as in "The Voyse Inheritance," he is a powerful dramatist in small compass; but when he leavens his actio to excess with abstruse conversation of whic only Shaw is the master, he fails. But if th Repertory Theatre had done nothing else tha illuminate our drama by Miss Baker's "Chains and Mr. Galsworthy's "Justice" there would b ample justification for its existence, together wit the forcible evidence that at the present momer we have among the younger generation dramatis of great importance. "Justice" was the traged of our judicial system and of prison life. It one of those plays that mark an epoch. It w heart-rending to a degree, but the very fact th it hurt caused remedy.

It is said that the present Home Secretar founded his welcome prison reforms on wh was imparted to him by Mr. Galsworthy magnificent effort. That may be truth or it ma be legend, but the fact remains that, in spite the short run of the play, it turned the eyes our public—aided by the press—to that nethe world in our midst where human beings by th law are transformed into automatons.

"Chains," dealing with the boredom, the s responsibilities, the hopeless horizon of life the genteel middle class, has not so deeply e gaged public attention. But it is one of tho works which will find rank in our future Nation Theatre as representative of a class in co temporary society.

The reason why the Repertory Theatre, whi was wound up with an excellent revival of S Arthur Pinero's "Trelawney of the Wells," d not succeed as it deserved, that is to say, d not make the two ends meet for its maintenanc is not far to seek. It had no time to fasten i roots in the dramatic soil, and it suffer materially from the non-success of the Shaw a Barker plays, as well as a poor comedy by M Anthony Hope and Mr. Cosmo Stuart. In oth words, Mr. Frohman, the astutest manager our time, who deserves great thanks for h efforts, made a mistake in policy. Instead governing the Repertory Theatre on catho lines, it ran into a certain groove—it was a co tinuation of the Vedrenne-Barker campai without its scope. For this reason it is deep to be deplored that Mr. Frohman gave up t game after one season, for the lessons of the fi might have been a guide for the second, a founded the happy combination of art and pop larity. Before leaving the Repertory Theatre, should be mentioned that the one-act play titled "The Sentimentalists," by George Meredit

moved emphatically that a great writer may not necessarily be a dramatist of consideration. It was not a happy thought to drag the name of George Meredith to the stage, where it had never gone during his lifetime.

Mr. Somerset Maugham, who still stands alone as a dramatist of many moods, gave two serious plays. The one, "The Tenth Man," may be dismissed as a drama of many recollections and little sincerity. The other, "Grace," is of greater importance, because it introduces the great question of "Shall she confess?" Unfortunately in this play Mr. Maugham, the artist, has allowed himself to be influenced by consideration of what the public wants. Thus, in spite of the public response, the artistic judgment on this work must be that it does not stand on the same high level as "A Man of Honour," that masterpiece far too little appreciated in the days when Mr. Maugham struggled in vain for fame, yet deserved it to the full.

Mr. Locke, too, failed in "The Man from the Sea" for want of sincerity. The back of the play was literally broken in the crucial scene between two lovers, when the man resorted to a dastardly device to curb her spirit. Up to that point the public was under the spell of Mr. Locke's charm of writing, but no sooner had the lie crossed the footlights than the fate of the play was sealed. Only geniuses (and melodramatists) can bamboozle the public into swallowing a camel.

Besides the Shakespeare Festival at His Majesty's, the revival of Henry VIII. was one of the notable events of the year, and it is indeed of happy augury that one can say that Shakespeare no longer spells ruin. True, one would have preferred such success to have been achieved by a work worthier of the national poet and less spurious of descent, for now one may be uncommonly inclined to believe that it was the show, combined with the acting, which was the thing instead of the play. However, knowing the attitude of the English public towards serious plays, it behoves us to think in modesty that we should be thankful for small mercies, and that, at any rate, it is possible to maintain Shakespeare for some time in the Metropolis without fear that loyalty to the bard must mean sacrifice to his propagandist.

Shakespeare leads me to another classic of more modern days, who after some years of preliminary struggle has become a favourite of our public. I refer to Maeterlinck, whom everybody knows or affects to know, and whose "Blue Bird," a fairy tale of great fascination, and full of imagination, made the fortune of the Haymarket, and no doubt induced Mr. Trench definitely to prefer the old system of long runs to the revival of Repertoire. The same theatre fared well with "Priscilla Runs Away," hugely enjoyed by the crowd, but in my estimation wholly unworthy of the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden." A play like this indicates retrogression, and almost makes one doubtful whether we live in the twentieth century or in the mid-Victorian era, when our drama was unconsidered and child-like in nature.

During the year we have had the now customary visits of the Irish Players and the Manchester Repertory Theatre. The latter is always welcome, because it places before our eyes, modestly but efficiently, works of men who stimulate thoughts and have all too soon departed from the London boards. I refer to the works of the late St. John Hankin and to Galsworthy's "Silver Box." The Irish Players by their various productions demonstrated the progress of writers like Lady Gregory and Padric Collum and the lost hopes caused by the death of J. M. Synge, whose "Deirdre of the Sorrows," unfinished as it was, was fraught with tragedy, and the dangers of vacillating and frequently changing management. In spite of our journalistic encomiums, quite natural where guests are concerned, it must be admitted that the efficiency of the Irish performances has somewhat declined; that the stage management leaves much to be desired, and that the amateur without pretension was superior to the amateur promoted to be an unfinished actor.

The Stage Society produced, besides the play of Lady Bell already mentioned and Mr. Ashley Dukes' promising but immature "Civil War," a cycle of one-act plays by Felix Salten which introduced a new humour of a new man; and among others Ludwig Thoma's "Champions of Morality," which hardly obtained a *succès d'estime*, because most of the actors failed to understand the nature of the play and its surroundings, and substituted grim earnest for sarcastic humour.

A series of revivals of Robertson's plays from "Cast" to "Society" at the Coronet should not be forgotten, because it was creditable in every sense to Mr. Robert Arthur, the impresario, and to the memory of that remarkable dramatist who began his career with the Bancrofts at the old Prince of Wales's Theatre. Of course, some of the methods and many of the ideas of Robertson would appear to be obsolete now, but they have withstood in a remarkable manner the attacks of time, because in some ways the author was a prophet of things to come, and because there is in every one of his plays the touch of human nature as Shakespeare characterises it.

Of American importations and adaptations it is hardly necessary to speak at length. The American drama is rarely appreciated here because its strenuousness and happy-go-lucky progress of action do not appeal to the taste of our public. When an American play is good, in spite of what our cousins may say, it is estimated here at its full value. "A Woman's Way," for instance, although by no means above our native *comédies de salon*, was praised by the press and patronised by the public. Of adaptations in the old sense of the word, it may fairly be said that they have received the death-blow during the past year; there have been ghastly failures and, like a bloody war, they have borne the healthy fruit of recognition. Henceforth it will not be necessary to deprive a foreign play of its nature in order to render it accessible to our public, and we may be credited that we are well able to enjoy a French or a German play, albeit somewhat whitewashed as in the case of Miss Gladys Unger's capital "Inconstant George," and Mr. Michael Morton's "Tantalising Tommy," it translated with tact and discretion.

In conclusion, it seems fair to assert that if our drama has not made marked progress during the last twelve months of which the salient events have been recorded, there is no reason to view the future with anxiety. True, compared with some former years, the credit balance has somewhat shrunk, but that may be merely accidental, and the manifestation of such restraint as heralds future advance by leaps and bounds.

J. T. GREIN.

ADELPHI.—(1909) *Dec.* 27. *The House of Temperley*, a melodrama of the Ring, by Sir A. Conan Doyle (Messrs. Charles Maude, Edmund Gwenn, Charles Rock and Ben Webster, Mrs. Russ Whytal). (1910) *June* 4. *The Speckled Band*, a new play by Sir A. Conan Doyle (Messrs. H. A. Saintsbury and Lyn Harding, Miss Christine Silver). *Nov.* 5. *The Quaker Girl*, a new musical play by James T. Tanner, with lyrics by Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank, and music by Lionel Monckton (Messrs. Hayden Coffin, James Blakeley and Joseph Coyne, Mesdames Gracie Leigh, Elsie Spain and Gertie Millar).

ALDWYCH.—(1909) *Dec.* 27. *The Bad Girl of the Family*, by Walter Melville, produced.

APOLLO.—(1910) *April* 23. *The Islander*, a new musical comedy by Major Marshall, with music by Philip Michael Faraday (Messrs. Fred Allandale, Laurence Legge, Laurence Caird and Neil Kenyon, Mesdames Elaine Inescourt, Mabel Burnege and Elsie Spain). *Aug.* 30. "The Follies," opened their season of burlesque.

COMEDY.—(1910) *Feb.* 26. *The Climax*, a new play by Edward Locke (Miss Marie Doro). *March* 29. *Alias Jimmy Valentine*, a new Comedy by Paul Armstrong (Messrs. Harry Nicholls, C. M. Hallard, Guy Standing and Gerald du Maurier, Miss Alexandra Carlisle). *Sept.* 14. *A Woman's Way*, a new comedy by Thompson Buchanan (Mr. Charles Quartermaine, Miss Alexandra Carlisle).

COURT.—(1910) *Feb.* 20. *The Merchant of Venice* revived (Mr. Arthur Phillips).

CRITERION.—(1909) *Nov.* 29. *Don* transferred from the Haymarket. (1910) *Jan.* 17. *When Knights were Bold* revived (Mr. James Welch). *June* 1. *The Case of Rebellious Susan*, by Henry Arthur Jones, revived (Charles Wyndham, Messrs. Sam Southern, Charles Quartermaine and Alfred Bishop, Mesdames Ellis Jeffreys, Marie Illington, Athene Sayler and Mary Moore. *Oct.* 27. *The Liars*, by Henry Arthur Jones, revived (Charles Wyndham, Messrs. Sam Sothern, Thalberg Corbett and Alfred Bishop, Mesdames Ellis Jeffreys and Mary Moore).

DALY'S.—*The Dollar Princess*, produced *Sept.* 25, 1909, ran throughout the year.

DUKE OF YORK'S.—(1909) *Dec.* 20. *Peter Pan* revived (Miss Pauline Chase and Miss Hilda Trevelyan). (1910) *Feb.* 21. Mr. Chas. Frohman opened his Repertory Theatre with the production of a new play entitled *Justice*, by John Galsworthy (Messrs. Sydney Valentine, Dion Boucicault, Edmund Gwenn, Charles Maude and Dennis Eadie, Miss Edyth Olive). *Feb.* 23. *Misalliance*, by Bernard Shaw (Messrs. C. M. Lowne, Charles Bryant, O. P. Heggie, Mesdames Florence Haydon, Miriam Lewes and Lena Ashwell). *March* 1. A Triple Bill consisting of *Old Friends*, a new one act play by J. M. Barrie, *The Sentimentalists*, an unfinished comedy by George Meredith, and *The Twelve Pound Look*, a new one act comedy by J. M. Barrie (Messrs. Sydney Valentine, Dennis Eadie, Charles Maude and Edmund Gwenn, Mesdames Fay Davis, Dorothy Minto and Lena Ashwell). *March* 9. *The Madras House*, a new play by Granville Barker (Messrs. Charles Maude, Arthur Whitby, and Dennis Eadie, Mesdames Mary Barton and Fay Davis). *April* 5. *Trelawney of the Wells*, by A. W. Pinero, revived (Messrs. Sydney Valentine, Charles Maude, Gerald Lawrence, Edmund Gwenn, Dennis Eadie and Dion Boucicault, Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan, Fay Davis and Irene Vanbrugh). *April* 13. *Prunella*, by Laurence Housman and Granville Barker revived (Mr. Charles Maude and Miss Dorothy Minto). Preceded by *The Twelve Pound Look*. *May* 3. *Helena's Path*, a new comedy by Anthony Hope and Cosmo Gordon Lennox (Mr. Charles Bryant and Miss Irene Vanbrugh). *May* 17. *Chains*, a new play by Elizabeth Baker (Messrs. Edmund Gwenn and Dennis Eadie, Mesdames Florence Haydon, Dorothy Minto and Hilda Trevelyan). (Last production of Repertory Theatre.) *June* 21. *The Dawn of To-morrow* transferred from the Garrick. *Sept.* 6. *A Bolt from the Blue*, adapted from the French of Tristan Bernard and Alfred Athis by Cosmo Hamilton (Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Messrs. Edmund Gwenn and Dennis Eadie). *Oct.* 1. *Grace*, a new play by Somerset Maugham, produced (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Arthur Wontner and Edmund Gwenn, Mesdames Lillah McCarthy, Irene Vanbrugh, Lady Tree).

DRURY LANE.—(1909) *Dec.* 27. The pantomime *Aladdin* produced (Mesdames Ida Rene and Marie George, Messrs. Wilkie Bard and George Graves). (1910) *March* 26. *The Whip* revived (Messrs. Basil Gill, Cyril Keightley and Geo. Barrett, Mesdames Jessie Bateman, Nancy Price and Fanny Brough).

GAIETY.—*Our Miss Gibbs*, produced *Jan.* 1, 1909, ran throughout the year.

GARRICK.—(1909). *Dec.* 11. *Where Children Rule*, a children's play by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare (Mr. Michael Sherbrooke and Master Bobbie Andrews, Miss Bella Terry). (1910) *Jan.* 20. *Dame Nature*, a new play adapted from the French of Henri Bataille by Frederick Fenn (Mesdames Nancy Price and Ethel Irving, Messrs. Ernest Leicester, Frank Cooper, J. D. Beveridge and Norman Forbes). *May* 13. *The Dawn of a To-morrow*, a new play by Frances Hodgson Burnett (Messrs. Herbert Waring, J. H. Barnes and Henry Ainley, Miss Gertrude Elliott). *June* 23. *Billy's Bargain*, a new farce by Robert Lascelles (Mr. Weedon Grossmith). *Aug.* 27. *The Eternal Question*, a new play by Hall Caine. *Sept.* 28. *The Bishop's Son*, a new play by Hall Caine (Messrs. J. D. Beveridge and Bransby Williams, Miss Elaine Inescourt).

THE GLOBE.—(1909) *Nov.* 8. *The Great Millionaire*, a new play by Douglas Murray (Miss Lena Ashwell, Mr. Fred Kerr). *Dec.* 12. *Arsène Lupin* transferred from the Duke of York's. (1910) *Feb.* 24. *The Tenth Man*, a new play by W. Somerset Maugham, produced (Messrs. A. E. George and Arthur Bourchier, Mesdames Kate Sergeantson and Frances Dillon). *May* 7. *Parasites*, adapted from the French play, *La Rabouilleuse*, of Emile Fabre by Paul M. Potter, produced (Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Miss Constance Collier). *June* 6. *Glass Houses*, a new comedy adapted from the French of Paul Hervieu, by Kenneth Barnes, produced (Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh). *Aug.* 1. *The Speckled Band* transferred from the Adelphi. *Nov.* 5. *A Woman's Way* transferred from the Comedy.

HAYMARKET.—(1909) *Dec.* 8. *The Blue Bird*, a fairy play by Maurice Maeterlinck, translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Misses Pauline Gilmer and Olive Walter, Messrs. Norman Page, Ernest Hendrie, Fisher White and C. V. France. (1910) *June* 28. *Priscilla Runs Away*, a new comedy by Elizabeth Arnim (Messrs. Lyall Swete and Charles Maude, Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother and Neilson Terry).

HIS MAJESTY'S (1909) *Nov.* 25. *Beethoven*, adapted from the French of Réné Fanchois by Louis N. Parker (Herbert Beerbohm Tree), preceded by *A Russian Tragedy*, translated from the Russian by Henry Hamilton (Mr. Henry Ainley and Mrs. Patrick Campbell). *Dec.* 16. *Pinkie and the Fairies* revived (Misses Iris Hawkins and Master Philip Tonge). (1910) *Jan.* 4. *Beethoven* revived (Herbert Beerbohm Tree). *Feb.* 1. *The O'Flynn*, a new romantic play by Justin McCarthy, produced (Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Henry Ainley, Mesdames Evelyn D'Alroy and Auriol Lee). *March* 28. Sir Herbert Tree opened his Shakespeare Festival, during which he produced *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Twelfth Night*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, *Coriolanus*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *King Henry V.*, *King Richard II.* *Sept.* 1. *Henry VIII.* revived (Herbert Tree, Messrs. Henry Ainley and Arthur Bourchier, Mesdames Laura Cowie and Violet Vanbrugh).

KINGSWAY.—(1910) *Jan.* 17. *Don*, transferred from Criterion. *Oct.* 15. *Company for George*, a new comedy by Warren Bell, produced (Miss Eva Moore and Mr. Kenneth Douglas).

THE LITTLE THEATRE.—(1910) *Oct.* 11. This theatre was opened by Miss Gertrude Kingston, who appeared in *Lysistrata*, adapted from the Greek by Laurence Housman.

LYCEUM.—(1909) *Dec.* 23. The pantomime *Aladdin* produced. (1910) *March* 6. A new drama, *The Fighting Chance*, by Edward Ferris and B. P. Matthews, produced. *May* 28. *Richard III.* revived (Mr. Martin Harvey). *July* 20. *A White Man*, by Edwin Milton Boyle, revived. *Sept.* 14. *The Sins of London*, a new drama by Walter Melville, produced.

LYRIC.—(1910) *Jan.* 31. *The Strong People*, a new play by C. M. S. McClellan (Messrs. Lyn Harding, A. E. George and Lewis Waller, Miss Dorothy Dix). *Feb.* 22. "The Sicilians," including Giov. Grasso, opened their season with a production of *Feudalismo*. *April* 4. *The Rivals* revived (Messrs. Leonard Boyne, Robert Loraine, W. Somerset and Lewis Waller, Mesdames Kate Cutler and Lottie Venne). *May* 31. *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, a new play adapted from the French by Gerald du Maurier, produced (Mr. Lewis Waller). *June* 30. *Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner* revived (Mr. Lewis Waller, Miss Lottie Venne). *Sept.* 10. *The Chocolate Soldier*, a comic opera, adapted from Bernard Shaw's *Arms and the Man*, by Stanislaus Strange, composed by Oscar Strauss, produced (Messrs. Roland Cunningham, Lempriere Pringle, Tom Shale and H. Workman, Mesdames Elsie Spain, Amy Augarde and Constance Drever).

NEW.—(1910) *Jan.* 3. *Henry of Navarre* revived (Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry). *March* 12. *The Scarlet Pimpernel* revived (Mr. Fred Terry). *Aug.* 31. *The Crisis*, a new play adapted from the French by Rudolf Besier, produced (Mr. Norman McKinnel). *Sept.* 28. *Young Arnald*, a new comedy by E. G. Sutherland and M. Dix, produced (Mr. Norman McKinnel and Miss Evelyn Millard). *Oct.* 20. *Count Hannibal*, a new romantic play adapted from Stanley Weyman's novel by Oscar Asche and Stanley Weyman (Messrs. Ben Webster and Oscar Asche, Miss Lily Brayton).

THE PLAYHOUSE.—(1909) *Nov.* 1. *The Flag-Lieutenant* revived (Mr. Cyril Maude). *Dec.* 1. *Little Mrs. Cummin*, a new comedy by Richard Pryce (Mesdames Lottie Venne and Marie Löhr, Mr. Kenneth Douglas); preceded by *The Visit*, by Richard Pryce. (1910) *Feb.* 15. *Tantalising Tommy*, a new comedy by Paul Gavault and Michael Morton (Messrs. Kenneth Douglas and Cyril Maude, Miss Marie Löhr). *March* 15. *The Toymaker of Nuremberg*, a new comedy by Austin Strong, produced for a series of matinées (Messrs. Shiel Barry and Cyril Maude, Miss Margery Maude). *Oct.* 19. *The Toymaker of Nuremberg* revived (Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Margery Maude).

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—(1909) *Dec.* 27. *The Little Damozel* transferred from Wyndham's. (1910) *Feb.* 19. *The Balkan Princess*, a new musical play by Frederick Lonsdale and Frank Curzon, with Lyrics by Paul Reubens and Arthur Wimperis and music by Paul Reubens (Mesdames Mabel Green, Mabel Sealby and Isabel Jay, Messrs. Bertram Wallis and James Blakeley). *Aug.* 29. *The Naked Truth* transferred from Wyndham's. *Oct.* 1. *Inconstant George*, a comedy adapted from the French of Robert de Flers and Armand Caillavet, by Gladys Unger, produced (Messrs. Aubrey Smith and Charles Hawtrey, Miss Doris Lytton).

QUEEN'S.—*Nov.* 30. *The House Opposite*, a new play by Perceval Landon (Miss Eva Moore and Mr. H. B. Irving). (1910) *Jan.* 29. *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, a new play by Comyns Carr, founded on Stevenson's story (Messrs. Charles Sugden, Henry Vibart, Marsh Allen and H. B. Irving (Mesdames Dorothea Baird and Tittell Brune). *May* 28. *Judge Not*, a new play from the French by Georges Henriot, produced, followed by a revival of *Robert Macaire* (Mr. H. B. Irving). *Sept.* 20. *The Man from the Sea*, a new play by W. J. Locke, produced (Messrs. Vane Tempest, Dawson Milward and Robert Loraine, Mesdames Beryl Faber and Nina Boucicault). *Oct.* 21. *Mrs. Skeffington*, a new comedy by Cosmo Hamilton (Messrs. A. Holmes-Gore and Dawson Milward, Mesdames Ellen O'Malley and Beryl Faber).

ROYALTY.—(1909) *Dec.* 27. *Charley's Aunt* revived (Mr. Brandon Thomas). (1910) *March* 7. *The Way the Money Goes*, a new comedy by Lady Bell, produced.

ST. JAMES'S.—(1909) *Nov.* 9. *Lorrimer Sabiston, Dramatist*, a new play by R. C. Carton (Miss Beryl Faber, Messrs. C. M. Lowne, Godfrey Tearle and George Alexander). *Nov.* 30. Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest* revived (Messrs. Alan Aynesworth and George Alexander). *Sept.* 27. *D'Arcy of the Guards*, a new play by Louis Evan Shipman, produced (Mr. George Alexander and Evelyn D'Alroy).

SAVOY.—(1909) *Dec.* 15. *Fallen Fairies*, a new musical play by W. S. Gilbert, composed by Edward German (Messrs. Clande Flemming, Leo Sheffield and C. H. Workman, Mesdames Nancy McIntosh and Jessie Rose). (1910) *March* 10. *Two Merry Monarchs*, a new musical play by Arthur Anderson and George Levy, composed by Orlando Morgan, produced (Messrs. Lennox Pawle and C. H. Workman, Miss Daisy Le Hay). *Sept.* 12. "The Grotesques" opened their season of burlesque.

SHAFTESBURY. — *The Arcadians*, produced *April* 25, 1909, ran throughout the year.

STRAND.—(1910) *Feb.* 10. Mr. Robert Hilton opened his season with a revival of *Richelieu*, by Bulwer Lytton. *April* 25. *Two Merry Monarchs*, transferred from the Savoy. *Sept.* 10. *The Man from Mexico*, a new farce by H. A. du Souchet, produced (Messrs. George Giddens and Stanley Cooke).

TERRY'S.—(1910). *May* 21. *Dame Nature* transferred from the Garrick. *Aug.* 22. *The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary*, a comedy by Anne Warner (Miss May Robson). *Oct.* 6. Miss May Robson appeared at a special matinée in a new comedy, *Maw, or the Squab Lady*, by Ethel Watts Mumford and Margaret Herford.

WYNDHAM'S.—(1910) *Jan.* 12. *Captain Kidd*, a musical play by Seymour Hicks, composed by Leslie Stuart (Mr. Seymour Hicks, Miss Ellaline Terriss). *April* 14. *The Naked Truth*, a new comedy by George Paston and W. B. Maxwell, produced (Messrs. Eric Lewis and Charles Hawtrey, Mesdames Clare Greet, Phyllis Embury and Gwynne Herbert). *Sept.* 8. *Nobody's Daughter*, a new comedy by George Paston, produced (Messrs. Sydney Valentine, Marsh Allen and Gerald du Maurier, Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite and Rosalie Toller).

THE AFTERNOON THEATRE (His Majesty's).—(1909) *Nov.* 11. *Pierrot and Pierrette*, a new opera written by W. E. Grogan and composed by Joseph Holbrooke (Mr. Albert Archdeacon a Miss Edith Kirkwood), followed by *The Tinke Wedding*, by M. Synge. *Nov.* 30. Ly Yavorskaia appeared in a Russian version *La Dame aux Camelias*. *Dec.* 2. Ly Yavorskaia appeared in *Ivan the Territ Dec.* 3. Lydia Yavorskaia appeared in *Hed Gabler*.

THE STAGE SOCIETY.—(1909) *Dec.* 5. At Aldwych.—(1) *The Shewing Up of Blanco Pos* Bernard Shaw; (2) *Kathleen Ni Houlihan*, W. Yeats; (3) *The Workhouse Ward*, Lady Grego (1910) *Feb.* 13. At the Shaftesbury.—(1) *A Lion and her Whelp*, by Fred D. Barker; (2) *The W the Money Goes*, Lady Bell. *March* 20. At Shaftesbury.—*Points of View*, three plays Felix Salten: (a) *Count Festenberg*, (b) *Life's I portance*, (c) *The Return*. *May* 22. At the A wych.—*Champions of Morality*, by Ludwig Thor translated by H. A. Hertz and Frederick Whel *June* 5. At the Aldwych.—*Civil War*, by Ash Dukes.

The Industrial Farm Village, Duxhurst, Reigate.

THE Industrial Farm Colony at Duxhurst, Reigate, for the reception of Inebriate Women, was founded in 1894 by Lady Henry Somerset.

Before the present Inebriate Acts were in existence, the physical side of drunkenness had been almost entirely overlooked. It was dealt with as a moral evil, and imprisonment or fines were the sole methods by which the drunkard was to be coerced into sobriety. This mode of treatment had, however, long been acknowledged to be a failure. The Farm Colony at Duxhurst was founded with the idea of attempting to deal with the evil from a new point of view; and subsequent legislation is an indication that the attempt was considered successful.

The plan on which this Colony is worked is that of a model village standing among the Surrey hills on a farm of 180 acres. The village consists of home-like cottages grouped round an open quadrangle with a small church adjacent, and, at a short distance, the Superintendent's cottage and the Chaplain's lodge. In each cottage about ten or twelve patients are received, and are presided over by a Cottage Sister. Attached to the village also are a dining hall, kitchens, a recreation hall, laundries, workshops and workrooms, together with a hospital into which every patient is received on first arrival in the Colony.

The patients are engaged in outdoor work in the gardens and on the farm, and are taught weaving, embroidery, basket-making, and domestic employments.

The claim of Duxhurst on public sympathy rests on its being the first home in England for adults, where village life has taken the place of the formal institution, and the first place where outdoor work was given to women—a syst now being adopted very generally. The patie are not restricted by bars or locks, and yet number of those who have absconded since opening of the Village Colony is a negligi quantity.

During the years that the Colony has b working *sixty per cent.* of the women who h spent one year within its shelter are stanc well. The history of every patient who lea is carefully traced, and each one is correspon with and often visited.

The life on the Farm Colony is for childre well as women. Twenty-seven are received f separate home. Their presence is essentia normal domestic life, and it brings joy brightness as nothing else can. They are o the best and most inspiring object-lesson women can look upon. Many of them are by the National Society for the Prevention Cruelty to Children, and are brought up in Colony. Some of the mothers also who ar the Colony for a longer period under sentence the Inebriate Acts (1879) have been allowe bring their children, and these are cared fo the Children's Home.

A weekly payment is charged for all patie but in most cases this does not cover the expe which has to be supplemented by contribut from outside sources.

At some distance from the Colony, standin beautiful and retired grounds, is a large cou house for the reception of women of wealthier classes.

The Superintendent will at all times be to give any information. Visitors can see place at any time.

THE statistics of wealth usually contained in the annual reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue are to some extent incomplete for the year 1909-10 owing to the delay in the passing of the Finance Bill of 1909. The Budget estimate of the amount receivable by the Exchequer from Income Tax in the year 1909-10 was £37,100,000, but the amount paid into the Exchequer was only £13,295,000, with a net receipt for the year of £12,752,098. In the period from April 1 to September 30, 1910, however, the revenue from Property and Income Tax was £30,924,000, as compared with £5,006,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year, but the accounts do not show how much of the receipt in the half year ended September 30 last was on account of the year ended March 31 last. The gross income from all classes of profits brought under the review of the Department in the year 1908-9 (the latest date for which the return has been published) was £1,009,935,000, and the net income on which tax was received was in that year £693,323,000.

Income Exceeding £1,000,000,000.

The gross income had then for the first time exceeded a thousand millions. In 1873-4, when incomes of £100 and upwards were charged, the figures were £549,423,000 gross and £481,602,000 net. The produce for each penny of tax in 1873-4 was £1,854,000 and the population 32½ millions. In 1908-9 the population was 44½ millions, and the produce for each penny of the tax £2,784,000. The figures for quinquennial periods since 1873-4 are as follows:—

Year.	Net Income.	Produce for each Penny.	Population Estimated.
1908-9	£490,425,774	£1,879,073	33,943,000
1903-4	531,129,500	2,016,785	35,449,000
1898-9	541,647,181	2,045,500	36,881,000
1893-4	525,840,000	2,191,000	38,490,000
1887-8	525,211,200	2,180,380	40,380,000
1883-4	615,012,373	2,562,551	42,371,000
1878-9	693,323,082	2,784,063	44,546,000

Since 1895-6 the produce for each penny of the tax has increased in each year. In former years this has occasionally declined. The average annual rates of increase during the thirty years have been (1) of population, 1·1 per cent.; (2) of net income, 1·4 per cent.; (3) the produce for each penny of tax, 1·6 per cent.

It is probable that the net income and the produce for each penny of the tax in 1909-10 may show increase at about the same rate as in past years, but in considering how far returns for Income Tax may be taken as evidence of the increased wealth of the nation it must be borne in mind that the transfer of business to a large extent from firms and individuals to joint stock companies during the last twenty-five or thirty years has been much to the advantage of the Exchequer. Companies for the most part publish their accounts, and shareholders usually desire that profits shall be divided closely. Many companies declare their dividends free of Income Tax, which is thus collected at the source. Companies have also displaced a great number of small traders, who instead of being employers have become employed, and the exact amount of whose salaries is returned by the employer. Also within the last two or three years all employers have been required to state exactly particulars respecting persons in their employment who are receiving income liable to be taxed, and a very large amount of income which formerly escaped taxation has thus been brought into account. This has been especially the case with some classes of skilled labour which is paid for as piecework, and persons whose remuneration is derived chiefly or to a considerable extent from gratuities which amount sometimes to an annual income far beyond the exempted limit are now charged with Income Tax.

Cost of Living.

There is, perhaps, a general belief that the cost of living has increased during the last twenty-five to thirty years, and is much higher than it was fifty or sixty years ago. It is commonly supposed that house rent and rates, especially, have risen, but although this does not seem to admit of doubt in respect of business premises in certain positions, it does not appear to be fully justified by statistics of the Inhabited House Duty, referred to hereafter, that house rent generally is much higher. Rates have certainly increased, but they include some services which formerly were discharged by the householder, and others of great importance, such as lighting, the maintenance of roads, drainage and sanitation generally, which are now more efficiently performed. Education is now to a large extent a charge upon the rates.

Prices of food and fuel which fluctuate chiefly owing to market changes do not seem to have varied widely during recent years, but are perhaps somewhat higher. Beer, wine, spirits and tobacco are affected from time to time by changes in Excise and Customs Duties, but these usually have at the same time an effect upon consumption, and if prices rise the quantity used is less, or a cheaper quality is used. As an item of the cost of living the expenditure on wine and spirits, and perhaps also on beer, has probably decreased. Clothing, generally, is perhaps cheaper, if perhaps also less durable than formerly. Books and newspapers are certainly cheaper. Travel by railway is on most lines cheaper than at any time since railways were established. Stage coach fares and the hire of post chaises and horses hardly varied during the last century, and the service and accommodation were little improved. Railway fares have declined, and the service and accommodation have been so much improved that the third class of to-day is in many cases preferable to the first class of earlier days. It may be claimed, however, that the cost of travel for amusement or recreation is not, strictly speaking, part of the necessary cost of living.

The development of cheaper and more rapid means of communication by the tube railways and tramways can hardly fail to have effect upon house rent and the cost of living. Insurance against almost every kind of risk that can be suggested can now be effected, and premium on insurance forms part of the expenditure of most persons, and is accounted an item in the cost of living. It might not be easy to define exactly what does constitute the cost of living, or to what extent it has increased or decreased from year to year, but it can hardly be doubted that the conditions of life as to health and comfort have generally improved in this country.

Sources of Income.

The total gross income, £1,009,935,926, brought under the review of the Department for the

year 1908-09 (the latest available) was made up as follows of profits from

Ownership of Lands	£51,894,826
Occupation of Lands (mainly farmers' profits)	17,386,798
Ownership of Houses	216,664,907
Other Property	1,329,041
British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government Securities	47,470,976
Business concerns, professions and employments	565,601,321
Salaries of Government, Corporation and Company Officials	109,588,057
	£1,009,935,926

As compared with the year 1903-4, when the total gross income brought under review was £902,758,585, the profits from the ownership of lands were £600,000 less in 1908-9 and from the occupation of lands £160,000 less, but the ownership of houses showed an increase in gross income in the five years of £18,700,000. Profits from British, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities had increased in the five years by £2,500,000, and salaries of Government, Corporation and Company officials were in 1903-4 £86,079,000, and in 1907-8 £109,588,000, with an increase of 23½ millions in the five years, at the rate of more than 5 per cent. per annum. The profits from businesses, concerns, professions and employments were £502,000,000 in 1903-4 and £565,601,000 in 1907-8, with an increase at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Income from abroad, so far as it is identified, was as follows :—

	Indian, Colonial or Foreign Government Securities.	Colonial or Foreign (other than Government) and Railways.	Total.
1886-7	£24,036,418	£20,471,584	£44,508,002
1899-0	26,676,094	33,590,272	60,266,886
1904-5	29,641,022	36,421,087	66,062,109
1905-6	30,932,067	42,967,198	73,899,265
1906-7	31,039,083	48,521,033	79,560,116
1907-8	32,340,316	52,775,930	85,116,246
1908-9	32,241,680	56,595,713	88,837,393

The increase of about £3,700,000 in 1908-9 over the preceding year was derived as to £1,900,000 from railways out of the United Kingdom, as to other £1,900,000 from Indian, Colonial and Foreign investments other than Government securities, as to £100,000 from Indian Government securities, and as to £300,000 from Colonial Government securities. There was a decrease of £500,000 in the income from Foreign Government securities.

From 1886-7 to 1904-5 the increase of income from abroad was about £1,160,000 a year, and from 1905 to 1908 about £6,000,000 a year, falli in 1908-9 to £3,700,000, half of which was fr railways out of the United Kingdom and half fr Indian, Colonial and Foreign investments *oth than* Government securities. During the ni teen years under notice the increase in inco from Indian Government Stocks and guarant railways has been less than £1,250,000, and fr Colonial or Foreign Government securities l than £7,000,000, whilst in the income from Colo and Foreign securities (other than Governme and from railways out of the United Kingd the increase has been £36,000,000, of wh probably nearly half has been due to railways North and South America and elsewhere abro

Development of Rubber Estates.

A decision of considerable interest was ported by the Commissioners of Income Tax 1910 respecting a claim on the part of Vallambrosa Rubber Company, which owns works a rubber estate in the Malay States. the year 1904-05 the Company made a loss an 1905-06 a profit. The Company in making ret of its profits claimed to deduct expendit applicable to the whole estate, but the Dist Commissioners proposed to allow only one-seve on the ground that only one-seventh of the est was producing rubber, and the Company's cl was allowed. The Company's output of rut for 1909 was 272,741 lbs., and the estimated put for 1910 was 395,000 lbs. The dividenc 1909 was 2*s.* 5½*d.* on each 2*s.* share and the p of the 2*s.* share has been 4*os.* each. decision will affect many other companies enga in developing plantations.

The table below gives particulars of the ass ments to Income Tax for 1908-9, so far ascertainable at present, of the profits f businesses and professions.

The gross assessment of income of pu companies was £291,035,167.

The number of assessments of persons v incomes exceeding £50,000 each was in 19 twenty, in 1907-8 fourteen, and in 190 twenty, but the number of assessments of fi with incomes over £50,000 each was ninety in 1906-7, ninety-nine in 1907-8, and seve nine in 1908-9.

The total number of assessments for emplo in the United Kingdom in 1908-9 was 585 as compared with 513,690 in 1907-8, and t total gross income was in 1908-9 £136,656 as compared with £123,413,776 in 1907-8. cluding 471,564 Government, Corporation, Public Company officials, with a gross incom £109,588,057, reduced by abatements and o deductions to £60,611,043.

Amount Exceeding	And not Exceeding	No. of Persons assessed.	Gross amount of Income assessed.	No. of Firms assessed.	Gross amou of Income assessed.
£	£		£		£
50,000	—	20	1,514,429	79	7,404,98
10,000	50,000	284	4,910,329	1,021	18,764,52
5,000	10,000	531	4,080,875	1,615	11,354,64
4,000	5,000	440	2,020,208	891	4,002,43
3,000	4,000	688	2,397,933	1,453	5,070,44
2,000	3,000	1,854	4,551,315	2,929	7,223,46
1,000	2,000	7,098	10,151,996	7,638	11,335,10
		10,965	29,627,085	15,626	65,055,60
Gross Incomes under £1,000 each		405,696	80,308,827	38,037	15,426,40
Total		416,661	109,935,912	53,663	80,482,01

Income Tax in Foreign Countries.

There is no income tax proper in Russia, Portugal, Hungary, Belgium, France, or the United States of America, although each of these countries, except the last named, exacts a contribution from income arising from shares or debentures of companies, income from Government securities (whether of the country concerned or of countries foreign to it) being usually exempt.

Income tax on a graduated scale ranging up to 20 per cent. is imposed in Spain and Italy; but this high rate is stated to be productive in each of these countries of much evasion of the duty, and respecting this interesting evidence was given before the Select Committee on Income Tax of the House of Commons in 1906. Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, and the various States of the German Empire have graduated income taxes, and of approximately the same type. In each of these countries the exemption point is low compared with the £160 of the United Kingdom, ranging from £3 10*s.* in Bavaria to £55 in Sweden and Norway. The Bavarian limit is exceptionally low, the limit in Saxony being £20, in Wurtemberg and Hesse £25, in Denmark £39, in Prussia and Baden £45, in Austria £52, and in Norway and Sweden £55. On the other hand, the maximum rate is comparatively low, ranging on the largest incomes from 2½ per cent. in Denmark to 3½ per cent. in Baden, 4 per cent. in Prussia and Norway, somewhat under 5 per cent. in Hesse, Austria, and Holland, and 5 per cent. in Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Sweden.

Income tax in Switzerland varies in each canton. It is generally not excessive, although ranging up to 12·8 per cent. (2*s.* 6½*d.* in the £) in the Canton of Tessin, but in the latter case it is understood that lax administration is responsible for the high *nominal* rate.

In all of these countries in which income tax is levied there is a graduation in the rate of the tax and a differentiation between earned and unearned income.

Proposals for the establishment of an income tax are again before the French Legislature, which has rejected such proposals in the past, but which now appears to be inclined to pass them into law.

Inhabited House Duty.

The latest year for which the statistics relating to Inhabited House Duty are complete is the year 1908–9. In that year the net receipt of the tax in Great Britain (the duty is not levied in Ireland) amounted to £1,939,907, as against a Budget Estimate of £1,900,000. This sum represented the yield of the tax on 1,950,665 premises of an aggregate annual value of £94,006,907.

In connection with this tax, the Inland Revenue Department takes cognizance of the numbers and annual value of *all* premises in Great Britain, whether chargeable to the duty or not. Premises used solely for trade purposes, hospitals, schools, Royal and Diplomatic residences and houses of a less gross annual value than £20 are exempt. Private dwelling houses of which the gross annual value amounts to £20 or over are charged to the tax at the full rate (3*d.* in the £ up to £40, 6*d.* in the £ from £40 to £60, and 9*d.* on those exceeding £60), and residential shops, hotels and refreshment houses, lodging houses, and farmhouses occupied by tenant farmers or farm servants at two-thirds of the full rate in their respective classes. Premises exempt from duty numbered 6,995,435 and were of an aggregate annual value of £67,077,589, and the private houses exempt from duty numbered 6,281,260, of an annual value of £62,374,521. Of the rather more than 7¾ millions of private dwelling houses in Great Britain somewhat less than 1 in 5 (19·2 per cent.) was of a gross annual value of over £20. The average number of persons in each dwelling house occupied is 5·2.

An Old Tax.

This tax has been imposed in one form or another for over two hundred years. It may be said to have had its origin in the Hearth Tax imposed in 1662; this was a charge of 2*s.* for every hearth or stove in every dwelling house. In this form the tax became exceedingly unpopular and "grievous to the people," and was repealed in 1688. In 1696 a duty of 2*s.* was imposed on all houses, with higher rates for houses having more than a certain number of windows, and continued in this form until 1747, when the window duty became a separate tax. It took its present form in 1778, when the assessment was regulated by the annual value and not by reference to the number of windows. In this form the tax continued until 1834, when it was repealed. It was re-

Increases per Cent.

	1904-5 over 1903-4.	1905-6 over 1904-5.	1906-7 over 1905-6.	1907-8 over 1906-7.	1908-9 over 1907-8.
Charged to Duty.					
(1) All Houses.—					
Numbers	1·8	1·5	1·6	1·1	1·2
Annual Values	·9	·6	1·5	·5	·6
(2) Private Houses only.—					
Numbers	2·3	2·3	2·2	1·5	1·6
Annual Values	1·4	1·5	2·4	·9	1·2
Exempt from Duty.					
(1) All Houses (including Trade Premises).—					
Numbers	1·8	2·1	1·5	1·4	1·3
Annual Values	2·6	3·1	3·0	2·3	2·1
(2) Private Houses only.—					
Numbers	1·8	1·9	1·3	1·3	1·1
Annual Values	2·4	2·5	1·8	2·0	1·8

imposed without the window tax and in its present form—except for the differential rate in favour of houses from £20 to £60 in annual value, the reduced rates for which were introduced in 1890—in 1851.

This reduction in rate in respect of smaller houses resulted in an immediate fall in the yield of over £450,000, representing a loss to the Exchequer, after allowing for the normal annual increase in houses, of roughly half-a-million sterling. Not until 1908 did the increase in the number of houses paying duty suffice to make good this loss in the yield of the tax. It is, therefore, not possible to draw from the returns during this period any definite figures of the comparative housing of the population.

A Declining Rate of Increase.

During the last few years, however, the increase in houses shows a tendency to restrict itself to the increase in population. The annual increase in the population is 1·1 per cent., and is almost a constant, but the ratio of increase of inhabited houses, especially those charged to house duty, shows a decline in the percentage of increase, and a similar and somewhat more marked tendency is apparent in the ratio of increase of values.

The tendency to diminution of the rate of increase is least marked in the class which includes trade premises. Business premises are increasing both in numbers and in value at a greater rate than private dwellings.

Licensed premises and other refreshment houses show a slight but steady decline both in numbers and value.

Rent as an Item in Cost of Living.

The Tables relating to private houses show that both the numbers and annual values of large houses—those of a greater annual value than £100 — are slowly decreasing both in number and value. Houses of this class are increasingly difficult to let at a rental commensurate with their capital cost, particularly where it is essential that the house should be properly "kept up." In many instances owners have now to face the alternative of taking a much lower rental for the house as a whole or letting it piecemeal as "flats" or "tenements." In either case the neighbourhood "goes down," but in the latter case much more rapidly than the former. Higher rents as an item in the "increased cost of living" appear to be due to personal rather than material causes; the bath-room, the hot-water service, the dainty fireplaces, the sanitary accommodation, and the interior decoration, which a few years ago were regarded as but luxuries for the few, have already come to be considered as comforts for the many, and are rapidly becoming *required* as necessities for all, and are being fitted to even the smallest of houses in urban districts—to which the increase of population and housing is almost entirely confined. On the other hand, large palatial establishments are in not a few cases being let at a rental insufficient to provide for more than the bare upkeep of the fabric, to prevent the loss which would be entailed by their being allowed to fall into decay. Numerically, of course, these represent but a very small proportion, and their decline is to some extent accounted for by the growth of flats, the increased habit of frequent travel—which the motor-car has fostered largely—and to some extent also the domestic servant difficulty.

The increase both in numbers and value houses charged to duty is in houses up to £ in annual value, and over 85 per cent. of t increase by houses under the value of £41 p annum. The proportional increase is greatest houses of the annual value from £25 to £ Flats, although showing a fair increase, are n increasing in anything like the same degree th they were a few years ago.

Rates of Increase of Flats Charged to House Duty.

Year.	No.	Increase over Previous Year.	Increas Per Cent.
1902–1903	82,025	...	...
1903–1904	174,064	92,039	112
1904–1905	427,269	253,205	145
1905–1906	502,948	75,679	18
1906–1907	552,393	49,445	9
1907–1908	579,000	26,607	5
1908–1909	608,108	29,108	5

According to the Inland Revenue Report, the are still within the Metropolis twelve farmhous occupied by tenant farmers and charged Inhabited House Duty, the average annual val being £46. The number in this schedule is, course, rapidly diminishing, and will doubtl soon cease to exist. How many persons cou locate the twelve still remaining?

Death Duties.

The gross capital value of *all* property subj to Estate Duty (including settled property) which the Inland Revenue Department h notice during the last ten years was as follow but this includes all property liable to contribu to the duty, whether in lump sums or in yea or half-yearly instalments :—

Year.	No. of Estates.	Personalty.	Realty
1900–1901 ...	62,523	£209,512,398	£85,325,
1901–1902 ...	61,393	214,302,811	105,996,
1902–1903 ...	62,310	213,594,553	84,869,
1903–1904 ...	62,108	212,473,239	80,707,
1904–1905 ...	63,918	211,041,806	82,283,
1905–1906 ...	62,845	219,748,899	83,969
1906–1907 ...	65,082	243,743,088	84,591,
1907–1908 ...	67,533	228,704,720	85,193,
1908–1909 ...	67,524	224,510,252	77,378,
1909–1910 ...	69,374	237,274,175	75,072,
	645,610	£2,214,905,941	£845,388,

The exceptionally large sum brought in account in 1901–1902 included the great land estate of which the Duke of Westminster, w died in 1899, had been tenant for life. T decline in the capital valuation of realty in t last two years is noteworthy. There have be considerable variations in the capital value timber from £143,000 in 1900–1 and £177,000 1903–4 to £28,133 in 1909–10. Among t changes in 1909–10, as compared with the pre ous year, were the following :—

	1909–10.	1908–9
Agricultural Land ...	£18,891,000	£20,448,
Building Land	975,000	1,062,
House Property and Business Premises ...	32,474,000	34,544,
Mines, Minerals and Quarries	470,000	470,
Chief rents, ground rents and rent charges	4,645,000	3,781,
	£57,455,000	£60,305,

The average number of years' purchase on gross annual value of agricultural land in 1909–10 was 29·42, as compared with 18·50 in 1908–9 and 18·75 in 1907–8. The average of years' purchase of freehold house property and business premises was 13·23 in 1909–10, and had steadily declined from 15·79 in 1901–2. Ground rents were valued at 31·41 years' purchase in the remarkable year 1901–2, at 25·64 in 1906–7, and at 24·24 in 1909–10. The number of estates, realty and personalty, valued at more than £250,000 each was 75 in 1907–8, with a capital value of £52,500,000, and 74 in 1908–9, with a capital value of £44,500,000. In 1909–10 the number of estates, realty and personalty, valued at more than £250,000 each was 79, with a capital value of £59,000,000, upon which the Estate Duty levied was £7,000,000.

LARGE AND SMALL ESTATES COMPARED.

The Estate Duty was levied in 1909–10 on estates of various amounts in the following proportions :—

	No. of Estates.	Capital Value.	Estate Duty.
Over £250,000 each	79	£59,160,000	£7,174,097
Between £100,000 and £250,000 each	209	33,240,000	£2,462,593
Between £25,000 and £100,000 each	1,284	63,998,000	3,595,217
Between £1,000 and £25,000 each	20,090	107,224,000	3,964,354
	21,662	£263,622,000	£17,196,261
Under £1,000 each	47,712	20,040,000	273,098
	69,374	£283,662,000	£17,469,359

The capital of a little over 59 millions from the seventy-nine estates over £250,000 each thus yielded twice as much in Estate Duty as the capital of nearly 64 millions from the 1,284 estates between £25,000 and £100,000 each. In 1908–9 Estate Duty was levied on 67,524 estates with a net capital value of £270,903,000, and the amount of the duty was £14,173,895.

PERSONALTY SITUATED ABROAD.

The gross capital value of personalty situated abroad and subject to Estate Duty was in 1899–1900 £15,715,953, and of this the amount in foreign countries was £13,894,259, and the amount in British Dependencies £1,821,694. In 1901–2 the total was £8,693,608, of which more than 7 millions were in foreign countries. Since 1902 the annual average has been about 8 millions levied in nearly equal proportions from estate in foreign countries and in British Dependencies. In 1909–10 the capital value of personalty situated abroad upon which Estate Duty was levied was £5,440,692, of which the amount in British Dependencies was £3,252,090.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.

The net receipt from Legacy Duty in 1909–10 was £3,527,006 on a total capital of £71,993,580, as compared with a receipt in 1908–9 of £3,335,598. Nearly half of the receipt in 1909–10 was from legacies to persons not of kin to the testator. The rate of duty (10 per cent.) on this class of legacy was not altered by the Finance Act of 1909. The new duty imposed by that Act of 1 per cent. on a legacy to the husband or wife of the deceased yielded only £1,580, but is not payable if the value of the estate does not exceed £15,000. Legacies to brothers and sisters and their descendants at the new rate of 5 per cent. yielded £530,000, and at the old rate of 3 per cent. £1,106,093. Future increase in the yield of the Legacy Duties seems likely to be derived chiefly from the additional 2 per cent. on legacies to brothers and sisters and their descendants. The total capital value of legacies of this class in 1909–10 was about 47½ millions.

Succession Duty in 1909–10 yielded £650,000 on capital valued at £16,212,580, of which rather more than half was capital which passed on the succession of a brother or sister of the predecessor or on the succession of any descendant of a brother or sister. Increased duty on the new scale in respect of this class of succession is not to be levied if the value of the property does not exceed £15,000. Succession Duty in 1901–02 yielded more than £1,300,000 on a capital value of £26,500,000, but that was an extraordinary year.

DETAILS OF THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

In the records of classification in detail of the gross capital value of personalty in the United Kingdom, amounting altogether in 1908–9 to £200,481,000, and in 1909–10 to £210,900,000, comparative figures of the following items are chiefly interesting :—

	1909–10.	1908–9.
Funds of the United Kingdom	£7,903,000	£7,940,500
Foreign and Colonial Stocks	11,982,000	11,369,000
Company Shares and Debentures	91,129,000	88,570,000
Cash in the House	631,720	603,720
Cash at the Bank	17,606,000	17,288,000
Money out on Mortgage	13,120,000	14,730,000
Policies of Insurance	8,757,000	9,075,000
Household Goods and Pictures	6,829,000	6,984,000
Share of Partnership Estate	10,808,000	9,067,000
Personal Estate not classified	16,183,000	9,667,000

The valuation of life policies at over 8¾ millions, although a quarter of a million below the valuation in 1908–9, is the highest in any other year since 1899. This form of investment shows a steady and satisfactory increase in the figures published by the Estate Duty Department. Probably the growth of thrift in this direction is much more marked than is apparent in these figures. Neither the Post Office, in which through the Savings Bank a large business is done in Life Assurance of small amounts, nor the Insurance Companies and Provident Societies require a grant of Probate to be taken out when the effects are of small value and the sum payable under the policy does not exceed £50.

CONSOLS.

The decline in the valuation of holdings in the funds of the United Kingdom in the above schedule in 1909–10 as compared with 1908–09 is partly due to lower market prices, but the holdings of these securities, as stated in the Inland Revenue accounts, have sensibly decreased over a period of years, and are now much less than 4 per cent. of the gross capital value of personalty in the United Kingdom, whereas Colonial and Foreign Stocks are more than 5½ per cent., and the Company Shares and

Debentures more than 45 per cent. These securities seem to be passing from private into corporate possession. Consols during a considerable part of last year were quoted at about 80, and in October at about 79½. It has always to be kept in mind, however, that Consols now carry interest at the rate of only 2½ per cent. Thus 3 per cent. Consols at 80 are only equivalent to 2½ per cent. Consols at a little under 67, but 2½ per cent. Consols at 80 are the equivalent of 3 per cent. Consols at 96, and yield to the investor at that price 3⅛ per cent., which is a lower rate of interest than they yielded during the great part of last century. It was not until the year 1850 that the price of 3 per cent. Consols averaged during the year £96 10s. In 1804 the quotation for 3 per cent. Consols was from 53¾ to 59¾, in 1810 from 63 to 71, in 1814, 54 to 67, and in 1825, the year of Bank failures, 75 to 94¾. It is noteworthy that in 1810, when the announcement of the death of Mr. Abraham Goldsmid, a great contractor for public loans, was made, the Stock Exchange quotation for Consols fell 3 per cent., but the failure of the disastrous Walcheren Expedition did not depress Consols, and the news of Wellington's victory at Busaco was not followed by any considerable rise in Consols, which appear to have been usually little affected by political circumstances.

Estates not Liable to Duty.

The number of estates *not* liable to Estate Duty of which the Department had notice was in 1909-10, 17,951, and of these 1,924 were insolvent estates with a gross capital value of £3,570,500, and 16,027 estates not exceeding £100 each in capital value, with net capital value of £903,858.

The accounts of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue state the capital assessed to the Death Duties during the past ten years as follows:—

Year.	Capital Value.	No. of Estates.	Duties Paid.
1900-1901	£264,514,000	62,523	£16,721,000
1901-1902	288,860,000	61,393	18,513,000
1902-1903	270,473,000	62,310	17,913,000
1903-1904	264,118,000	62,108	17,326,000
1904-1905	265,103,000	63,918	17,258,000
1905-1906	272,172,000	62,845	17,344,000
1906-1907	298,460,000	66,082	18,958,000
1907-1908	282,294,000	67,533	19,108,000
1908-1909	270,903,000	67,524	18,310,000
1909 1910	283,662,000	69,374	21,754,000
	£2,760,559,000	645,610	£183,205,000

The Budget Estimate of the receipt from the Death Duties during the year which will end on 31st March, 1911, was £25,650,000, and during the financial half-year ended 30th September, 1910, the actual receipt was £12,951,000, which seemed to give promise of a substantial surplus, but how much of the half-year's receipt really appertains to estates respecting which payment of the duties had been delayed until the Finance Act of 1909 was passed, which, as the Commissioners point out, has effected numerous alterations in the law relating to Estate Duties, cannot at present be exactly ascertained.

The new Land Value Duties, which came into operation in October last, yielded in the three weeks to 22nd October, £50,000.

Imaginary Wealth.

As mentioned in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK last year, there had been since the collapse of what was known as the Druce-Portland case a remarkable diminution in the number o announcements of windfalls, unexpected inherit ances, and claims to fortunes and titles. Tha diminution has fortunately been continued, an such few announcements of the kind as hav appeared have been so extravagant as hardly t be deceptive. In one instance, an unexpecte inheritance of £5,000,000 in America was eventu ally trimmed down to less than £5,000, and eve then appeared to be doubtful.

Rich Estates of the Year.

Nine estates exceeding a million each hav been reported since our last issue, with a aggregate capital of £15,000,000, "so far as a present can be ascertained." A list of thes and of other very rich estates will be found a page 435.

Works of Art.

The total estimated value of the propert exempted from Death Duties in the course o the year ended March 31, 1910, in respect o bequests to national and municipal institution was £169,213, as compared with £12,558 i 1908-9, and only £7,557 in 1907-8. Last year' bequests included pictures to the Nationa Gallery and the Corporations of Birmingham Huddersfield, and Manchester, portraits to th First Lord of the Treasury for the time being Oriental manuscripts to the British Museum, ol china to the Victoria and Albert Museum, an books to the University of Melbourne, th Victoria University, Manchester, the Corporatio of Manchester, and the Corporation of Stock port. The most valuable bequest to th National Gallery last year was probably that o Mr. George Salting, the son of a Danish settle in Australia, but long resident in England, wh died in December, 1909, aged 72 years, leavin £1,300,000, and many of whose pictures an works of art had been on loan to the Victori and Albert Museum and the National Gallery A large part of Mr. Salting's collection of ar treasures has now become the property of th nation, but the "estimate" which was pu lished at the time of his death that the worth o the collection was "between £2,000,000 an £4,000,000" has not been confirmed by th official valuations. Under the will of Dr. Ludw Mond, aged 70, of Brunner Mond & Co whose estate was valued, "so far as can a present be ascertained," at £1,000,000, a colle tion of 56 Italian paintings is to be offered t the National Gallery upon certain condition after the death of his widow, but the collectio or such part of it as may be selected is remain for ever substantially united in th room or rooms to which it may be transferre The British Museum will be enriched by th bequest of a fine collection of Wedgwood wa from Mr. Isaac Falcke, of Gower Street, deal in works of art, who had the copy of the Por land Vase which was in the Gold Room of th Museum. Mr. Richard Glynn Vivian (75), Swansea and London, whose estate was valu at £284,000, left £10,000 for the erection Swansea of a Glynn Vivian Art Gallery, which are to be transferred the contents, inclu ing works of art, of his town house in Eat Square; and art bequests have been left b among others, the late Sir Theodore Martin, th Rev. Charles John Steward, Mrs. Helen Crowthe Mr. George Cox, of Manchester, and Mr. Pier Malone, of Dublin.

Among the sales by auction of collections

orks of art in this country during last year were ose of

Alexander Young	£154,000
Baron J. Henry Schroder	138,000
Octavius Edward Coope	72,300
T. W. Walker	60,600
Isaac Falcke	37,250

here were ten other collections which were ported to have been sold for prices ranging om £11,000 to £30,000 respectively, and lthough there do not appear to have been any ndividual prices quite so sensational as some of hose quoted in former years, it seems likely that early £1,000,000 was the sum realised by sales f works of art by auction last year in this ountry. Much higher prices were quoted from ew York, where at the Yerkes sale a portrait f a lady by Franz Hals was reported as sold for 27 400—by far the highest price ever obtained or a single-figure work of this artist. The mily group attributed to him, which was ought by the Trustees of the National Gallery 1 1908, and was the subject of some criticism, as said to have cost £25,000. The report came lso from New York that a collector there had btained last year, by private purchase for 100,000, a group picture by Franz Hals, and iat another collector had paid nearly as much or a portrait by Rembrandt, but reports of rivate sales at great prices are not always quite rustworthy.

At last season's art sales in London the Birds' Nesters," by Corot, brought 13,000 uineas, his "L'Abreuvoir," 6,200 guineas, and ie "Evening Glow," 5,450 guineas; Constable's Stoke by Nayland," 8,800 guineas; a portrait y Hoppner, 8,800 guineas, and another portrait y Hoppner, 5,100 guineas; Gainsborough's Raphael Franco," 6,200 guineas; a portrait of lady by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 5,500 guineas, nd Millais' "Chill October," 4,800 guineas. L'Enfant Couchee," 20½ × 13½ inches, by the ving artist Matthew Maris, sold for 4,900 uineas, and "Feeding Ducks," 13 × 9 inches, y the same artist, 2,700 guineas. The "Ship-recked Fishermen," by Josef Israels, was ought from the Alexander Young collection for 600 guineas for presentation to the National allery, and two other pictures by Josef Israels rought 2,500 guineas and 2,000 guineas respec-vely.

HE VELASQUEZ "VENUS" AND THE "FLORA" WAX BUST.

Complaint of the drain of works of art from ngland to America, Germany, and other coun-ies was not so frequent last year as in former ears, when funds were being sought for the urchase of the Rokeby Velasquez and the orfolk Holbein. Suggestions were made last ear of some few works which might then be btained and ought not to be allowed to leave ie country, but no public subscription for the urpose was promoted. Discussion was revived bout the authenticity of the Rokeby Venus by elasquez owing to the reported discovery of ertain partly obliterated markings on the rface of the picture which indicated, or, rhaps it should be said, suggested that it was ie work of Velasquez's pupil and son-in-law, el Mazo, to whom this picture and others by ie master have sometimes been attributed. he discussion excited much public interest, and reful examination of the discovered markings as made by two unofficial committees succes-sively appointed for the purpose, and the pre-ponderance of opinion among them seemed to be that the claim for del Mazo had not been established.

Controversy, which in this country was chiefly amusing but in Germany became heated, was carried on for a considerable time about a wax bust of Flora which had been bought in London at a large price—sometimes stated as high as £8,000—for the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, where it was regarded as "undoubtedly dating from about the year 1500," and probably the work of Leonardo da Vinci. "The recent history of the bust," it was said here, "is humiliating to our national connoisseurship." It had brought at a sale near Southampton a year or two before not more than £2 or £3, and had passed to a dealer in London who sold it for about £150, and "afterwards our own museum authorities might have bought it, but it was finally secured for Berlin at the price of a good many thousands." Our own museum authorities proved, however, to have been justified in their conduct. Convincing evidence was forthcoming from Southampton, where the bust had been for many years, that it was of the nineteenth century, and was made about 1846 by Richard Cockle Lucas, a clever sculptor and modeller, whose son, Albert Durer Lucas, still living at Southamp-ton, helped him in the work. The core with which the bust is stuffed was found on examina-tion to consist partly of a piece of a nineteenth century bed-quilt.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

On page 435 will be found a schedule of eighty-four charitable bequests in 1910 for the approxi-mate amount of £3,652,405, under wills disposing of estate valued at £15,705,254.

Bequests for religious, charitable and educa-tional purposes to the amount of more than twenty-two millions of pounds have been noticed in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK in the past five years. Such bequests in 1906 and 1907 exceeded five millions in each year, and the three subsequent years accounted for about four millions each. The charitable bequests of the five years of which particulars have been scheduled in the ALMANACK have been as follows:—

	Approximate amount of Bequests.	Value of Estates.
In 1906 under 60 Wills	£4,486,440	£15,246,778
In 1907 under 80 Wills	4,868,252	14,565,779
In 1908 under 80 Wills	3,548,705	12,534,850
In 1909 under 75 Wills	3,411,170	19,182,665
In 1910 under 84 Wills	3,652,405	15,705,254
379	£19,966,967	£77,235,326

The bequests not scheduled were probably £2,500,000 more in the five years. Those scheduled are, it will be seen, in the proportion of nearly 25 per cent. of the estates from which they were derived.

The largest bequest of last year was that of about £500,000 under the will of Sir Alfred Lewis Jones, of Liverpool, shipowner, for charit-

able purposes in England or the British possessions on the West Coast of Africa, especially suggesting the technical education of negroes and tropical disease research. The bulk of Mr. John Cory's bequest of £250,000 is for Nonconformist missions, orphanages and homes, and for hospitals and the completion of a garden village scheme. Dr. Ludwig Mond left £50,000 each to the Royal Society in London and to the University of Heidelberg, £20,000 to Munich for promoting sculpture and painting, £20,000 to Cassel, and the reversion of part of his collection of works of art to the National Gallery. Under the will of Mr. Arthur Lloyd, of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's Weekly News*, there are legacies of £1,000 each to the Printers' Pension Corporation, the Newspaper Press Fund, and Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution, and the residue—about £125,000—for grants in aid of hospitals and other institutions, and especially for a fund for the benefit of employees of Edward Lloyd, Ltd.

Bequests for Education, Hospitals, and Homes for Lonely Ladies.

Mr. Edward Stocks Massey, of Burnley, brewer, left about £100,000 for educational purposes as the Corporation of Burnley may direct; and Mr. Richard Glynn Vivian, of Swansea, left £5,000 for Glynn Vivian Miners' Missions in France, Germany, Spain, Russia, Chili, and South Africa, £10,000 for a picture gallery for art collection at Swansea, and £1,000 for lectures on picture copying and miniature painting. Mr. F. T. Cobbold, late M.P. for Ipswich, left £20,000 to apply the income in the purchase of works of art for Ipswich, and £10,000 for the maintenance of the chapel of King's College, Cambridge. Mr. George Salting, in addition to his bequests of works of art to the nation, left £12,000 for hospitals; Mr. Edward Matyear, of Fulham, market gardener, left about £55,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund; Mrs. Julia Scaramanga's will gave about £20,000 in trust for hospitals and schools in the island of Scio, in Greece; Mr. Charles Smith, of St. John's Wood, left £1,000 each to thirteen London hospitals and £11,500 among twenty-eight hospitals, orphanages and missions; Mrs. Kate Minnie Russel, of Halstead, Kent, whose estate was valued at £50,873, left about £44,000 upon trust for such charitable purposes as the executor of her will shall determine, but desiring, without creating any trust, that he shall devote the whole or such portions thereof as he shall determine for the maintenance of a Home for Lonely Ladies who have been deserted by their husbands with no home to go to. The residue of the estate of Mr. Arthur Gaved Phillips—about £45,000—is left in trust in equal shares for the Benevolent Fund of the Institute of Civil Engineers and the Barristers' Benevolent Fund; and Mr. Patrick Murphy, of Newry, co. Down, Ireland, whose estate was valued at £103,000, left £5,000 to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, £5,000 and his collection of curios to the Dublin Science and Art Museum, £5,000 to the Belfast Royal Hospital, £5,000 to the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital at Dublin, and the ultimate residue of his estate—apparently about £20,000 more—in trust for the relief of the rates of Newry, stating that he had no confidence either in the ability or good sense of the present Town Councillors of Newry.

The Weir Charity.

Judgment of the Court of Appeal.

The charitable bequests reported from year to year in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK are for almost every variety of purpose, and representing many varieties of opinion on the part of the testators. There are probably few bequests to which some people might not from their point of view take exception and suggest other objects of benevolence. It is easy thus to propose to remake a testator's will, but testators themselves indicate usually their strong desire that their intention as expressed in their will shall be carried out. The judgment of the Court of Appeal in the matter of Mr. Benjamin Weir's Trust is thus of great importance as affecting the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners and their administration of the large funds committed to their charge. Mr. Weir, who died in 1902, leaving an estate of about £120,000, as recorded in the ALMANACK, left his freehold house in Balham and his freehold "The Hawthorns," Clapham Park in the parish of Streatham, upon trust to be used as a dispensary, cottage hospital, convalescent home, or other medical charity, to be called the "Weir Hospital," and he left the ultimate residue of his personal estate upon trust for the support and maintenance of the hospital. The majority of the trustees applied to the Charity Commissioners to make a scheme, and their order in effect provided that the charity and its endowments should be administered together with the Bolingbroke Hospital in Battersea, and be called "The Weir and Bolingbroke Hospital," but that a dispensary should be provided in Streatham and the house, "The Hawthorns," should be used as a nurses' home. Under this arrangement some £50,000 or more would have been available for the Bolingbroke Hospital, and a sum of £5,000 had been in the meantime paid to the Bolingbroke Hospital out of the trust funds. This payment, Lord Justice Farwell in giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal said, "was clearly unjustifiable, and if it had been made by trustees they would be personally liable to replace it." The Court held that "the trustees have simply to obey the explicit directions of the testator. It was no part of the Commissioners' duty to consider whether cottage hospitals are or are not desirable. They are bound to apply the funds to the named charities unless it be impracticable. It is contrary to principle that a testator's wishes should be set aside and his bounty administered not according to his wishes but according to the view of the Commissioners, as if it is wished that testators should continue to become 'pious founders' it is eminently desirable that no doubt should be cast on the security and permanency of their bequests. One of the strongest inducements to gifts of this nature is that desire for posthumous remembrance which has inspired similar gifts for centuries." The judgment of the Court of Appeal has been much discussed, and seems to have been generally approved, but it must be admitted that it does sometimes appear as if the directions of the "pious founder" might be varied with advantage to the objects of his benevolence.

J. H. SMEE.

King Edward VII.

His Most Excellent Majesty **Edward the Seventh,** by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; eldest son of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and of His late Royal Highness Albert, Prince Consort; *born at Buckingham Palace,* November 9, 1841; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; *died at Buckingham Palace* May 6, 1910.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE REIGN. JANUARY 22, 1901—MAY 6, 1910.

1901.

Jan. 22. Queen Victoria died at Osborne. 23. King Edward VII. held his first Privy Council. 27. German Emperor appointed a Field-Marshal in the British Army. *Feb.* 2. Funeral of Queen Victoria. 7. 30,000 additional mounted troops despatched to South Africa. 12. Queen Alexandra created a Lady of the Garter. 14. The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened his first Parliament in full State. 15. The King inspected Strathcona's Horse on their return from South Africa. *March* 16. Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York left in the *Ophir* for a prolonged tour to the Imperial Dominions. *May* 9. First Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth opened by the Duke of Cornwall. 24. The King received Sir Alfred Milner and conferred upon him the first Peerage of the reign. *June* 10. Demise of Crown Bill passed. 12. South African medals presented to 3,200 officers and men by the King. 18. Civil List Bill passed. *July* 3. Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York made their State entry into Hobart. 19. Lord Salisbury introduced a Bill to alter the King's Declaration. 22. Congress on Tuberculosis opened in London by the Duke of Cambridge. 26. The King presented medals to Imperial Yeomen. 30. Bill passed incorporating "and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas" in the King's title. *Aug.* 1. Grant of £100,000 voted to Lord Roberts. 5. Death of the Empress Frederick of Germany. —Antarctic ship *Discovery* inspected by the King and Queen at Cowes. *Sept.* 8. Meeting of the King with the Tsar of Russia and the King of Denmark at Elsinore. 14. Court mourning ordered for the death of President McKinley. 16. Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York landed at Quebec. 25. Return of the King to London after visiting Denmark and Sweden. *Oct.* 8. Martial law extended throughout Cape Colony. 23. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller relieved of his command. *Nov.* 1. Return of the *Ophir* with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. 9. Duke of Cornwall and York created Prince of Wales on the occasion of the King's birthday. *Dec.* 10. Coronation fixed for June 26, 1902.

1902.

Jan. 16. Parliament opened by the King in person. 30. Defensive treaty signed between Great Britain and Japan. *Feb.* 11. First levée of the reign held at St. James's Palace. *March* 7. Lord Methuen severely wounded and captured by the Boers. 23. Hopes of peace first entertained by the arrival of Boer leaders at Pretoria to consult ex-President Steyn. 25. Princess of Wales christened the battleship *Prince of Wales* at Chatham. 26. Death of the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes. *April* 16. Issue of £32,000,000 Consols at 93½ announced. 18. Boer delegates left Pretoria to confer with burghers in the field. *May* 9. Prince of Wales installed as Chancellor to the University of Wales at Carnarvon. 31. The Peace of Vereeniging signed at Pretoria by the Boer leaders and by Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener. *June* 1. News of the conclusion of peace received with the utmost satisfaction throughout the Empire. The loss in life stated to be 1,072 officers and 20,870 men, and the cost £222,974,000. 5. The House of Commons passed resolutions thanking the Forces for their services in South Africa, and voted £50,000 to Lord Kitchener. 8. Thanksgiving services for the conclusion of peace were held throughout the United Kingdom and the Empire. 17. Lord Kitchener announced that all the surrenders in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony had been completed. 24. Sudden announcement of the King's severe illness, and abandonment of the Coronation ceremony and festivities. Successful operation for perityphlitis performed by Sir Frederick Treves. 26. Coronation honours published, and Order of Merit instituted. 29. Intercessory services held in places of worship throughout the Empire. 30. Conference of the Colonial Premiers with Mr. Chamberlain commenced. *July* 1. Review of the Colonial troops in London by the Prince of Wales. 4. Defence of the Empire discussed at the Colonial Conference. 5. The King pronounced out of danger. —Dinner to 500,000 of the poor of London given by the King. 11. Marquess of Salisbury resigned the Premiership, and Mr. Balfour appointed. 15. The King and Queen embarked on the Royal yacht, and proceeded to Cowes. 17. Mr. Balfour held his first Cabinet. *Aug.* 9. The postponed Coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra took place in Westminster Abbey. 10. Special services commemorating the Coronation, and of thanks for the King's recovery, were held all over the country. 12, 13. The King held reviews of Colonial and Indian troops at Buckingham Palace. 16. Great Naval Review by the King at Spithead.—Boer Generals received by the King at Cowes. *Oct.* 7. War "Inquiry" Commission held its first sitting. 17. Lord Kitchener left London to take up the post of Commander-in-Chief in India. 25. The King and Queen drove in State through the City and East End of London. 31. The "all-red" Pacific Cable was completed at Suva, Fiji. *Nov.* 3. The

results of the conferences held between Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers were announced. **8.** The German Emperor arrived, and inspected the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, of which he is colonel-in-chief. **9.** The King celebrated his birthday at Sandringham, the party including the German Emperor, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain. **17.** King Carlos of Portugal arrived on a visit to King Edward. **25.** Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left for South Africa on the cruiser *Good Hope*, "to examine on the spot the problems presented by the termination of the war and the statement of affairs in the new Colonies." *Dec.* **13.** Puerto Cabello, in Venezuela, bombarded by the combined British and German Fleets. **16.** The alliance between Great Britain and Germany on the Venezuelan Question generally condemned in the country. **20.** Prince George of Wales born.—Messages by wireless telegraphy sent by Signor Marconi from Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, to Cornwall, to the Kings of England and Italy. **26.** Mr. Chamberlain reached Durban. **29.** Ceremonies connected with the great Delhi Durbar commenced.

1903.

Jan. **8.** Dr. Davidson, Bishop of Winchester, was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. **9.** The first meeting of the new Government opened at Pretoria. **13.** Mr. Balfour announced that the Committee of Defence had been completely remodelled. **17.** Parliament was opened in full State. **24.** Mr. Chamberlain left Cape Town for England. *March* **23.** The King held an investiture of the new Imperial Service Order. **25.** Maj.-Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald committed suicide in Paris. *April* **8.** The King arrived at Gibraltar from Lisbon, and announced the promotion of Sir George White, the Governor, and defender of Ladysmith, to the rank of Field-Marshal. **23.** The Corn Duty, temporarily imposed during the war, was repealed. *May* **1.** The King received a magnificent reception on his arrival at Paris. **12.** Levée at Holyrood Palace held by the King and Queen. **13.** The battleship *Commonwealth* launched on the Clyde. **15.** Tariff Reform movement initiated by Mr. Chamberlain.—First section of L.C.C.'s electrical tramways inaugurated by Prince and Princess of Wales. *June* **7.** The King and Queen attended St. Paul's Cathedral, when an appeal was made on behalf of the London hospitals. **13.** Thames Valley and other districts flooded by continuous rains. **18.** Explosion at Woolwich lyddite factory; 16 killed and 17 seriously injured. *July* **6.** M. Loubet, French President, arrived in London. **8.** The French President, in company with the King and Queen and Prince of Wales, witnessed a review of the 1st Army Corps at Aldershot. A State ball was given at Buckingham Palace in the evening. **21.** The King and Queen arrived in Dublin. **22.** The extension of international cordial relations between Great Britain and France especially referred to by Mr. Balfour at a banquet given in honour of visiting French Senators and Deputies. **23.** *King Edward VII.* battleship launched at Plymouth.—Review of troops in Phœnix Park, Dublin, by the King. **27.** Construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway agreed upon. *Aug.* **2.** Termination of the Royal visit to Ireland. **10.** Dover struck by a cyclone, causing great damage. **22.** Death of the Marquess of Salisbury. **25.** The Commonwealth Parliament agreed upon a contribution of £200,000 for ten years towards the Imperial Navy. **31.** The King left Marienbad on a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna. *Sept.* **9.** Mr. Chamberlain resigned from the Cabinet. **16.** Mr. Balfour issued a pamphlet on "Insular Free Trade." *Oct.* **1.** The first train on the new Government railway from the West Coast of Africa arrived at Kumasi. **6.** Mr. Chamberlain opened his campaign of Fiscal Reform in a speech at Glasgow. **20.** Alaskan Boundary Award published. *Nov.* **17.** The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Portsmouth. *Dec.* **8.** Herbert Spencer died.

1904.

Jan. **5.** Exhibition of Colonial Products opened at Liverpool. **25.** Whitaker Wright committed suicide immediately after sentence of seven years' penal servitude had been passed. *Feb.* **1.** Report of the War Office Reconstruction Committee published. **2.** The King opened Parliament in person. **4.** The *New Zealand* battleship was launched. **8.** War between Japan and Russia commenced. **18.** Earl Roberts retired from the post of Commander-in-Chief. *March* **6.** Centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society at St. Paul's Cathedral. **7.** Death of the Duke of Cambridge. **18.** Submarine *A* **1** run down off Portsmouth by the *Berwick Castle*; **11** lives lost. **26.** Demonstration in Hyde Park against the importation of indentured Chinese labour into the Transvaal. *April* **8.** Anglo-French Agreement signed concerning a number of controversial questions of many years' standing. **12.** Gyangtse Fort surrendered by the Tibetans to the British Mission. **19.** Great fire at Toronto; damage estimated at £2,000,000. **21.** Illig, on the Somaliland coast, stormed and captured by British force. **26.** The King and Queen arrive at Kingstown on a visit to Ireland. *May* **10.** Sir H. M. Stanley died. **24.** "Empire Day" inaugurated as a permanent memorial to Queen Victoria. *June* **7.** Conference on maltreatment of natives in the Congo Independent State. **30.** 50th anniversary of the Crystal Palace. **25.** The King arrived at Kiel on a visit to the German Emperor. *July* **12.** Anglo-German Arbitration Treaty signed. **14.** Ex-President Kruger died in Switzerland.—Deputation of French workingmen and women visited London. **19.** Foundation stone of the new Liverpool Cathedral laid by the King. **20.** The Russian Vladivostock Squadron sunk the British vessel *Knight Commander*. *Aug.* **16.** King Edward visited by the Austrian Emperor at Marienbad. *Sept.* **1.** Earl Grey succeeded the Earl of Minto as Gov.-Gen. of Canada. **7.** The British Commissioner concluded a treaty with the Tibetans at Lhassa. **8.** The Antarctic Expedition ship *Discovery* returned. **27.** 500th anniversary of the death of William of Wykeham. *Oct.* **1.** Death of Sir William Vernon Harcourt. **20.** Tibet Mission reached Chumbi on its return. **22.** British fishing fleet on the Dogger Bank in the North Sea mistaken for Japanese torpedo boats, and attacked by the Russian Baltic Squadron. The Tsar and Russian Government expressed profound regret at the Baltic Fleet attack, and promised liberal compensation. *Nov.* **16.** At a State banquet given in honour of the King and Queen of Portugal, King Edward announced that a Treaty of Arbitration had been signed between the two countries. *Dec.* **12.** Arbitration treaty between Great Britain and U.S.A. signed at Washington. **16.** Funeral of ex-President Kruger

at Pretoria. 22. The North Sea Incident Inquiry Commission held its first meeting in Paris. 30. Commercial agreement between Great Britain and Russia signed at St. Petersburg.

1905.

Jan. 1. Electric trains established on Metropolitan Railway. 3. King's Hospital Fund received £200,000 from Lord Mount Stephen. 5. Special Army Order issued dealing with reorganisation of commands and staff in U.K. 7. Terrific gale; Scarborough pier washed away. 12. Entry of the Japanese into Port Arthur. *Feb.* 7. First meeting of the Irish Reform Association. 12. Anniversary of Anglo-Japanese Alliance celebrated in Tokio. 14. Parliament opened by the King. 17. Parcel Post agreement between Great Britain and U.S. signed at Washington. 21. Creation of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in Canada. *Mar.* 1. Earl of Selborne appointed to succeed Lord Milner in South Africa. 9. North Sea indemnity of £65,000 paid by Russia.—British steamer *Saxon Prince*, with rails for Vladivostock, captured by Japanese. 20. Bishopric of Southwark constituted. 24. Jules Verne died. *April* 1. Victoria Falls Bridge completed. 17. English admitted as a judicial language in the mixed tribunals at Cairo. *May* 3. The King had an interview with M. Delcassé in Paris. 13. The King decorated four of the men concerned with the Dogger Bank incident with the Albert Medal. 24. Prince of Wales unveiled in St. Paul's a memorial (designed by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll) to the Colonial troops who fell in South Africa. 27, 28. Russian Baltic Fleet annihilated in Sea of Japan by Admiral Togo. *June* 5. King of Spain arrived in London. 8. Submarine *A 8* sunk in Plymouth Harbour, 15 lives lost.—Mr. J. W. Lowther, M.P. for Penrith, elected Speaker of the House of Commons. 15. Princess Margaret of Connaught married to Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden. *July* 12. Prince John of Wales born. 14. British Naval officers attended the French National Fête in Paris. 24. Chelsea pensioners inspected by the King at Buckingham Palace. 27. Collision on the electric railway between Southport and Liverpool; 20 killed and 47 injured. *Aug.* 7. French Fleet arrived at Cowes; officers presented to, and entertained by, the King. 9. The King reviewed the combined French and English squadrons. 10. Officers of the French Fleet entertained at Guildhall, London. 12. New Anglo-Japanese Treaty signed. 15. The King met the Austrian Emperor at Gmünden. 28. The Channel Fleet arrived at Swinemünde and was welcomed by the German Fleet. *Sept.* 5. Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia signed at Portsmouth, U.S.A. 12. Great review of Scottish Volunteers at Edinburgh by the King. 22. Meetings in Calcutta to protest against the partition of Bengal. *Oct.* 13. Death of Sir Henry Irving. 17. Members of the Municipal Council of Paris received by the King. 18. Kingsway and Aldwych opened by the King and Queen. 19. Prince and Princess of Wales left to join the *Renown* on their way to India. 21. Centenary of the battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson celebrated in London and throughout the Empire. 25. Order of the Garter bestowed on the Mikado, and the British Legation at Tokio raised to the rank of an Embassy. *Nov.* 2. Prince Louis of Battenberg and captains of the Second Cruiser Squadron received by President Roosevelt at the White House. 4. Statue of Mr. Gladstone in the Strand unveiled by Mr. John Morley. *Dec.* 2. Prince and Princess of Wales present at review of native troops at Lahore. 4. Mr. Balfour resigned the Premiership. 5. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman appointed Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. 7. Prince of Wales received the Tashi Lama of Tibet in audience. 14. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman held his first Cabinet. 17. Unemployed create disorder in St. Paul's during service.

1906.

Jan. 4. Prince of Wales laid foundation stone of Queen Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta. 8. Parliament dissolved. 11. General Election commenced. 29. King Christian IX. of Denmark, father of Queen Alexandra, died. *Feb.* 7. Visit of the L.C.C. to Paris, and reception by the President. 10. Launch of the *Dreadnought* by the King at Portsmouth. 13. Final result of the General Election announced. Total Liberal Government majority, 354. 19. The King opened his second Parliament. *March* 5. The King, in Paris, entertained M. and Madame Loubet and M. Delcassé. 10. New "tube" railway from Baker St. to Waterloo opened. 19. Prince and Princess of Wales left Karachi on their return from India. 29. Resignation of the Natal Ministry as a protest against the action of the Imperial Government in suspending the execution of 12 natives condemned for murder. *April* 11. Text of the Government Education Bill published. 25. Female agitators created a disorderly scene in the House of Commons. 26. British garrison in Egypt increased from 3,000 to 5,000. *May* 6. Arrival of Prince and Princess of Wales in the *Renown* at Portland. 14. Police Commission appointed. 26. The King and Queen opened the new offices of the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.—The new Vauxhall Bridge opened. 30. Battleship *Montagu* wrecked on Lundy Island. 31. Marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg in Madrid. Bomb thrown at carriage on its return from ceremony. *June* 4. Representatives of French Universities arrived in England. 6. Launch of the *Lusitania*. 8. Demonstration of Lancashire Church people against the Education Bill at the Albert Hall. 10. Mr. Seddon, New Zealand Premier, died. 12. King Edward present at the dedication of the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George at St. Paul's. *July* 1. Accident at Salisbury to the American boat train, involving the loss of 28 lives and injury to 12 others. 5. Grand Challenge Cup at Henley won by a Belgian crew. 23. Inter-Parliamentary Conference, including representatives of the Russian Duma, opened at Westminster. 30. Death of John Lawrence Toole. *Aug.* 13. Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) died. 15. The King and the German Emperor met at Cronberg. 31. The maximum shade temperature in London was 91 degrees. *Sept.* 1. The *Dreadnought* was put in commission. *Oct.* 13. The Lord Mayor of London and members of the Corporation warmly welcomed in Paris. 15. Decisions of the South African War Stores Commission announced. 20. Selby Abbey destroyed by fire. 21. Col. Saunderson, leader of the Irish Unionists, died. 27. Demonstration in Trafalgar Square against the Education Bill. *Nov.* 2. Mr. George Herring, beneficent contributor to hospital funds, died. 3. International Conference on Wireless Telegraphy concluded at Berlin. 7. New Hebrides Convention issued. 14. King and Queen of

Norway entertained at Guildhall, London. 30. Death of Sir Edward Reed, naval constructor. *Dec.* 1. Farewell appearance of Madame Patti at the Albert Hall. 6. Education Bill, with numerous amendments, read a third time in the Lords. (Dropped by the Government, Dec. 20.) 10. Plural Voting Bill rejected by the Lords. 12. The new Constitution of the Transvaal published. 13. Woman Suffragists, convicted of riotous behaviour in the House of Commons, sent to prison on refusing to pay fines. 14. The House of Lords decided that by the Act of 1902 County Councils were obliged to defray the cost of denominational instruction. 15. Tramways along the Thames Embankment, and Great Northern, Brompton and Piccadilly "Tube" opened. 26. Indian National Congress opened at Calcutta. 30. Death of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

1907.

Jan. 14. Jamaica devastated by earthquake. 15. Channel Tunnel Scheme officially condemned. 19. American ships withdrawn from Jamaica at request of the Governor. *Feb.* 6. The King and Queen dined with President Fallières in Paris. 12. The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened Parliament in State. The differences between the two Houses mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. 21. Channel steamer *Berlin* wrecked off the Hook of Holland, with great loss of life. 23. South African Products Exhibition opened at Westminster by the King. 25. Scheme for a National Army unfolded by Mr. Haldane in Parliament. 27. Motion for Disestablishment of the Church carried in House of Commons by 198 to 90.—New buildings of the Central Criminal Court opened by the King. *March* 2. L.C.C. elections resulted in a majority for Municipal Reformers. *April* 5. The King inspected the wrecked French battleship *Iéna* at Toulon. 11. Resignation of Earl Cromer, British representative in Egypt. 15. Colonial Conference held a preliminary meeting. 16. Colonial Premiers presented with Freedom of City of London.—New Procedure Rules, introduced by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, passed by House of Commons. 18. King and Queen met by the King of Italy at Gaeta. 30. The King left Naples for Rome and Paris. *May* 1. Preferential Tariff considered by the Imperial Conference. 3. Great naval display at Portsmouth. 7. State banquet given to Prince Fushimi of Japan by the King. 8. Colonial Premiers entertained by the King at Buckingham Palace. *June* 7. International Horse Show opened at Olympia. 11. Gala performance at the Opera in honour of the King and Queen of Denmark.—Officers and men of visiting Japanese cruisers entertained in London. 12. Statue of Cecil Rhodes unveiled at Oxford by Lord Rosebery. 22. Garden party at Windsor Castle; over 8,000 guests present. 26. Prime Minister's motion on the House of Lords accepted by 432 to 147. 28. Foundation stone of British Museum extension laid by the Queen. *July* 1. Union Jack Club, in the Waterloo Road, opened by the King and Queen. 8. The King and Queen left London on a visit to Wales and Ireland.—Valuable jewellery, including some State regalia, stolen from Dublin Castle. 13. "Queen Alexandra" Dock at Cardiff opened by the King and Queen. 22. Exeter Hall finally vacated. 23. New out-patients' department at St. Bartholomew's Hospital opened by Prince of Wales. *Aug.* 3. Home Fleet inspected in the Solent by the King.—Liverpool celebrated its 700th anniversary. 8. Mediterranean Command created, and accepted by Duke of Connaught. 14, 15. Meeting of the King and German Emperor at Wilhelmshöhe, an Austrian Emperor at Gmünden. 15. Decease Wife's Sister Bill read a third time in the Hous of Commons. 21. French Premier entertaine by the King at Marienbad. 26. House of Lord read the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill a third time 30. Collapse of the new bridge over the S Lawrence, near Quebec; 70 persons killed. 3 Anglo-Russian Asiatic Agreement signed at S Petersburg. *Sept.* 5. Russian Foreign Ministe entertained by the King at Marienbad. 10. Ne Zealand became a "Dominion." *Oct.* 5. Britis airship *Nulli Secundus* sailed from Aldersho to the Crystal Palace. 16. Early portion "The Letters of Queen Victoria" publishe 17. Wireless installation inaugurated betwe Cape Breton and Connemara. 31. Centenary Protestant Missions in China celebrated at th Albert Hall. *Oct.* Acute railway crisis settled t the agency of Mr. Lloyd George, President of th Board of Trade. *Nov.* 2. Integrity of Norw guaranteed by Great Britain, Russia, Franc and Germany. 5. Branch of the Royal Mi established at Ottawa. 9. Presentation of t Cullinan Diamond to the King. 11. The Germ Emperor and Empress arrived at Portsmout 13. German Emperor entertained at the Gui hall, London. 29. Miss Florence Nightingal awarded the Order of Merit. *Dec.* 9. Dinizu surrendered to the Natal authorities. 10. Parl ment buildings at Wellington, N.Z., destroy by fire. 17. Lord Kelvin, scientist, died. 700 survivors of the Indian Mutiny entertain at the Albert Hall by the *Daily Telegraph*.

1908.

Jan. 1. Offices of the Public Trustee officia opened. 29. Parliament opened in State. *Feb* Memorial service for the King and Crown Pri of Portugal (assassinated Feb. 1) at St. Pa Cathedral. 20. Mines (Eight Hours) Bill int duced by Mr. Gladstone. 21. Great demonst tion at Queen's Hall to consider Congo misr 27. Licensing Bill introduced by Mr. Asquit Shipbuilding strike settled. 28. Woman's franchisement Bill read a second time in Ho of Commons by 271 to 92. *March* 6. The K exchanged visits with President Fallières Paris. 6. Publication in the *Times* of a le headed "Under which King?" calling attent to correspondence between the German Emp and the First Lord of the Admiralty. 10. G man naval advancement referred to in the Ho of Commons. 24. Death of the Duke of De shire, Liberal Unionist Leader. *April* 1. Territorial Force, replacing the Volun battalions and units, came into being under Haldane's scheme of Army Reform.—Unifica of the 101 parishes in the City of London. Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain U.S.A. signed at Washington. 5. Sir H Campbell-Bannerman resigned the Premiers 8. Mr. Asquith received by the King at Biar and appointed Prime Minister. 22. Death Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. 29. M meeting of Mr. Asquith's Cabinet. *May* 7. Asquith introduced the Budget, and unfo the Government's scheme for old age pens 13. The first Legislative Assembly of the Or River Colony opened at Bloemfontein. Franco-British Exhibition opened by the P

f Wales. **15.** First sitting of the Court of riminal Appeal. **18–23.** A party of German hief Burgomasters visited London, and was re-eived by the King. **25.** State banquet at Buckingham Palace in honour of President allières. **26.** The King and the President of he French Republic visited the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush. **30.** The King eceived a number of visiting German pastors at Buckingham Palace. *June* **9.** The King and the sar met at Reval. **12.** Rotherhithe Tunnel pened by the Prince of Wales. **20.** Great arden party at Windsor Castle. *July* **9.** oyal Edward Dock at Avonmouth opened by he King and Queen. **13.** Olympic Games in the tadium of the Franco-British Exhibition opened y the King. **22–25.** Wolfe and Montcalm lemorial ceremonies at Quebec. Review of roops on the Plains of Abraham by the Prince f Wales, and naval pageant on the St. awrence. **27.** The King and Queen received n address from the Seventeenth Universal ongress of Peace. *Aug.* **1.** Old Age Pensions ill and Irish Universities Bill received the oyal Assent. **3.** The *Indomitable*, with the rince of Wales on board, arrived at Cowes, fter a record voyage from Canada at an average peed of 24·8 knots. **7.** Mile End Guardians ntenced to terms of imprisonment at Central riminal Court. **11, 12.** The King met the erman Emperor at Cronberg, and the Austrian mperor at Ischl. **18.** Explosion at the Maypole olliery, Wigan; 76 lives lost. **24.** The Governor-eneral of the Commonwealth reviewed 14,000 aval and military troops, including a contingent om visiting U.S. vessels, at Sydney. **26.** French remier and Russian Foreign Minister dined ith the King at Marienbad. *Sept.* **18.** Mulai afid recognised as Sultan of Morocco by the ritish Government. **27.** Opponents of the icensing Bill to the number of 250,000 demon-rated in Hyde Park. *Oct.* **3.** Annexation of osnia-Herzegovina by Austria formally an-unced. **9.** British warships ordered to the gean Sea. **13.** Further violent scenes caused Suffragists outside the Houses of Parliament. Great crowds of the unemployed endeavoured reach the House of Commons, but were spersed. **21.** Grant to the Central Unemployed und brought up to £300,000. **28.** An account a remarkable interview with the German mperor appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*. **29.** Appeal Court decided against Trade nions making compulsory levies for Parlia-entary representation. **26.** Licensing Bill jected by the House of Lords.

1909.

Jan. **1.** Old Age Pensions Scheme inaugurated. *eb.* **9.** Arrival of the King and Queen in Berlin. *arch* **6.** The King received President Fallières Paris. **23.** Announcement of the success the *Nimrod* Antarctic Expedition. **24.** New aland Government offered to supply a first-ass battleship, and a second if necessary. *pril* **1.** Children's Act came into operation. Algernon Charles Swinburne died. **21.** Bill Disestablish the Welsh Church introduced by e Prime Minister. **29.** Mr. Lloyd George intro-ced his first Budget. *May* **12.** A motion in vour of the payment of members carried in e House of Commons. **17.** Charter for the iversity of Bristol granted. **18.** George Mere-th, O.M., died. **20.** Imperial International hibition opened at Shepherd's Bush. **26.** The King's horse Minoru won the Derby. *June* **3.** Imperial Press Conference commenced in London. **10.** The Australian Commonwealth offered to supply a first-class battleship. **25.** Visiting members of the Russian Duma received by the King. *July* **7.** New University buildings at Birmingham opened by the King and Queen. **8.** The King laid the first stone of the new buildings of the Imperial College of Science and Technology at South Kensington. **19.** Turkish Parliamentary delegates received by the King. *Aug.* **2.** The Tsar and Empress of Russia arrived at Cowes on a visit to the King. **15.** M. Clémenceau entertained by the King at Marienbad. **27.** The King, at Marienbad, entertained M. Francis Kossuth, the Hungarian Premier. *Sept.* **20.** Union of South Africa Bill received the Royal Assent. *Nov.* **4.** King Edward opened the extension of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic at Bloomsbury. **9.** His Majesty celebrated his 68th birthday at Sandringham. **15.** The King of Portugal arrived on a State visit to King Edward. **22.** King Edward returned to Buckingham Palace and held a Council. *Dec.* **17.** His Majesty presented colours to Cheshire Territorials at Eaton Hall.

1910.

Jan. **10.** His Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace and signed the Proclamation dissolving Parliament. **22.** King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with other members of the Royal Family, were present at a special service at the Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore, in commemoration of the death of Queen Victoria. *Feb.* **12.** The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) had an audience of the King at Brighton. **15.** Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia arrived at Buckingham Palace. **21.** Accompanied by Queen Alexandra, King Edward opened the third and last Parliament of his reign. *March* **1.** The King held a levee at St. James's Palace. **4.** The King and Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. **6.** His Majesty left for Dover on his way to Biarritz. **21.** King Edward went out at Biarritz for the first time for a week, having been confined to his apartments by a severe cold. **25.** His Majesty attended service at the English Church and afterwards went for a motor drive. *April* **27.** His Majesty returned to London, and in the evening went to the Opera. **29.** The King entertained Lord and Lady Gladstone at luncheon. *May* **2.** His Majesty spent the week-end at Sandringham, and returned to London. **5.** With startling suddenness, the first public announcement was made of King Edward's illness. A bulletin was issued stating that His Majesty was suffering from a severe bronchial attack, and that his condition gave rise to "some anxiety." He was unable to meet Queen Alexandra on her return from the Continent. On the following morning (May 6) His Majesty transacted State business and granted several audiences, but the bulletin intimated that the King's condition was causing "grave anxiety." Public concern increased, and throughout the day great crowds assembled near Buckingham Palace in the hope of gaining more reassuring news, but a bulletin issued at 6.30 p.m. stated that His Majesty's condition had become critical. At 11.45 p.m. the same night, in the presence of Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife), Princess Victoria, and Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), King Edward passed away.

ATHLETICS.

UNFORTUNATELY, the world of athletics in 1910 was marred by one of those disputes between governing bodies which have been all too frequent of late. Friendly negotiations between the Amateur Athletic Association and the National Cyclists' Union ended in an open rupture. For many years the two bodies had worked in harmony, clubs affiliated to either body applying for permits to hold race meetings under the rules of the particular body to which they were affiliated. In November, 1909, however, the N.C.U. Council passed a resolution affirming that no agreement would be satisfactory to them unless it gave them the full control of *all* cycle-racing; and early in April, 1910, the Council unanimously agreed to a further resolution: "That sports-promoting bodies shall be required to obtain a permit for athletic events from the A.A.A., and a permit for cycling events from the N.C.U." The A.A.A. declined "to accede to the demand that clubs affiliated to the A.A.A. shall ask the N.C.U. for permits to hold cycle races." War was declared, and the A.A.A. went so far as to institute cycling championships. Truth to tell, however, the most prominent runners and riders remained loyal to their own governing bodies, and the principal meetings of the season proceeded on very much the same lines as before, whilst the cycling events held by the A.A.A. were not a pronounced success.

Cross-country athletes were busy as early as February 5, when, at Eastcote, the North of the Thames Championship attracted 320 runners, representing 29 clubs. The distance was about 7½ miles, and A. G. Hill, of the Gainsford A.C., was first man home in 45 mins. 51 secs. The Elstree A.C. (whose first man, R. Shrimpton—time, 46 mins. 58 secs.—was the actual second) won with a total of 95 points. The South of the Thames Championship was decided over a rather longer distance at Grove Park on February 12, when 27 clubs sent 267 starters. F. C. Neaves, Surrey A.C., was first man home in 50 mins. 59 secs., and his club won the Championship with the remarkable score of 41 points. At Coventry, on February 19, the Midland Counties Championship was secured by Derby County (whose points were 82), F. N. Hibbins, Thrapston A.C., finishing the 10 miles 300 yards in 64 mins. 27 secs. On the same afternoon, at Haydock Park, the Hallamshire Harriers won the Northern Counties Championship for the fourth year in succession, and beat record by having the first four men home. J. Murphy, the National Champion of 1909, finished first in 66 mins. 3 secs. The Southern Counties Championship was decided at Epsom on March 5, an attempt to bring off the event a week previously being spoilt through practically all of the competitors going the wrong course. Twenty-four clubs were represented by 261 runners. The distance was ten miles, and A. E. Wood, Essex Beagles, completed it in 58 mins. 17⅘ secs., Highgate Harriers securing the Championship with a total of 50 points; their first man home was G. Pearce, whose time was 59 mins. 16⅘ secs., and whose position at the finish was t...d. On March 12 came the National Championship, the venue being at Derby. The field was made up of 247 runners, and 24 clubs were represented, including the Metropolitan Harriers of Paris. The actual distance was doubtful; it was probably just short of 10 miles. F. C. Neaves, Surrey Harriers, was first home in 58 mins. 38 secs.; J. Keyse Paris Metropolitan, was second in 59 min 6⅘ secs.; and G. C. Wallach, Bolton, third 59 mins. 9 secs. Hallamshire Harriers won wit 83 points, their first man being J. Murphy, fift to finish in 59 mins. 12 secs.

For the International Cross Country Champio ship, at Belvoir Park, Belfast (the eighth of t series), on March 26, teams representing Englan Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and France turned ou Although without the services of F. C. Neave England won with a score of 35 points, Irela being second, Scotland third, and Wales fourt A. E. Wood (England) finished first in 54 min 2 secs.

Turning to track events, the first importa meeting of the year, the annual Oxford *v.* Ca bridge gathering, was held at Queen's Club March 19. Unfortunately, Oxford were witho the services of their crack sprinter, L. C. Hu and Cambridge won by seven events to thre H. R. Ragg (Hertford and St. John's Coll., Ca bridge) took the 100 Yards in the good time 10⅖ secs. The High Jumpers were a poor lot round, and A. C. B. Bellerby (St. Lawrence Col Ramsgate, and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge) a Count L. V. Ludinszky (Buda Pesth and Downi Coll., Cambridge) tied at 5 ft. 8 ins., 6½ i below the University record. M. J. Susski (University College School and Pembroke, Ca bridge) put the Weight (16 lb.) 37 ft., whilst t Mile race produced nothing wonderful, as t time of the winner (W. Gavin, Uppingham s Trinity) was 4 mins. 28⅘ secs. In the 120 Ya Hurdles (10 flights), however, M. V. Macdon (U.S.A. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford), assisted b fairish wind, accomplished the fine time 16 secs., or only ⅖ sec. outside the record these sports. P. J. Baker (Bootham's Scho York, and King's Coll., Cambridge) won Half-Mile in very easy style, his time be 1 min. 57⅖ secs. M. G. D. Murray (St. Pet Coll., Adelaide, and Trinity Coll., Cambrid who won the Long Jump in 1909 with a leap 22 ft. 0½ in., proved successful on this occas with one of 21 ft. 5½ ins. By throwing the 16 Hammer 146 ft. 8 ins., G. E. Futnam (Kan U.S.A., and Christ Church, Oxford) accomplis the third best performance ever recorded at t meeting. W. T. Wetenhall (City of Lon School and Caius Coll., Cambridge) secured Quarter-Mile in 51⅕ secs.; whilst the Three M race went to A. E. Cator (Bruton and K Coll., Oxford), whose time, 14 mins. 45⅖ se was only 1⅘ secs. behind the best performa ever done in this event. On the whole, it w good, but not a great, meeting. Cambridge h now won on 23 occasions to Oxford's 22. 1864 and 1899 a tie resulted, whilst since commencement of the sports Oxford have sco 219⅘ firsts and 217½ seconds, and Cambridge firsts and 206½ seconds.

The Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham, w the scene, on April 16, of the Seven Miles Wall and Ten Miles Running Championships moted by the Amateur Athletic Associat The weather was terribly stormy, but the s was splendid. Twenty-eight competitors tur out for the walk, which for the third yea successive was won by E. J. Webb (Herne Harriers, now located in Canada), whose ti 51 mins. 37 secs., although outside record, st as the best yet made in the Seven Miles Ch pionship. A. H. Pateman, 54 mins. 17 secs., W. H. Ovens, 54 mins. 21 secs., the second

ird to finish, were also members of the Herne ill Harriers. There were 36 starters for the n miles running event, but they did not include A. E. Wood, who had broken down. The nish of the race was remarkable, Serg. F. O'Neill onnaught Rangers) beating W. Scott (Broughton arriers) by three yards after a glorious set-to; . H. Reay (Switzerland) was third. The winner's me was 52 mins. 41⅘ secs.—the best yet recorded n connexion with this particular event.

The remaining championships were decided at tamford Bridge Grounds on July 2, when the eather was very bad. Heavy rains half an our before the start and thunderstorms several mes afterwards spoiled the tracks, and made ie conditions all against great performances. evertheless, the meeting was one of the ost interesting ever held. Four of the hampions of 1909 failed to defend their titles, id only two holders retained their honours, iz., E. J. Webb (Herne Hill Harriers) in the wo Miles Walk, and Dennis Horgan (Irish .A.A.) in the Weight-Putting. Webb made a re example of his opponents, and, after leading ll the way, won by twenty yards in 13 mins. 4⅖ secs.—very fine time considering the conitions. Dennis Horgan's distance in the weightutting was 44 ft. 1 in., six inches short of his revious year's put. Horgan won this event in 904, '05, '08, and '09. Several French athletes, fter entering, failed to appear, but a Hungarian, . de Szathmary, carried off the Pole Jump with fine leap of 11 ft. 7½ ins. Two championships ell to an American, F. J. Ramsdell, of Pennsylania University. This young athlete is a very ig and powerful man, and was well served by ie conditions that prevailed. In the 100 Yards e defeated R. E. Walker (South Africa), ie holder, by a foot in 10⅕ secs., and in the 20 Yards squeezed home inches in advance of . W. Haley (Herne Hill Harriers) in 22⅗ secs. rather poor throw of 117 ft. 5½ ins. by A. E. laxman (London A.C.) was sufficiently good to in the Hammer, but P. Kirwan's (Irish A.C.) ft. 0¾ in. was a meritorious Long Jump, condering the state of the take-off. L. J. de B. eed (South London Harriers) carried off the uarter-Mile after a pretty race, with E. H. Ryle 'ambridge University and L.A.C.) beaten half yard, in 51 secs. E. R. Voight (Manchester A.C.) lected to compete for the Mile, rather than the our Miles, which he had won in 1909. He roved successful by three yards from E. Owen Broughton Rangers), winner in 1909. The holder ight have retained his title, but he made his nal effort too soon, and just failed to stay home. he time was 4 mins. 26⅗ secs., or 1⅗ secs. slower an Owen accomplished the previous year. In ie 120 Yards Hurdles G. R. L. Anderson .U.A.C. and L.A.C.) defeated A. H. Healey Blackheath Harriers), the holder, by inches nly, in 16 secs. The Two Miles Steeplechase as notable for the defeat of R. Noakes (Sparkhill arriers), the winner for two years previously, y J. C. English (Manchester A.C.), who thus reeated the victory which he gained in 1907. The me was 11 mins. 11⅗ secs. J. M. Hill (Queen's ark Harriers), an Irishman, and in no way elated to A. G. Hill, the four miles champion, ut up an excellent performance in the Half-Mile, in which Owen was again second, beaten a ard and a half, in 2 mins. 1⅗ secs. B. H. Baker iverpool H. and A.C.) won the High Jump at ft. 8½ ins.; whilst A. G. Hill (Gainsford A.C.) ecured the Four Miles Championship after a terrific race with W. Scott (Broughton H. and A.C.), in 20 mins. 0⅘ secs.

Owing to the death of King Edward VII., the Public Schools Championships were postponed from early in the season to July 27, when J. G. Will (Merchant Taylors) won the 100 Yards in 10⅘ secs. and the Quarter-Mile in 54⅕ secs. The Half-Mile went to A. A. Campbell (Framlingham) in 2 mins. 5⅗ secs. D. H. Quinn (Wimbledon) was unopposed in the High Jump. P. R. Phillips, holder (Highgate), won the 120 Yards Hurdles in 16⅗ secs.—a record for this meeting—and the Long Jump with a leap of 19 ft. 6 ins. The Mile was won by R. T. Thompson (Brentwood Grammar School) in 4 mins. 49 secs., and the Three Miles Steeplechase by A. E. Neales (Whitgift) in 4 mins. 35¼ secs.

The Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Athletic Association is Mr. P. L. Fisher, 10, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSIONAL billiards in the season ending 1910 were dominated by the dual control of the Billiard Association and the newly formed body the Billiards Control Club, although it must be confessed that, despite the high-sounding names on the board of the latter, it was not much in evidence. H. W. Stevenson having thrown over the authority of the older body, M. Inman held the Association Championship in default of an opponent, and he caused some interest by challenging Stevenson for the championship of the B.C.C., the contest being fixed for April. Meanwhile Inman was carrying all before him, whereas Stevenson was showing a marked falling-off in his play. Inman won the Professional Handicap Tournament at the Soho Square Saloon. He had a start of 4,500 in 18,000 up from Stevenson; the other competitors, with their starts, being E. Diggle (4,000), T. Reece, and C. Harverson (5,000 each). The full table of results was:—

	P.	W.	L.		P.	W.	L.
Inman	4	4	0	Stevenson ...	4	1	3
Diggle	4	3	1	Harverson ...	4	0	4
Reece	4	2	2				

On April 18 the match for the B.C.C. Championship (18,000 up) between Stevenson and Inman began. It was a closely contested game, both men being obviously affected by the importance of the occasion. On the ninth day the sudden death of Mrs. Stevenson brought the game to a premature conclusion, Stevenson then leading by 150 points, the score being: Stevenson, 13,370; Inman (in play), 13,212. Inman, though entitled to do so, made no claim to be declared the winner, and the council ordered the game to be replayed in October. Prior to this, the committee appointed to allot the Tournament starts for 1910–11 had raised Inman in the handicap to be within 1,000 of Stevenson in 9,000 up. Diggle was on the same mark, and the pair met in a 16,000 up match for £100 early in September. Inman was always travelling too fast for the Mancunian, and won with the greatest ease by 2,100. This undeniably took Inman to second place at least, and whetted the public appetite for the big match later. This took place from Oct. 10 to Oct. 22, and, after a keen struggle till the last day but one, was won somewhat easily at the finish by Stevenson, the final scores being: Stevenson, 18,000, Inman 16,907. Inman, however, later beat Diggle in the first match of the Tournament now in progress.

With the Billiard Association now taking little or no notice of the doings of their professional members, the amateurs were given more support. Several important handicaps were decided under their rules, including that promoted by the members of the sporting Press, which had an entry of 290, and resulted in £50 being donated to the Newspaper Press Fund. The Amateur Championship was played at Glasgow in March, and the result was a great surprise. Major Fleming, the holder, who had won in magnificent style the previous season, was beaten by the veteran Mr. H. A. O. Lonsdale, who had carried off the first Cup as far back as 1888. The Tournament was a great success, and the policy of the Billiard Association in making the competition proper a movable event has been deservedly rewarded.

At the commencement of the present season (Sept. 29, 1910, at Leeds), George Gray, the young Australian player, created a fresh record in a match with F. W. Hughes, scoring a break of 985, the first 600 being off the red. The previous best was Gray's 836, made in Australia in August, 1909. Gray's record was made with composition and not with ivory balls. A week later, in a break of 881, he put up a fresh red-ball record of 879. Neither of these records has been recognised by the Billiard Association. During November Gray raised the record to 1,143, and the red ball record to over 1,000.

BOXING, FENCING, AND GYMNASTICS.

AMATEUR boxing did not improve in quality during 1910, though it was abundant in quantity. At the Cambridge University trials, on Feb. 29, neither N. D. Williams nor R. W. Jennings, winners of the Bantam and Light Weights the previous year, could compete, and Donald Portway was the only old Blue to take part. He won the Middle Weight competition very easily, whilst E. E. Frost (Trinity) secured the Heavies, G. A. Taylor (Corpus) the Feather, and W. G. Gabain (Pembroke) the Light Weight. In the Bantam Weight event M. C. Skon (Magdalene) was unopposed. The Foils competition was secured by V. C. M. Reeves (Magdalene), and the Sabres by the same competitor. The Oxford University competitions, on March 25, yielded splendid sport. J. W. Rutherford (Merton) again took the Feather Weight event, but E. R. Lacey (Worcester) ran him so close in the final that the judges disagreed and the referee's casting vote was called for. R. F. Ould (Oriel), an old Radley boy, was the best of the Light Weights, and a Manitoba man, C. A. Adamson (Merton) secured the Middle Weight. The Hon. G. W. Grenfell (Balliol), a son of Lord Desborough, looked to be winning the Heavy Weight competition when, in the third round, he led carelessly and got in the way of a right-handed blow from J. H. Driberg (Hertford), which gave the latter victory. A. Hossack (Christ Church) won the Sabres competition, and M. F. Manek (Queen's), the Foils.

The Scottish Championships were decided at Glasgow on March 5. Jas. Lee and John Connolly, both members of the Edinburgh Gymnastic Society, were successful in the Bantam and Feather Weights respectively. P. Fell, a member of the same club, regained the Light Weight event, and Alex. Tait (Scottish National A.C.), another ex-champion, won the Heavies. The Middles went to Dan Dunlop (Scottish National A.C.).

The 17th annual Inter-University contests were decided at Oxford on March 9, when representatives of Cambridge won five events to three. The Oxford wins were in the Bantam (E. G. S. Gordon, Exeter), Heavy (Hon. G. W. Grenfell, Eton and Balliol), and the Foils, second string (L. F. Nalder, Rugby and Corpus). For Cambridge, G. A. Taylor (St. Paul's and Corpus Christi) won the Feather Weight, W. G. Gabain (Charterhouse and Pembroke) the Light Weight, D. Portway (Felsted and Downing) the Middle Weight—his fourth successive victory—and C. V. M. Reeve (Cheltenham and Magdalene) the Sabres and the "first-string" Foils.

The annual Championships Meeting of the Amateur Boxing Association was held at the Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, on March 16. It was the thirtieth of the series, and lasted over ten hours, so that the time would appear to be nearly ripe for extending the competitions over more than one day. There were 109 entries—a record number—including men from South Africa, France, and Denmark, but the representatives of the latter country failed to take the ring. On the whole the boxing was of slightly better class than that seen twelve months previously, there being less clinching and wild hitting. That the younger school have much to learn, however, was proved by the fact that R. C. Warne (Surrey Commercial Docks B.C.), a veteran of 3, carried off the Middle Weight event for the fifth time, his earliest win having occurred as far back as 1899. J. Lee (Edinburgh A.G.S.) won the Bantam Weight, G. Houghton (Northampton Institute) the Feather Weight, T. Tees (Lyn B.C.) the Light Weight—he beat F. Grace (holder in the final—and F. Storbeck (Transvaal A.C.) the Heavy Weight. Soon after the decision of the championships the amateur status of J. Lee was challenged, and inquiries, spread over seven months, resulted, late in September, in the A.B.A. disqualifying him and requesting the return of the cup.

The Navy and Army Championship Meeting held at Aldershot in October, left something to be desired as regards the judging. In the men's competitions, Corp. Evans (2nd Batt. Royal Scots) won the Feather Weight; Lance-Corp. Miller (1st L.N. Lancashire Regt.) the Light; Pte. Hutton (1st Batt. Royal Engineers) the Welter; Pte. Palmer (1st Leicestershire) the Middle; Pte. Smith (1st Royal West Kent) the Light-Heavy; and Pte. Voyler (1st Irish Gd.) the Heavy Weights. In the officers' events Capt. R. E. Williams (R.F.A.), was winning the Feather Weight easily, when he was held to have fouled Lieut. G. Wildman-Lushington (R.M.A.) who gained the award. Assist.-Paymaster R. Leyshon (R.N.) won the Light Weight; Midshipman L. H. Bayley (R.N.) the Welter; Lieut. W. M. Nash the Middle; Capt. G. W. Bent (4th Middlesex Regiment) the Light-Heavy Weight; and 2nd Lieut. F. E. Buller (Royal Engineers) the Heavy Weight.

For the third year in succession Mr. R. Montgomerie won the Amateur Fencing Championship (after a tie with Mr. P. M. Davson), the final being decided at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on April 11.

Turning to the chief gymnastic events of the year, the International Club's Competition (Adams Shield) took place at Leith on March 25, England, represented by the Birmingham Athletic Institute, won with a score of 42 pts.; Scotland (Leith Gymnastic Club) came next with 415 pts.; Wales (Cardiff St. Saviour's

being third with 353 pts. The Irish team was withdrawn owing to indisposition amongst the members. Leith was also the venue of the International Teams' Championship on April 9. In this Scotland won, 308½ pts.; England was second, 282 pts.; and Wales third, 244½ pts. Ireland did not enter. The Amateur Gymnastic Association of England Individual Championship, at Birmingham, on April 5, was won by E. Pepper, 70½ pts.; C. J. Oldacre, 66 pts., was second; and J. Whittaker, 61 pts., third. All three are members of the Birmingham Athletic Institute.

The Secretary of the Amateur Boxing Association is Mr. E. T. Calver, 49½, Finsbury Pavement, London. The Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Gymnastic Association is Mr. E. L. Levy, Liverpool Chambers, Cherry Street, Birmingham.

CRICKET.

THERE was no visiting team from the oversea Dominions to detract from the interest in the County Championship in 1910, and the new system of reckoning the percentages, introduced at the instance of Lancashire, received a trial, which had the effect of livening up the cricket by the attempt to win matches—for wins only counted, draws and losses being ignored. Though obviously not perfect—no system can be in which each county does not play home and away matches with every other county—the new method worked out very well in practice, except where bad weather prevented, as it did in several cases, the completion of matches.

The following table shows at a glance the result of every match in the Championship series; the top line gives the outcome of the home fixtures, the bottom line the result of those played away :—

County.		Derbyshire.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hampshire.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicester.	Middlesex.	N'thmpt'n.	Notts.	Somerset.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwick.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.
Derbyshire	H		L	..	L	L	L	W	..	L	D	..	L	L	D	..	L
	A	L	..	L	L	D	W	..	L	D	..	A	C	L	..	L	
Essex	H	W		..	..	W	D	..	L	..	L	..	L	W	..	L	W
	A	W		..	..	L	L	..	L	..	L	..	C	D	..	D	D
Gloucestersh.	H	..	..		L	L	D	..	L	W	L	D	L	..	L	W	..
	A	..	..		L	L	L	..	L	D	D	W	..	L	W	..	..
Hampshire	H	W	..	W		D	L	..	L	D	W	W	D	W	D	..	D
	A	W	..	W		L	L	..	L	W	..	W	L	L	W	L	D
Kent	H	W	W	W	W		W	W	D	..	W	D	..	W	D	..	W
	A	W	L	W	D		C	L	W	W	..	W	L	W	..	W	W
Lancashire	H	D	W	W	W	C		W	D	D	W	W	D	W	W	D	W
	A	W	D	D	W	L		L	D	W	L	W	L	L	W	D	D
Leicester	H	L	..	..	..	W	W		..	..	W	L	..	L	L	W	..	C
	A	L	..	..	..	L	L		..	L	L	..	W	L	L	..	W
Middlesex	H	..	W	W	W	L	D	..		..	D	W	D	W	..	D	L
	A	..	W	W	W	L	D	..		..	L	W	L	W	..	D	W
N'thmpt'shire	H	W	..	D	L	L	L	W	..		W	..	L	..	W	..	L
	A	W	..	L	W	D	D	L	..		D	..	L	..	C	..	W
Notts	H	D	W	D	..	..	W	W	W	D	..		..	W	W	..	D
	A	D	W	D	..	..	W	W	D	L	..		..	L	L	..	D
Somerset	H	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		L	L	..	D
	A	..	..	D	L	L	L	L	..	..	..	..		L	L	..	D
Surrey	H	A	C	L	W	W	L	W	W	W		D	W	W	D		
	A	W	W	W	L	D	D	W	D	W	L		L	W	L		L
Sussex	H	C	D	..	W	L	W	W	L	..	W	W	W		W	D	D
	A	W	L	..	D	L	L	W	L	..	L	W	D		D	L	L
Warwick.	H	W	..	W	W	L	D	..	L	..	D	W	D	W		D	L
	A	..	W	W	W	L	D	..	L	..	L	W	L	W		D	D
Worcester.	H	..	W	W	W	L	D	..	L	..	D	W	D	W	..		D
	A	..	W	W	W	L	D	..	L	..	L	W	D	D	D		D
Yorkshire	H	..	W	D	L	W	L	..	L	..	L	W	..	W	..	D	
	A	W	W	W	W	L	D	..	L	..	L	W	D	D	D	D	

Won. L Lost. D Drawn. A Abandoned through the death of King Edward. C Curtailed through the funeral of King Edward.

Kent retained the Championship which they won in 1909. It was their third success, the first having been in 1906. Of their 26 fixtures they won 19, lost 3, drew 3, and one was curtailed owing to King Edward's funeral. Surrey were second, Middlesex third, and Lancashire fourth. The following table shows the final record :—

Position.	County.	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Percentage
1	†Kent	25	19	3	3	76·00
2	*†Surrey	28	16	5	7	57·14
3	Middlesex	22	11	6	5	50·00
4	†Lancashire	29	14	10	5	48·27
5	Nottinghamshire	20	9	7	4	45·00
6	Hampshire	24	10	4	10	41·66
7	†Sussex	25	10	6	9	40·00
8	†Yorkshire	27	10	10	7	37·03
9	†Northamptonshire	19	7	4	8	36·84
10	†Leicestershire	17	6	0	11	35·29
11	†Essex	17	5	4	8	29·41
12	Gloucestershire	20	5	4	11	25·00
13	Worcestershire	22	5	9	8	22·72
14	†Warwickshire	19	4	7	8	21·05
15	*†Derbyshire	20	2	4	14	10·00
16	Somerset	28	0	3	15	—

* Exclusive of match abandoned as a draw on the third day owing to the death of King Edward. † Exclusive of fixture limited to two days through the King's funeral.

Under the new rule draws and losses have an equal value, and in the above table the percentage is taken of matches won to matches played.

Kent were a fine all-round team, especially rich in amateurs, of whom C. V. L. Hooman (Oxford University) was a new acquisition; as also was F. H. Knott, the Tonbridge schoolboy, who at once made his mark, scoring a century at Dover against Warwickshire. Mr. D. W. Carr, the "googly" bowler, headed the averages with 60 wickets for 12·16 runs apiece. Woolley and Blythe bore the brunt of the attack, and each took over 100 wickets, Fielder also taking 68. The only counties to beat Kent were Leicestershire, Essex, and Surrey. The feature of the Surrey campaign was the fine bowling of W. C. Smith, whose record in county matches was 265 wickets for 12·56 runs apiece. Surrey's full programme of 30 matches was made up of 16 wins, 5 draws, 7 losses, and 2 abandonments. Briefly, the chief points of the Championship contests were the mediocrity of Yorkshire (excepting Hirst, who scored over 1,000 runs and took over 100 wickets), the consistency of Middlesex and Notts, the sporting spirit of Hampshire, the improvement of Northamptonshire, the erratic form of Essex, and the utter demoralisation of Somerset, who failed to win a single match Spite of many wet days, the season on the whole was successful, the public interest in the competition being greater, and the cricket more keen and full of life. Quite a number of matches were won by the narrowest margins. For instance, Worcestershire beat Essex and Surrey by 1 wicket; Yorkshire defeated Hants by 6 runs; Sussex beat Surrey by 1 wicket, Leicestershire by 2 wickets, and Lancashire by 11 runs; Surrey beat Middlesex by 2 wickets; and Middlesex beat Essex by 2 wickets. Norfolk won the Minor Counties Championship.

Despite wet wickets there was a slight increase in the number of centuries scored in county matches last year, viz., 123, as against 119 in 1909. These figures compare with 153 in 1908 and 91 in 1907, the latter a very wet season.

The centuries were thus distributed: 24 in May, 37 in June, 27 in July, 34 in August, and 1 (C. B. Fry) in September. The highest individual score was Mr. A. Hartley's 234 for Lancashire *v.* Somerset, but there were four other innings of over 200—by Charlesworth (Warwickshire), S. G. Smith (Northants), Humphreys (Kent), and R. H. Spooner (Lancashire). The only batsman to obtain centuries in each innings of a match was J. T. Tyldesley for Lancashire against Hampshire. This feat he had twice previously performed. Moreover, Tyldesley scored in all six centuries. K. L. Hutchings, G. L. Jessop, and P. F. Warner each secured four centuries, Mr. Warner scoring in three consecutive innings at Lord's in August. A dozen others scored three centuries, their names being Charlesworth (Lancashire), Coe (Leicestershire), A. Hartley (Lancashire), Hayward (Surrey), Humphreys (Kent), A. O. Jones (Notts), R. Relf (Surrey), James Seymour (Kent), Sharp (Lancashire), Tarrant (Middlesex), Wilson (Yorkshire), and Woolley (Kent). The above statistics do not include centuries in matches outside the County Championship.

The University match at Lord's only lasted two days, Oxford winning by an innings and 126. Oxford batted first, and, thanks to an innings of 160 by P. R. Le Couteur, made 315. Cambridge replied with only 76, and following on were all out for 113, Le Couteur taking 11 wickets in the two innings for 66 runs. He is a fine leg-break bowler, and the wicket just suited him. Previous high individual scores in the University match were R. E. Foster's 171 in 1900, and J. F. Marsh's 172 in 1904. The Eton and Harrow match on July 8 and 9 provided an exciting finish, Eton winning by 9 runs only. Eton batted first and collapsed for a total of 67, Harrow replying with 232. Eton's second innings reached 219, and Harrow were left to get 55 to win, but only scored 45. The Players won both their matches with the Gentlemen—that at the Oval by 79 runs, and the one at Lord's by 10 wickets. Of other representative matches, the Army beat the Navy by an innings and 33 runs, the Universities were defeated by the Navy and Army by 6 wickets, the Gentlemen and Players' match at the Scarborough Festival was drawn, Lord Londesborough's Eleven beat the M.C.C. South African Eleven by 97 runs, and the champion county (Kent) were defeated by the Rest of England.

As to individual records, in the general averages J. T. Tyldesley was at the top of the batsmen with an average of 46·22 and a total of 2,265 runs, he being the only batsman to score over 2,000; K. L. Hutchings was next with a total of 1,654 and an average of 41·35 per innings; P. F. Warner was third with 1,646 runs and an average of 41·15. D. C. Collins was the only other to exceed the average of 40. The veteran J. T. Hearne (Middlesex) headed the bowling averages with 119 wickets for 12·79 runs apiece, but the premier honours belong to W. C. Smith (Surrey) with 247 wickets for 13·05 runs each—the only bowler to take 200 wickets. The bowlers who took over 100 wickets were Blythe (Kent), Woolley (Kent), Hirst (Yorkshire), Dean (Lancashire), Tarrant (Middlesex), Buckenham (Essex), Thompson (Northants), Wass (Nottinghamshire), Dennett (Gloucestershire), Llewellyn (Hants), G. H. Simpson-Hayward (Hants), A. E. Relf (Sussex), Hitch (Surrey), F. R. Foster (Warwickshire), Morton and Burrows (Worcestershire). The averages were about as high as in the season of 1909, which was also a wet one.

During the season South Africa and Australia adjusted their differences as to the former's tour, which is now in progress; and the triple contest between England, Australia, and South Africa in England next year seems now certain to take place.

CROQUET.

THE Open Championship was held in June at the headquarters of the Croquet Association at the Roehampton Club, and attracted a large and representative entry. It was won by Mr. C. L. O'Callaghan, as, indeed, were all three of the chief croquet events of the year. Such a triumph for one player had never in the history of croquet happened before. Mr. O'Callaghan had been the runner-up in the previous year, but though he won the Champion Cup in 1909, had never before won the Championship. He again won the Champion Cup in 1910, which is an event played as an American tournament by the ten best players of the year, who are selected by the Croquet Association. Each player plays against the others twice, so as a test of croquet this can be said to be about the greatest event of the year. This event was also decided at Roehampton in August. For second place there was a tie, Mr. H. Corbally and Mr. Edgar Whitaker scoring an equal number of games. In the Championship in June Mr. H. F. W. Prince was the runner-up, and, in fact, but for a fatal slip in the final game might have won. The Gold Medal, which is confined to members of the Croquet Association, was also taken by Mr. O'Callaghan. It was played for during the week following the Champion Cup on the beautiful lawns of the Sussex County Croquet Club, near Brighton. In addition to these three great triumphs Mr. O'Callaghan, in conjunction with Miss Johnson Houghton, won the Mixed Doubles Championship, which event is played in the same week as the Open Championship at Roehampton. The triple winner played marvellous croquet all the season. His wonderful "shooting" powers on many occasions got him out of extreme difficulties, and no matter how hopeless the game looked against him he always had a chance as long as there was one shot left. About the very best performance ever achieved in the croquet world was accomplished by him and his partner, Mr. Duff Matthews, at Eastbourne, in the last big tournament of the year. They entered together for the Handicap Doubles, and their combined handicaps placed them on the $-2\frac{1}{2}$ mark, Mr. O'Callaghan being -2, the lowest handicap in the association, and his partner $-\frac{1}{2}$. With an entry of 32 couples they won the event, giving away during the course of six rounds 39 bisques, and beating some pairs whom one would never have imagined they could give the start to. The Ladies' Championship and Gold Medal, played for at the same meeting as the open events, were won by Miss B. Willis, who showed consistency throughout. The runner-up in the Ladies' Championship was Miss Johnson Houghton, who was beaten after a most prolonged struggle. Mr. B. H. Burton had a very fine record for the season. Starting on the $3\frac{1}{2}$ bisque mark, he won event after event, and succeeded in reaching the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mark, a fine performance for one year. Miss McMicking did even better than this in the

number of bisques she lost. Starting at 11 she finally ended up by being reduced to 4, winning the big handicap at Folkestone in early October. However, this relatively was hardly so good as Mr. Burton's record, as Miss McMicking had so much more room for improving. (12 is the limit of the handicap given by the Croquet Association.) In a record of the season it would not be fair not to mention the enormous amount of work, study, and care given to this question of handicaps by the official handicapper, Mr. C. D. Cocock. Kent won the County Championship for the second successive year. A great improvement to the game, as far as first-class players are concerned, is that all the championship events are now played with 3¾-in. hoops, and at a great many of the big meetings the principal event is also played with these hoops. One or two large tournaments still keep to the 4-in. hoop, notably Eastbourne and Ranelagh.

CYCLING.

THE rupture between the National Cyclists' Union and the Amateur Athletic Association has been referred to in the article on Athletics. Further reference is unnecessary, except to emphasise the fact that the half-hearted attempt of the latter body to found cycling championships was not taken seriously by riders, Press, or public, and that the N.C.U. events received the loyal support of the best riders. The principal championship meeting of the year was at Grangetown, North Yorks, on June 25, when very adverse weather was experienced. The events decided were the Quarter Mile, Mile, and 5 Miles. All the trophies changed hands. W. J. Bailey, Polytechnic C.C., won the Quarter after a magnificent race with V. L. Johnson, Dover C.C., and Ben Jones, Wigan, the time being 31⅕ secs. "Vic" Johnson proved successful in the Mile from E. Payne, Worcester, and Ben Jones, the time being 2 mins. 40 secs. For the 25 Miles there were 19 starters. C. B. Kingsbury, Portsmouth N.E.C.C., won by two lengths from Leon Meredith, Paddington C.C., second, with A. J. Denny, Dover B.C., third; time, 1hour 10 mins. 48⅕ secs.

The British Empire Championship Meeting was held at Exeter on July 2. The events were Quarter Mile (holder, Ben Jones), One Mile (holder, W. J. Bailey), and Ten Miles (holder, W. J. Bailey). Bailey won the Quarter for England in 31⅕ secs.; the Mile went to an Irishman, W. McNeely (time, 2 mins. 31⅘ secs.), who caught Payne and D. Flynn "napping" in the final. D. Flynn credited Scotland with the Ten Miles, Vic Johnson being second and A. Lindsay third, whilst Ben Jones, L. Meredith, A. J. Denny, and other fine riders were amongst the beaten lot. Flynn's time was 26 mins. 19 secs. The 24 hours race at the Stadium, Shepherd's Bush, on July 15 and 16, was won by J. H. Bishop, Beaumont C.C. (501 miles 860 yards); A. Denny, Polytechnic C.C. (484 miles 910 yards), as second; and A. G. Keen, Unity C.C. (458 miles 80 yards), third. Bishop had won this event in 1909.

The World's Championships were decided at Brussels on July 17. L. Meredith and S. F. Bailey were the British representatives in the 100 Kilometres, but victory rested with Henz, a Belgian. W. J. Bailey, however, credited England with the sprint championship, in which representatives of Germany and France also competed.

With the 50 Miles Amateur and One Mile Tandem Amateur Championships at Coventry on August 20, the list of such events for 1910 was completed. In the long-distance race there was a keen struggle between C. A. Denny, of London, and A. J. Denny, of Birmingham. "C. A.," despite three punctures and a fall, won by a foot in 2 hours 19 mins. 35 secs. F. G. Hamlin and H. T. Johnson, Putney, won the tandem event for the third time. Previously (on August 6) the Five Miles Amateur Championship had been won, at Gosforth Park, by Ben Jones, Wigan, in 12 mins. 34⅖ secs. The holder, W. J. Bailey, did not defend his title.

The Secretary of the N.C.U. is Mr. S. R. Noble, Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

FOOTBALL.

THE ASSOCIATION GAME.

THE chief feature of the International Championship of 1910 was the great showing made by Ireland, who, but for the misfortune of losing the services of William Scott (Everton), their goal-keeper, and Sam Burniston (Distillery), one of their backs, would probably have beaten Wales, and would thereby have carried off premier honours for the first time. A drawn game would have bracketted them equal to the champions, Scotland. The following table summarises the results of 1910:—

		Goals.	Goals.
Feb. 12	Belfast ... Ireland	1	dr England 1
Mar. 5	Kilmarnock ... Scotland	1	bt Wales 0
,, 14	Cardiff ... England	1	bt Wales 0
,, 19	Belfast ... Ireland	1	bt Scotland 0
April 2	Glasgow ... Scotland	2	bt England 0
,, 11	Wrexham ... Wales	4	bt Ireland 1

The positions, therefore, were Scotland 4 points, England 3 points, Ireland 3 points, and Wales 2 points. An England team toured in South Africa with unqualified success, winning all their matches.

The England teams of the Amateur Football Association had a successful season, beating Bohemia (10–1), Paris (10–1), Wales (4–3), France (record score of 20 goals to 0), and Switzerland (6–1). The A.F.A. Cup Final was won by Civil Service, who beat Old Malvernians (1–0), and the Old Carthusians defeated Old Rossallians (2–1) in the "Arthur Dunn" Cup, thus winning the trophy for the fifth time in eight years, in addition to being joint-holders with Old Salopians in 1902–3. The inter-Varsity match was won by Cambridge by 2–1, the record now standing: Cambridge, 18 wins; Oxford, 17 wins; drawn games, 2.

The League Internationals resulted as follows:—

		Goals.
Oct. 11	England beat Ireland at Oldham ...	8–1
Oct. 25	Scotland beat Ireland at Glasgow ...	2–0
Feb. 26	Scotland beat England at Blackburn	3–2

The Football Association Challenge Cup was won for the first time by Newcastle United, who had played in the Final Tie on three previous occasions. On the occasion under notice they had to play twice to gain the Cup, for at the Crystal Palace on April 23, Barnsley, a Second Division League Club, who had for the first time reached so far in the competition, were able to make a draw, 1 goal each. The tie was replayed at Goodison Park, Liverpool, on the following Thursday, April 28, when Newcastle won by 2–0. Newcastle beat in the first round, Stoke (after a

replay), second round, Fulham, third round, Blackburn Rovers, fourth round, Leicester Fosse, semi-final round, Swindon. Barnsley's progress was made by beating, in the first round, Blackpool (after a replay), second round, Bristol Rovers, third round, West Bromwich Albion, fourth round, Queen's Park Rangers, and semi-final round, Everton (after a replay). At the final at the Crystal Palace there were 80,000 spectators, and at the replay at Liverpool, 69,000 spectators. The gate receipts were £4,900 and £4,166. The Football Association Amateur Cup was won by Royal Marine Light Infantry, who, at Bishop Auckland, beat South Bank, 2–1. The Welsh Cup was won by Wrexham, the Irish Cup by Belfast Distillery, the Scottish Cup by Dundee, and the London Cup by Fulham. Celtic were the champions of the Scottish League, and Cliftonville of the Irish League.

The League Championship (First Division) was won by Aston Villa for the sixth time since 1888, with a total of 53 points out of a possible 76. Liverpool came next with 48 points, and Blackburn Rovers third with 45. Chelsea and Bolton Wanderers lost their positions in this division, which were taken by Manchester City and Oldham Athletic. The aggregate attendance of spectators at the 380 matches was 6,000,300—nearly a quarter of a million less than in the previous season—and the average attendance was 15,790 as against 16,368. The average attendance at Second Division matches was 9,266, and at those of the Southern League 5,952. The total attendance at the matches of the three Leagues was 12,271,400. Brighton and Hove Albion headed the 22 clubs of the Southern League with 59 points, Swindon being second, and Queen's Park Rangers third. During the year the F.A. agreed to the abolition of the wage limit for professionals. The Secretary of the Football Association is Mr. F. J. Wall, 104, High Holborn, W.C. The Hon. Secretary of the Amateur Football Association is Mr. H. Hughes-Onslow, 79½, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Rugby Union.

Although it was marked by no visit from the Colonies the Rugby season of 1909–10 was decidedly interesting. The unfortunate schism between the Unions of England and Scotland had been patched up, and the International fixtures were carried out in an amicable spirit. England, after a lapse of 18 years, won the International Championship, a fact that would go to prove the wisdom of the new series of International trial games adopted by the Rugby Union. The scheme provided for the selection of a "Probable" English team which played, in turn, The North, The South, and The Rest of England. Old stagers, however, regretted the dropping of the old-established fixture of North *v.* South. To a great extent the match Oxford and Cambridge (including Past as well as Present Blues) *v.* Navy and Army (which the Universities won by 29 points to none, on Nov. 24, 1909), also served as an International trial.

England opened the campaign by defeating Wales, at Twickenham, on Jan. 15 by 2 goals (one penalty) and a try to 2 tries (11 points to 6). The Welshmen were not seen at their best on that occasion, for the ground was very heavy and all against their rapid passing methods. On Feb. 5, at Cardiff, Wales beat Scotland by a goal and 3 tries (14 points) to nil, and on the 12th of the same month England and Ireland played a pointless draw at Twickenham. The Prince of Wales (now King George V.) witnessed the latter match, which might have had a different ending had the Irish three-quarters been as good as the forwards. At Belfast, on Feb. 28, the Irishmen made a sorry show against Scotland, who won by a goal and 3 tries (14 points) to nil; and at Dublin, on March 12, defeat was again the portion of the Irish XV., Wales beating them by a goal (dropped) and 5 tries to a try (19 points to 3). The Calcutta Cup match at Edinburgh on March 19, was voted beforehand by the critics a good thing for Scotland, but England won by a goal and 3 tries (14 points) to a goal (5 points). It must be admitted that the International form was very "mixed." In the series of Internationals (reckoning some games with France alluded to later) England was represented by 24 players, Scotland and Ireland by 22, and Wales by 23. The relative positions in the championship were :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.	Pts. for G.	Pts. for T.	Pts. for P.	Pts. agst. G.	Pts. agst. T.	Pts. agst. P.
1. England	3	2	1	0	5	*3	4	25	1	2	11
2. Wales	3	2	0	1	4	†2	10	39	*2	2	14
3. Scotland	3	1	0	2	2	2	3	19	2	6	28
4. Ireland	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	†2	8	33

*One penalty goal. †One dropped goal.

France played all four British Unions, the results being :—Matches won, 0; drawn, 0; lost, 4

1910		Pts. for G.	Pts. for T.	Pts. for P.	Pts. agst. G.	Pts. agst. T.	Pts. agst. P.
Jan. 1	—Swansea, *v.* Wales	L.	†3	1	14	*9	2
Jan. 22	—Edinburgh, *v.* Scotland	L.	0	0	0	3	4
Mar. 3	—Paris, *v.* England ..	L.	0	1	3	1	2
Mar. 28	—Paris, *v.* Ireland ...	L.	0	1	3	1	1
Total...			3	3	20	14	9

†Two penalty goals. *One penalty goal.

The University match played at Queen's Club on Dec. 11, 1909, attracted a great concourse of spectators, but proved somewhat disappointing inasmuch as the Oxonians dominated the play at all points and won by 4 goals and 5 tries to try (35 points to 3). This constitutes a record score for the series, in which Oxford have now won 16 matches, Cambridge 12, and 9 have been drawn. During the whole of last season Oxford won 9, drew 2, and lost 5 matches; Cambridge won 13, drew 2, and lost 4. The Rugby County Championship was won for the first time in the history of the competition by Gloucestershire who defeated Yorkshire in the final; whilst the Northern Union Championship was not played right out, Yorkshire and Cumberland being the counties at the head of the list.

The Rugby Union Offices are on the Union ground at Twickenham (Hon. Sec.: C. J. B. Marriott).

Golf.

The game of golf has become so popular as to be widespread that it may now be said to be confined to no particular season, and the competitions are so numerous that only the chief can be referred to. The first important competition of 1910 was on April 7, when, at Hoylake, Cambridge secured an unexpected but well deserved victory over Oxford by five games to three. One of the most popular stroke competitions of the year was that for the St. George Cup, decided at Sandwich during the third week

in May. This was won by Capt. C. K. Hutchison, of the Coldstream Guards, with a total of 157 for the two rounds. The Amateur International Match between England and Scotland was fought out at Hoylake on April 28, when England, after suffering defeat for six years secured a dramatic victory by five matches to four.

Over the Hoylake course on June 3 Mr. John Ball, of the Royal Liverpool Club, beat Mr. C. Aylmer, Sidmouth, by 10 up and 9 to play in the final for the Amateur Championship. Mr. Ball thus set up a remarkable record, this being his seventh success in the competition. Mr. Ball's victory was also the most decisive ever gained in the Amateur Championship. It was the jubilee year of the Open Championship, which took place at St. Andrews from June 21 to June 24, and there was a record entry of 210 players. The winner proved to be James Braid, of Walton Heath—his fifth victory in this event. On August 31 Mr. G. Renwick, jun., won the Welsh Amateur Championship at Swansea Bay; and two days later Mr. L. O. Munn, Dublin University, secured the Irish Open Championship at Portrush. Great interest was taken in the *News of the World* Professional £240 Tournament. Qualifying competitions in connexion therewith were decided in various parts of the kingdom, and the final was played at Sunningdale on October 6, when James Sherlock beat George Duncan by 8 up and 6 to play.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

1872.	Tom Morris, jun.	1892.	H. H. Hilton.
1873.	Tom Kidd.	1893.	Auchterlonie.
1874.	Mungo Park.	1894.	J. H. Taylor.
1875.	Willie Park.	1895.	"
1876.	R. Martin.	1896.	H. Vardon.
1877.	J. Anderson.	1897.	H. H. Hilton.
1878.	"	1898.	H. Vardon.
1879.	"	1899.	"
1880.	R. Ferguson.	1900.	J. H. Taylor.
1881.	"	1901.	Jas. Braid.
1882.	"	1902.	A. Herd.
1883.	W. Fernie.	1903.	H. Vardon.
1884.	R. Martin.	1904.	J. White.
1885.	D. Brown.	1905.	Jas. Braid.
1887.	W. Park.	1906.	"
1888.	James Burns.	1907.	A. Massy.
1889.	W. Park, jun.	1908.	Jas. Braid.
1890.	John Ball.	1909.	J. H. Taylor.
1891.	H. Kirkaldy.	1910.	Jas. Braid.

From 1860 to 1870 inclusive the Championship emblem was a belt, which Tom Morris, jun., made his own by successive wins in 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870. The Championship remained in abeyance the next year, when the present cup was offered for competition. Up to 1891 it was competed for at 36 holes, but after 1891 the course was extended to 72 holes.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

1886.	H. G. Hutchinson.	1898.	F. G. Tait.
1887.	" "	1899.	John Ball.
1888.	John Ball.	1900.	H. H. Hilton.
1889.	J. E. Laidlay.	1901.	"
1890.	John Ball.	1902.	C. Hutchings.
1891.	J. E. Laidlay.	1903.	R. Maxwell.
1892.	John Ball.	1904.	W. J. Travis.
1893.	P. Anderson.	1905.	A. G. Barry.
1894.	John Ball.	1906.	Jas. Robb.
1895.	L. M. B. Melville.	1907.	John Ball.
1896.	F. G. Tait.	1908.	E. A. Larsen.
1897.	A. J. T. Allan.	1909.	Robt. Maxwell.
		1910.	John Ball.

HOCKEY.

IN 1910 the game of hockey was more popular than ever. Apart from club games, which multiplied until they became almost as numerous as football encounters, a regular system of inter-county contests, international trials, &c., was firmly established. The first of the Internationals, on Feb. 12, at Dunfermline, resulted in Scotland routing Wales to the tune of 7 goals to none. Four of the Scottish forwards were drawn from Edinburgh University, and, as illustrating the value of a thorough understanding between the players, it may be noted that most experts were of opinion that such a good team had not previously represented Scotland. Wales also suffered a very heavy defeat at the hands of Ireland; so that when the Principality came to meet England, at Cambridge, on March 5, the team had undergone drastic alteration, B. Turnbull, the goalkeeper, being the only man who represented Wales against England the previous season. All to no purpose, for England outplayed the Welshmen at every point of the game, and won by 9 goals to love, after leading at half-time by 6 goals. In 1909 Scotland had defeated Ireland for the first time, and after their fine form against Wales were expected, by many, to repeat the performance in 1910. The game took place on the same afternoon as the England and Wales match, Dublin being the venue. The Irish team was composed chiefly of young players, and in the end proved successful by 4 goals to love. Such a margin was scarcely warranted by the run of the play, however, for during the first half the Scots were as often within the Irish circle as the Irish were within theirs, but lack of enterprise on the part of the Scotch forwards prevented their scoring. Naturally these results invested the England *v.* Ireland match, which was decided at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on March 12, with a vast amount of interest. The Irish team was the same as against Scotland. England won by 4–1—a score that does not fairly indicate the run of the play, for the Irish showed considerable cleverness, and obtained seven corners during the first half and were pressing for two-thirds of the second period. Where the Irish forwards failed was in the matter of a proper understanding when within the circle. After this it was not surprising to find England defeating Scotland, at Aberdeen, on March 19, by 3 goals to one, so that the Scots have yet to gain a victory over the Saxons.

The inter-University match "came of age" in 1910. It was played at Beckenham on Feb. 23. There were five old choices in the Cambridge and three in the Oxford team, the latter winning by 5 goals to 4. Without diving into the England matches *v.* France and Germany, which were really "holiday" events, the International season may be summed up as follows:—England beat Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and totalled 16 goals to 1. Ireland beat Wales and Scotland, securing 12 goals to 4. Scotland beat Wales, and hit 6 goals to 7; whilst Wales lost all three engagements, did not hit a goal, and had 22 registered against. The Hon. Sec. of the Hockey Association is Mr. P. Collins, 6, Bedford Row, W.C.

LAWN TENNIS.

THERE appears to be still a dearth of young lawn tennis players, and the chief events of 1910 went to competitors whose names have been

prominently before the public for years past. The Championship Meeting at Wimbledon, although protracted because of unfavourable weather, proved decidedly successful, and the quality of the play left no room for cavil. The international character of the tournament was splendidly sustained, for the entrants included, amongst others, Beales Wright (America), A. F. Wilding (New Zealand), the brothers F. G. and A. H. Lowe (Ireland), S. N. Doust and L. O. S. Poidevin (Australia), Otto Froitzheim (champion of Germany), and A. H. Gobert (France). All the championships changed hands. A. F. Wilding secured the Singles Championship, and with J. G. Ritchie as partner was successful in the Doubles. Mr. A. W. Gore (who is forty-two years old) was vanquished in the first event only after a great struggle in which forty games were played. Mrs. Lambert Chambers, who the previous season was out of the game owing to ill-health, this season carried everything before her. She took the Ladies' Singles at Wimbledon, the Mixed Doubles (with S. N. Doust), and frequently at other meetings was a winner in three events. As Miss Douglass, Mrs. Lambert Chambers had three times previously won the Ladies' Singles Championship, the last time being in **1905**. In **1910** she went through the competition without losing a single set.

The season really opened with the Covered Courts Championship at Queen's Club in May, when M. J. G. Ritchie did not defend his title to the Singles, and the honour was eventually carried off by F. G. Lowe, whilst Miss Boothby proved the best of the ladies. At Beckenham, however, Miss Boothby had to yield to Mrs. Lambert Chambers; but on the whole the former lady had a very successful season, as she took honours at, amongst other places, the Northumberland Tournament late in July (where M. J. G. Ritchie won amongst the gentlemen). H. L. Doherty did not appear until half-way through August, when he succeeded in retaining the North of England Championship. Kenneth Powell did fairly well during the season, but of those not absolutely in the championship class G. A. Thomas did best, tournament after tournament enabling him to add to his trophies. Amongst C. P. Dixon's successes must be chronicled the Singles, Doubles (with A. Hendriks), and Mixed Doubles (with Miss Tulloch) at the Dieppe Meeting in July. The Inter-County Cup finals were decided on July **16** at the Gipsy L.T.C. Ground, Stamford Hill, when the Ladies of Surrey beat Ladies of Yorkshire, and Middlesex won the Gentlemen's Cup at the expense of Durham. Early in the same month C. P. Dixon and Miss H. Aitcheson had won the Welsh Championship, whilst the Irish Championships on Aug. **2** went to J. C. Parke (holder) and Miss Garfit. R. B. Powell won the Scottish Championship, and Mrs. Larcombe the Ladies' Scottish Championship. In the Internationals, Ireland vanquished Germany, very easily, at Dublin in the middle of July. In the Inter-University match, the Oxonians won the Singles by 7½ to 2½ matches, and the Doubles by eight matches to one, thus repeating their victory of the previous year.

There was no contest for the Davis International Cup, the British Isles and America allowing Australasia (the holders) a walk-over.

The Hon. Sec. of the English Lawn Tennis Association is Mr. G. R. Mewburn, 5 and 6, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.

RACKETS AND TENNIS.

THE Military Rackets Championships at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, opened the season. In the final of the Doubles, Army Service Corps (Major J. Puckle, D.S.O., and Capt. A. Berger) beat 1st Batt. Bedfordshire Regt. (Capt. J. Leader and Lieut. C. H. Ker) by four games to two and became the holders of the Cup, which the 50th Brigade R.F.A. did not defend. The Singles Championship, concluded on March **19**, also at Prince's, went to Capt. W. E. Wilson-Johnston (36th Sikhs), who defeated Capt. A. O. G. Leither (1st Batt. King's Own Yorkshire L.I.) by three games to love. The Oxford *v.* Cambridge matches were decided at Queen's Club, West Kensington. On April **15**, Oxford (A. Tylor, Marlborough and University, and A. J. Evans, Winchester and Oriel) for the fourth year in succession defeated Cambridge (F. A. Sampson, Rugby and Trinity, and W. E. Wallis, Rugby and Trinity), by four games to love. A. Tylor secured the Singles for Oxford at the expense of F. A. Sampson by three games to love. Charterhouse won the final of the Public Schools Championship, beating Eton by four games to love. The winning pair, H. A. Leatham and H. A. Denison, were about the best sent out by any public school for years. They had won in **1909**, and in **1910** went through the whole competition without losing a game. In the Challenge round of the Amateur Championship Singles, Percy Ashworth (Harrow and Cambridge) beat Basil S. Foster (Malvern College) at Queen's Club, on April **25**, by three games to love, but three days later at the same venue succumbed to the holder, E. M. Baerlein (Eton and Cambridge), who won three games to love. It was Baerlein's third successive victory, and he had won as far back as **1903**, and also in **1905**. In the Amateur Doubles Championship, on April **29**, at Queen's, the Public Schools winners were defeated in the final of the Challenge round by Basil S. Foster and the Hon. C. N. Druce, four games to one; and on May 4 Foster and Druce deprived the holders, Ashworth and Baerlein, of the title by winning four games to two. The Open Championship contest between E. M. Baerlein and the professional, C. Williams, was postponed till the spring of **1911**.

Mr. E. H. Miles (holder) defeated the Hon. N. S. Lytton for the Amateur Tennis Championship on May **22** by three sets to one, this being Mr. Miles's ninth success in twelve years. A contest for the World's Tennis Championship terminated at Prince's, Brighton, on May **28**, in a victory for C. ("Punch") Fairs (holder) over G. F. Covey by seven sets to six (59 games to 53).

ROWING.

ALTHOUGH the rowing season of **1910** was eventful, it failed to introduce anything in the shape of greatness either amongst individuals or crews. The Cambridge Lent races concluded on Feb. **19th**, Jesus College, Lady Margaret Boat Club, and First Trinity being the three leading boats. Early in June, Jesus also won the Cambridge "Mays," a result largely due to the fine stroking of G. E. Fairbairn, for First Trinity who were second, were a heavier and more powerful crew. At Oxford, on Feb. **23rd**, Christ Church won the "Torpids" with very great ease.

The University Boat Race, the sixty-seventh of the series, was decided over the customary course, Putney to Mortlake, on Wednesday, March **23rd**. It was an interesting and a pretty race;

as Harrod's Wharf, Cambridge at one time ding; but then Oxford went right away and n, with something in hand, by three lengths, the fair time of 20 mins. 14 secs. The result, ich was in accordance with anticipation, was signal triumph for R. C. Bourne, the Oxford oke, who was also in the winning boat the evious year. His style had been strongly iticised, but it is certain that no stroke of cent years has done better blade work, whilst r coolness and judgment he would be hard to at. The Oxford crew (as had been the case elve months earlier) were the heaviest that er rowed, the aggregate weight being 100 st. lbs., and the average 12 st. 8½ lbs. Mr. Harurt Gold (Eton and Magdalen), who had four nes stroked the Oxford boat, again coached e crew, which was probably quite up to e average. The names of crews were:— xford: M. B. Higgins (Melbourne Grammar hool and Balliol) (bow), R. H. Owen (Dulwich d Wadham), N. Field (Wellington and Brasse), E. Majolier (Eton and Christchurch), D. ackinnon (Rugby and Magdalen), A. S. Garton Eton and Magdalen), P. Fleming (Eton and agdalen), R. C. Bourne (Eton and New College) troke), A. W. Donkin (Eton and Magdalen) ox.). Cambridge: R. W. M. Arbuthnot (Eton id Third Trinity) (bow), R. Davies (Hymer's ollege, Hull, and St. Catherine's), F. E. Hellyer inchester and First Trinity), C. P. Cooke) Australia and Trinity Hall), E. G. Williams Eton and Third Trinity), J. B. Rosher (Charterouse and First Trinity), R. Le Blanc-Smith Eton and Third Trinity), H. J. S. Shields oretto and Jesus) (stroke), C. A. Skinner urban High School, Natal, and Jesus) (cox.).

Henley Regatta started on July 4th, and, as the case in 1909, the racing extended over our full days. The weather was wet and cold during the greater part of the festival, and the ttendance showed a great falling off. The elgians did not defend their right to the Grand hallenge Cup. The reason, it was rumoured, as that after their repeated appearances at enley they were of opinion that some of the nglish clubs should accord a certain measure of pport to the Continental regattas. As that ad not been done the Belgians did not feel stified in again appearing at Henley. To a reat extent the contest for the Diamond Sculls as spoilt through the absence of A. McCulloch, eander R.C., who won in 1908. He entered, rained and went to Henley, but at the last oment could not row owing to an illness in his mily. Nor did Stahnke, a German sculler, put n appearance. From first to last the racing as exceedingly good, albeit the average quality as probably below that of recent years. On e last day a Dutch pair (De Amstel R.C.) were the final for the Goblets, German and Toronto urs in the Stewards, and a German sculler udolph Lucas, second the previous year) in e Diamond Sculls. The Continental oarsmen ad to forego the pleasure of securing any of the rizes, but the Canadians won the Stewards. hree of the men in the boat, however, were rn in the British Isles. W. D. Kinnear, ensington R.C., easily won the Diamond Sculls 8 mins. 57 secs. The other events were won follows:—Thames Cup (Eights), Anglian B.C. at Merton College, Oxford (time, 7 mins. 5 secs.). Silver Goblets (Pairs), Leander Club . S. Burn and G. L. Thomson) beat De Amstel .C., Amsterdam (time, 8 mins. 45 secs.). Grand Challenge Cup (Eights), Magdalen College, Oxford (M. M. Cudmore, L. G. Wormald, E. Millington Drake, W. D. Nicholson, D. Mackinnon, A. S. Garton, R. E. Burgess, P. Fleming, stroke, A. W. F. Donkin, cox.), beat Jesus College, Cambridge (time, 7 mins. 19 secs.). Stewards' Cup (Fours), Winnipeg R.C., Toronto, Canada (F. F. Carruthers, C. E. Allen, G. B. Aldous, and C. S. Riley, stroke) beat Mainzer Ruder Club, Mayence, Germany (time, 7 mins. 52 secs.). Ladies' Plate (Eights), Eton College beat Balliol College, Oxford (time, 7 mins. 16 secs.). Visitors' Cup (Fours), Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Balliol College Oxford (time, 7 mins. 56 secs.). Wyfold Cup, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Leander R.C. (time, 8 mins. 9 secs.).

W. D. Kinnear added to his Henley success by winning the London Cup at the Metropolitan Regatta on July 25th, and the Wingfield Sculls (emblematic of the Amateur Championship of the Thames) two days later. He thus followed in the footsteps of A. A. Stuart (who was not seen out during this year) the previous season. In the Wingfields, Kinnear had only R. C. Bourne to beat, and he did it very easily in the excellent time of 23 mins. 12 secs. Kinnear is a Scotsman, 29 years of age.

For the first time since 1896, when J. Stanbury, an Australian, beat C. R. Harding on the Thames, an English sculler competed for the World's Championship. The contest took place on the Zambesi River, Northern Rhodesia, on Aug. 18th, and Richard Arnst, New Zealand, defeated Ernest Barry, England, after a very punishing race, Barry giving up, when only half a length behind, 150 yards from the winning post. It was Arust's fourth success in races for the title of World's Champion. The result was terribly disappointing to English rowing men, and efforts were at once made to bring about a return match to be decided on the Thames.

The Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Rowing Association is Mr. G. T. Maclagan, 18, Berkeley Street, London, W.

SWIMMING.

So many records have been made by swimmers during recent years that one is apt to decry the performances of the last generation. But the increased facilities for practice afforded by the erection of numerous public baths in every important town, and the gradual improvement in styles, have had not a little to do with the wonderful acceleration of speed rates. The latest style, which is known as "The Crawl," was introduced into England by Australian swimmers, and has been used during the past season by Mr. F. E. Beaurepaire, of Victoria, to no small advantage. That swimmer has won every championship and level race in which he has competed, and has established several records. As a swimmer over all distances up to a mile he has demonstrated that he has no equal, for, although he does not hold some of the individual records, he has shown that he can swim any distance just as well and at relatively the same speed. His great opponent was Mr. T. S. Battersby, of Stockport, but he defeated him on every occasion they met.

Of Mr. Battersby it may be said that, like Mr. Jarvis, of Leicester, and Mr. Taylor, of Chadderton, he has trained on into a distance swimmer, which seems to be the regular order for those who have shown ability over the varying championship distances. Mr. Battersby's

first meritorious win was in the Long-Distance Championship over the course between Kew and Putney Bridge, when he easily beat a large number of opponents; but his great feat of the year was his win in the race from Richmond Lock to opposite H.M.S. *Buzzard*, moored off Blackfriars. In this race Miss Olive Carson, of Leicester, distinguished herself by gaining first place in the Ladies' section. All our National Championships other than the long-distance were won by swimmers not resident in England, two of them going to the Continent and the rest to Australia. We have, therefore, not much to congratulate ourselves upon so far as British swimming is concerned. The Back Stroke Championship, decided at the Jubilee Gala of the Brighton Swimming Club early in October, was won by M. Weckesser, a German swimmer resident in Belgium, who defeated F. A. Unwin, of Sheffield, the holder for the previous four years, in very fast time. The 200 Yards Breast Stroke Championship went to H. Julin, of Stockholm, the holder, P. Courtman, not competing. In the County Match Polo Championship Lancashire beat Somerset by 6 goals to 3; while in the Club Championship Wigan beat the London Polytechnic by 3 goals to 2. The same club also won the Team Championship, defeating Leicester in the final. In the Plunging Championship H. W. Allason, who won in 1907, defeated his brother, Captain W. Allason, the previous holder. Abbot Street School, Manchester, again won the Schoolboy Team Championship; and Miss J. Fletcher, of Leicester, was defeated by Miss I. Steer in the 100 Yards Ladies' Championship in 1 min. $13\frac{2}{5}$ secs.—time equal to Ladies' record.

Owing to the death of King Edward, the Royal Life-Saving Society cancelled its annual contest for the King's Cup, which was to have taken place at the Crystal Palace during the proposed Festival of Empire. It, however, sent Mr. William Henry, its chief secretary, to Australia and New Zealand at the end of the year, and in these colonies he delivered a series of lectures on Swimming and Life-Saving, as well as conducting numerous examinations. It is expected that the work of the Society will be considerably enhanced by this visit.

So far as Water Polo is concerned England has done well, and may still lay claim to be the champion country in this particular form of sport. The following tables will act as a guide to the season's play :—

INTERNATIONAL WATER POLO RESULTS, 1910.

England beat Scotland in Scotland (3—1).
England beat Ireland in England (7—1).
Wales drew with Scotland in Wales (2—2).

INTERNATIONAL RECORD, 1910.

	Plyd.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Goals For.	Agst.
England	2	2	0	0	10	2
Scotland	2	0	1	1	3	5
Ireland	1	0	0	1	1	7
Wales	1	0	1	0	2	2

INTERNATIONAL RECORD TO DATE.

	Plyd.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Goals For.	Agst.
England	36	32	1	3	221	32
Scotland	31	13	2	16	72	103
Wales	30	11	4	15	88	124
Ireland	31	4	1	26	50	172

In August last a meeting of the International Swimming Federation was held at Brussels, and it was then decided to make one general set of rules for amateur swimming in Europe, each country to recognise the suspensions of the other, and all to work in harmony. The outcome of this agreement may possibly be the holding of numerous International meetings on the Continent prior to the Olympic Games fixed to take place at Stockholm next year.

The Hon. Secretary of the Amateur Swimming Association is Mr. Hurd, 24, Cautley Avenue, Clapham, S.W.; and the Secretary of the Royal Life-Saving Society is Mr. William Henry, 8 Bayley Street, Bedford Square, London.

THE TURF.

ADVERSELY felt, as it was, by all classes of the community, the death of King Edward VII early in the year was possibly of more serious consequence to the turf than to any other social institution. The late King's active participation in racing and horse-breeding had an effect upon the *morale* of all appertaining to the turf that it would be impossible to overestimate; and although there are indications that George V will, in the fulness of time, endeavour to fill the gap, many seasons must elapse ere his influence will have its full fruition. For the rest, the season of 1910 was not a particularly brilliant one. The leading three-year-olds—Lemberg, Neil Gow, and Greenback amongst the colts, and Winkipop, Rosedrop, and Yellow Slave amongst the fillies—did not exhibit that consistency that is inseparable from real greatness; whilst the position of Frank Wootton in the list of winning jockeys, despite his suspension for several weeks and his having to miss the Epsom Summer Meeting in consequence, proved that there is still a dearth of first-class riders.

As usual, the season opened at Lincoln, on March 14, and the Lincolnshire Handicap was won on the following afternoon by Mr. E. E. Schiff's Cinderello, 5 yrs., 7 st. 2 lb., ridden by J. Plant. The starting price of the winner was 9 to 1 in a field of 27. In the present article it will not be necessary to dwell upon handicap performances, for the reason that results of the principal ones will be found amongst the lists of tabulated records elsewhere. Let reference to the classic races, therefore, be proceeded with at once. The end of the 1909 campaign had left most judges with the conviction that Lemberg and Neil Gow were likely to rule the roost amongst the three-year-olds, and that Greenback and Charles O'Malley would prove their most formidable opponents. As to the relative merits of the two first-named opinions were greatly divided, and that there was just cause for the diversity subsequent events proved. Neil Gow's first appearance was at Newmarket in April when, ridden by D. Maher, he easily won the Craven Stakes from Whisk Broom and four others. Odds of 6 to 4 were laid on him, and the son of Marco and Chelandry justified them by cantering in first by three lengths. This performance caused Lord Rosebery's colt to start favourite for the Two Thousand Guineas (£6,200) at Newmarket on April 27, the betting against him being only 2 to 1, whilst Lemberg's price was $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Maher had the mount of Neil Gow, whilst B. Dillon was on Lemberg. The pair finished first and second, Neil Gow winning a fine race by a short head, whilst Whisk Broom, ridden by J. H. Martin, was two lengths further

hind. In view of what happened subsequently, is well to note that Bronzino was amongst the eaten brigade, not in the first nine. Excuses e usually forthcoming for any prominent horse feated in the Two Thousand, and admirers of mberg lost no time in asserting that the colt as not properly wound up, and that the mile as not far enough to bring out his best qualities. hen the two crack colts next met—in the Derby 6,450), at Epsom, on Wednesday, June 1—mberg was favourite at 7 to 4, odds of 11 to 4 ing procurable about the Two Thousand winner, ho was suffering from a fired hock. So far as mberg was concerned the market proved a liable guide, as, in the hands of Dillon, he won, it only by a neck from Greenback, whilst harles O'Malley was third and Neil Gow fourth. he positions of the second and third caused me surprise, as Charles O'Malley had previously en allowed to run for a £100 plate at Windsor, d Greenback's previous best performance was inning the March Stakes (£440), over a mile d a quarter, at Newmarket in April. So stoutly d the last named perform at Epsom, however, hat it was evident that stamina was his forte, d many now regarded him as having a great ance for the St. Leger. Before that race came ound, however, this son of St. Frusquin and vergreen had succumbed to the exigencies of aining. Lemberg was, after the Derby, looked pon as merely "walking over" for the Grand rize of Paris a fortnight later, but he was unaced in that race (won by Nuage), as was harles O'Malley, and this result gave students f form the first pretty good hint that English ree-year-olds were not a formidable lot.

Neil Gow missed Ascot, at which meeting, on une 16, Lemberg cantered away with the St. ames's Palace Stakes (£2,450), amongst the eaten horses being Swynford (third), who was in eceipt of 7 lb. Lemberg and Neil Gow next met n the Eclipse Stakes (£8,770) at Sandown, on uly 15, and the former was a good favourite. Vaher on Neil Gow, however, rode one of his best aces, and at the finish the judge was unable to ecide between the two colts, who were followed ome at an interval of five lengths by Placidus, receipt of 10 lb. Subsequently Neil Gow fell a ictim to training troubles, and when the St. eger (£6,450) came round, on Sept. 7, Lemberg as made a hot favourite, 5 to 4 being laid on is chance in a field of 11. The colt could get o nearer than third, however, Frank Wootton inning on Swynford, by a head, from Bronzino. wynford had previously won the Liverpool Cup £905), over a mile and a quarter, in July, carrying st. 4 lb. (with the veteran Dean Swift, 9 st., urth), and the Hardwicke Stakes (£2,659), over mile and a half, at Ascot. In the latter race he ad 12 lb. from Whisk Broom, who was not in ie first five. It has already been stated that emberg beat him into third place in the St. ames's Palace Stakes at Ascot—but that was a ile race—whilst in the Derby (where he was nowhere") Swynford was probably not fit. ere should have been nothing surprising about s winning over a distance of ground, considering at he is a son of John O'Gaunt and Canterbury lgrim.

Bronzino was in the first of the Autumn Handips, the Cesarewitch (£1,035), with 7 st. 12 lb., d on the strength of the St. Leger running was stalled favourite. September was an exptionally dry month, however, and galloping hard ground did not suit the colt. He suffered from a bruised heel, and in the race finished nowhere, the winner being Mr. L. Neumann's Verney, 4 yrs., 7 st. 11 lb., ridden by F. Wootton. A feature of the season was the running first and second, respectively, of Christmas Daisy and Mustapha for the Cambridgeshire, they having occupied similar positions in the same race the previous year.

Of the three-year-old fillies, Winkipop, a bay daughter of William the Third and Conjure, was easily the best. Her owner, Mr. W. Astor, was not afraid to give her plenty of racing, for by the middle of October she had run thirteen times, proving successful on eight occasions. By winning the One Thousand Guineas (£4,650) by a length and a half from Maid of Corinth and eleven others, of whom Yellow Slave was not in the first nine, she proved her merit so far as speed was concerned. The mile and a half Oaks course (£4,950) proved too far for her, however, for Maid of Corinth finished in front of her. The winner of the Oaks was Rosedrop, by St. Frusquin—Rosaline, who finished four lengths ahead of Evolution, with Pernelle third and Thalia fourth. That the fillies were much inferior to the colts was proved when Greenback beat Winkipop in the mile and a quarter Royal Stakes (£1,150) at Newbury on June 21; and another somewhat surprising race was that for the Newmarket Oaks (£450), over a mile and three-quarters, on Oct. 11, in which Yellow Slave got the better of Winkipop by a neck. Prior to that, however, Winkipop had secured the Coronation Stakes (£3,450) of a mile at Ascot from nine opponents; the Sussex Stakes (£707), a mile race, at Goodwood; the Nassau Stakes (£640) of a mile and a quarter at Goodwood (when Yellow Slave, allowing 5 lb., was beaten five lengths); the Durham County Produce Stakes (£833) at Stockton August Meeting; the Yorkshire Oaks (£377) at York on August 23; and the Triennial Produce Stakes (£492) at Newmarket on Sept. 28. Subsequently she defeated one opponent, Sun Angel, by 40 lengths for the Royal Stakes (£490) at Newmarket on Oct. 13. To one looking carefully into the record of the filly it seems likely that a mile is her best distance, and that beyond a mile and a quarter she does not care to go; and her total failure in the St. Leger, as well as that of Rosedrop in the same race, really caused no surprise. When, as the Rosaline filly, the last named was beaten in a small race at Newmarket in the spring, little was thought of her, but her Oaks success, already mentioned, raised great hope, which was scarcely maintained when she ran seventh to Charles O'Malley for the Gold Vase (£1,100) at Ascot—but that was over two miles. When winning the Atlantic Stakes at Sandown Park on June 25, Rosedrop beat nothing. In the Park Hill Stakes (£1,157) at Doncaster, on Sept. 9, she finished four lengths behind Yellow Slave, who appeared to relish the course of a little over a mile 6 furlongs. Of the three-year-old fillies Yellow Slave undoubtedly displayed the best stamina.

The two-year-olds of the season, like their elders, seemed to be much on a par. Borrow, a bay gelding by Hamburg—Forget, Cellini, a chestnut son of Cyllene and Sirenia, St. Nat, a bay or brown colt by St. Denis—Nathalie, Pietri, a bay by St. Frusquin—Pie Powder, and Seaforth, a bay colt by Symington, secured the principal prizes of the year. Very little indication of the excellence Borrow was to show in the future was given when the gelding on his

first appearance finished fifth to Feramorz for a plate at Newmarket in April, and followed the performance next month by not finishing in the first eight for the Woodcote Stakes (£930) at Epsom, won by Seaforth. That performance must have disappointed his connections, for he started favourite in a big field. He gained his first success in the Crabbet Plate (£253) at Gatwick on June 11, when he beat twelve others, but the opposition was of moderate quality. In the next five attempts, however, the gelding won three times, his victories being in the Windsor Castle Stakes (£926) at Ascot, the Great Kingston Two Year Old Plate (£441) at Sandown on July 15, and the Harrington Plate (£367) at Derby on Sept. 1. In between Borrow finished fourth to Sunstar for the Exeter Stakes at Newmarket in June, and second to Beaurepaire for the Molecombe Stakes (£805) at Goodwood on July 29. Borrow continued his successes by dead-heating with Sunstar for the Hopeful Stakes (£607) at Newmarket on Sept. 28, and on Oct. 11 at Newmarket won the Clearwell Stakes (£767). In these events he met animals of only moderate reputation, consequently it came as a surprise when the gelding, on Oct. 14, secured the Middle Park Plate (£2,955) from Seaforth and Pietri (who dead-heated for second place) and two others. Cellini's one success was in the National Breeders' Produce Stakes (£4,537) at Sandown in July. St. Nat's first introduction to a racecourse was at Sandown Park in April, when he ran second, in a field of 16, to Nicola. This led the way to a long string of successes, which included the Caterham Plate at the Epsom Summer Meeting, the 53rd Biennial at Ascot (£1,448), the Foal Plate (£1,135) at Hurst Park on July 22, the Lavant Stakes (£880) at Goodwood (when Sunstar finished second), and the Nottingham Breeders' Foal Stakes (£440) on Aug. 8. Pietri's career opened in the Coventry Stakes (£1,775) at Ascot, when he was unplaced to Radiancy, Joie de Vivre, and Cellini. Then the colt had four wins in succession, viz., in the Princess's Plate at Newmarket in July, the Richmond Stakes (£747) at Goodwood, the Gimcrack Stakes (£940) at York in August (where Radiancy was unplaced), and the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster (£1,580) on Sept. 6. In the last-named event Sunstar and Cellini were amongst the defeated. Seaforth's Woodcote Stakes victory has been mentioned. It was followed by a convincing success in the New Stakes (£1,868) at Ascot, Sandal, Nerestan, Sunstar, and twelve others being easily beaten; and a win in the Michaelmas Plate (£473) at Manchester on Sept. 17, when the colt was conceding weight all round, but beat nothing of much note. Then followed the defeat in the Middle Park Plate, which has been dealt with. The two-year-old form was further mixed when King William and Phryxus dead-heated for the Dewhurst Plate, for Prince Palatine, who had won the Imperial Produce Plate at Kempton, was nowhere, though he had previously well beaten the Manton colt.

Of the older horses, Bayardo, 4 years, won a Biennial (£573) over a mile and a half at Newmarket in April, the Chester Vase (£1,505) at Chester on May 3 (when William the Fourth, in receipt of 2 lb., was second), the Gold Cup (£3,700) at Ascot, and the Dullingham Plate (£830) at Newmarket in July. For the Goodwood Cup (£740), on July 28, however, he was beaten a neck by the three-year-old Magic, but was conceding 36 lb.—a fact of which Rickaby on the winner, took full advantage by forcing the pace throughout.

Turf statistics up to November 12 showed Frank Wootton at the head of the list of winning jockeys with 116 wins out of 587 mounts, an a percentage of 21·46; D. Maher was second, 11 wins out of 431 mounts, average 28·07; C. Trig third, 91 wins out of 654, average 13·91; and W Higgs fourth, 69 wins out of 432, average 15·9 The principal winning owners were Mr. Fairie, horses, 17 races, value £35,352; Lord Derby, horses, 37 races, £22,920 10s.; Mr. H. P. Whitne 21 horses, 35 races, £13,959; Lord Rosebery 8 horses, 12 races, £13,182 10s.; Mr. L. Rothschild, 17 horses, 28 races; £12,180, and M P. Nelke, 13 horses, 27 races, £12,045 5s. The mo successful horses were Lemberg, 7 races, valu £23,839; Winkipop, 8 races, £11,439 15s.; Ne Gow, 3 races, £11,080; Swynford, 4 race £10,694; Bayardo, 4 races, £6,698 10s.; Ros drop, 3 races, £6,353; and Borrow, 7 race £5,584. The leading winning sires we Cyllene with 27 winners of 28 races, valu £37,864 10s.; St. Frusquin, 18 winners 36½ races, value £23,779 8s.; William th Third, 16 winners, 34½ races, £20,145 5s Marco, 16 winners, 25½ races, £16,446; Pe simmon, 19 winners, 31 races, £14,224 10s.; an John O'Gaunt, 5 winners, 10 races, £13,29 Desmond, Sundridge, Santoi, and Hamburgh di best of the remainder.

YACHTING.

But for the death of King Edward, the seaso of 1910 would have been an exceptional brilliant one; as it was, the racing was decided above the average in interest as compared wit any recent years. An International Regat had been arranged to take place off Ryde i August, but was postponed in consequence of th King's death.

There were many features which contribute to the success of the season's racing. Among these was the visit of Mr. A. S. Cochran American schooner *Westward*, although thi were no British schooners sufficiently modern to be a match for her. *Westward* proved herself smart vessel. In the Baltic she won every ra in which she started with the exception of o handicap. In the Solent she won the Emperor Cup at the Squadron Regatta and the Inte national Gold Cup at Ryde.

The 23-metre class numbered three vessels the opening of the season—*Shamrock*, *Wh Heather*, and *Brynhild*. The last-named carri away her mast and foundered off Felixstowe o May 23, in the second race of the season. *Sham rock*, owing to some improvements which h been effected during the preceding winte proved much superior to *White Heather* in th earlier regattas. *White Heather* was dismaste in the Clyde, and when she came out again the Solent she showed much improved form winning several prizes, including the Inte national Challenge Cup presented by Lo Wandsworth for the 23-metre class.

The 15-metre class provided some excelle racing. *Tritonia* was a new vessel in the clas but did not race with the same regularity as h opponents and her record suffered. The Prin of Wales Challenge Cup, sailed for by this cla at Dover, was won by *Vanity*. *Ostara* repeate her success of the preceding year in winnin the International Challenge Cup presented

e Commodore of the Royal London Yacht ub.

The 12-metre class—six vessels—which had ever hitherto appeared in southern waters, did early the whole round of the coast regattas, and eir performances were watched with keen terest. Their racing came to an abrupt conusion at Dartmouth, owing to *Cintra* losing wo of her crew.

The handicap racing did not bring out a great umber of vessels. The old timers, *Bloodhound* nd *Creole*, were fairly regular competitors. The st-named boat sailed her five hundredth race at artmouth. It was her twenty-first season, and ie has always sailed for the same owner, Colonel . Bago. Her record is altogether unique, she aving won nearly three hundred first prizes, ncluding many royal trophies.

The King's Cup, at Cowes, the only one competed for during the season, was won by Lord unraven's ketch *Cariad*, and the Kaiser's hooner *Meteor* won the Cowes Town Prize.

The records of the principal yachts are: 23-metre class—*Shamrock*, 28 starts, 18 firsts, 1 econd; *White Heather*, 27 starts, 9 firsts, 1 econd. 15-metre class—*Ostava*, 50 starts, 20 rsts, 17 seconds, and 1 third, total 38 prizes; *anity*, 50 starts, 19 firsts, 12 seconds, 1 third, otal 32; *Mariska*, 51 starts, 12 firsts, 11 seconds, third, total 24; *Tritonia*, 30 starts, 3 firsts, 8 econds, 2 thirds, total 18; *Ma'oona*, 34 starts, 3 rsts, 6 seconds, total 9. 12-metre class—*Cintra*, 3 starts, 14 firsts, 12 seconds, 2 thirds, total 28; *avotte*, 47 starts, 12 firsts, 13 seconds, 4 thirds, otal 29; *Alachie*, 37 starts, 12 firsts, 11 seconds, thirds, total 26; *Hera*, 36 starts, 5 firsts, 5 econds, 3 thirds, total 13; *Cyra*, 24 starts, 1 hird. Handicap class.—*Sonya*, 31 starts, 13 rsts, 6 seconds, 2 thirds, total 21; *Creole*, 25 tarts, 13 firsts, 4 seconds, 1 third, total 18; *Bloodhound*, 36 starts, 9 firsts, 5 seconds, 1 third, otal 15; *Gauntlet*, 39 starts, 7 firsts, 17 seconds, thirds, total 26. *Creole's* prizes included the rst cup presented through the King of the elgians.

A new class of 19-metre yachts has been ormed for next year, and three vessels were rdered during the autumn. Two new 23-metre achts have also been ordered, and a schooner is uilding which it is hoped will meet *Westward* uring the coming season. The postponed International Regatta will take place at Ryde in ugust.

Motor Marks.

COUNTIES.—Anglesey, E.Y.; Bedford, B.M.; erks, B.L.; Brecon, E.U.; Bucks, B.H.; Cambridge, C.E.; Cardigan, E.J.; Carmarthen, B.X.; arnarvon, C.C.; Cheshire, M.; Cornwall, A.F.; umberland, A.O.; Denbigh, C.A.; Derby, R.; evon, T.; Dorset, F.X.; Durham, J.; Ely, Isle f, E.B.; Essex, F.; Flints., D.M.; Glamorgan, ; Gloucester, A.D.; Hereford, C.J.; Herts, .R.; Hunts, E.W.; Kent, D.; Lancs, B.; eicester, A.Y.; Lincs. (parts of Holland), D.O.; incs. (parts of Kesteven), C.T.; Lincs. (parts of indsey), B.E.; London, A., L.C., L.N., L.B., L.D.; ferioneth, F.F.; Middlesex, H.; Monmouth, A.X.; ontgomery, E.P.; Norfolk, A.H.; Northants, .D.; Northumb., X.; Notts, A.L.; Oxon., B.W.; Pembroke, D.E.; Peterborough, Soke of, F.L.; Radnor, F.O.; Rutland, F.P.; Salop, A.W.; Somerset, Y.; Southampton, A.A.; Staffs, E.; Suffolk, E., B.J.; Suffolk, W., C.F.; Surrey, P.; Sussex, E., A.P.; Sussex, W., B.P.; Warwick, A.C.; Westmoreland, E.C.; Wight, I. of, D.L.; Wilts, A.M.; Worcester, A.B.; Yorks (E. Riding), B.T.; Yorks (N. Riding), A.J.; Yorks (W. Riding), C.

COUNTY BOROUGHS.—Barrow-in-Furness, E.O.; Bath, F.B.; Birkenhead, C.M.; Birmingham, O.; Blackburn, C.B.; Bolton, B.N.; Bootle, E.M.; Bournemouth, E.L.; Bradford (Yorks), A.K.; Brighton, C.D.; Bristol, A.E.; Burnley, C.W.; Burton-on-T., F.A.; Bury, E.N.; Canterbury, F.N.; Cardiff, B.O.; Chester, F.M.; Coventry, D.U.; Croydon, B.Y.; Derby, C.H.; Devonport, D.R.; Dudley, F.D.; Exeter, F.J.; Gateshead, C.N.; Gloucester, F.H.; Gt. Yarmouth, E.X.; Grimsby, E.E.; Halifax, C.P.; Hanley, E.H.; Hastings, D.Y.; Huddersfield, C.X.; Hull, A.T.; Ipswich, D.X.; Leeds, U.; Leicester, B.C.; Lincoln, F.E.; Liverpool, K.; Manchester, N.; Middlesbrough, D.C.; Newcastle-on-T., B.B.; Newport (Mon.), D.W.; Northampton, D.F.; Norwich, C.L.; Nottingham, A.U.; Oldham, B.U.; Oxford, F.C.; Plymouth, C.O.; Portsmouth, B.K.; Preston, C.K.; Reading, D.P.; Rochdale, D.K.; Rotherham, E.T.; St. Helens, D.J.; Salford, B.A.; Sheffield, W.; Southampton, C.R.; South Shields, C.U.; Stockport, D.B.; Sunderland, B.R.; Swansea, C.Y.; Walsall, D.H.; Warrington, E.D.; West Bromwich, E.A.; West Ham, A.N.; West Hartlepool, E.F.; Wigan, E.K.; Wolverhampton, D.A.; Worcester, F.K.; York, D.N.

SCOTLAND.

COUNTY COUNCILS.—Aberdeen, S.A.; Argyll, S.B.; Ayr, S.D.; Banff, S.E.; Berwick, S.H.; Bute, S.J.; Caithness, S.K.; Clackmannan, S.L.; Dumfries, S.M.; Dumbarton, S.N.; Elgin, S.O.; Fife, S.P.; Forfar, S.R.; Haddington, S.S.; Inverness, S.T.; Kincardine, S.U.; Kinross, S.V.; Kirkcudbright, S.W.; Lanark, V.; Linlithgow, S.X.; Midlothian, S.Y.; Nairn, A.S.; Orkney, B.S.; Peebles, D.S.; Perth, E.S.; Renfrew, H.S.; Ross and Cromarty, J.S.; Roxburgh, K.S.; Selkirk, L.S.; Stirling, M.S.; Sutherland, N.S.; Wigtown, O.S.; Zetland (Shetland), P.S.

TOWN COUNCILS.—Aberdeen, R.S.; Dundee, T.S.; Edinburgh, S.; Glasgow, G.; Govan, U.S.; Greenock, V.S.; Leith, W.S.; Paisley, X.S.; Partick, Y.S.

IRELAND.

COUNTY COUNCILS.—Antrim, I.A.; Armagh, I.B.; Carlow, I.C.; Cavan, I.D.; Clare, I.E.; Cork, I.F.; Donegal, I.H.; Down, I.J.; Dublin, I.K.; Fermanagh, I.L.; Galway, I.M.; Kerry, I.N.; Kildare, I.O.; Kilkenny, I.P.; King's County, I.R.; Leitrim, I.T.; Limerick, I.U.; Londonderry, I.W.; Longford, I.X.; Louth, I.Y.; Mayo, I.Z.; Meath, A.I.; Monaghan, B.I.; Queen's County, O.I.; Roscommon, D.I.; Sligo, E.I.; Tipperary (N. Riding), F.I.; Tipperary (S. Riding), H.I.; Tyrone, J.I.; Waterford, K.I.

COUNTY BOROUGHS.—Belfast, O.I.; Cork, P.I.; Dublin, R.I.; Limerick, T.I.; Londonderry, U.I.; Waterford, W.I.; West Meath, L.I.; Wexford, M.I.; Wicklow, N.I.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

THE following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland, during which it is illegal to pursue the game mentioned, all dates inclusive :—

GAME.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug. and to 31st Aug., in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug.
Bustard	2nd Mar. to 31st Aug.	None.	11th Jan. to 31st Aug.
Deer, Male .	None.	None.	1st Jan. to 9th June.
,, Fallow Male	None.	None.	Michaels. to 9th Jne.
Grouse or Red Game	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.
Hare	None.	None.	21st Apr. to 11th Aug.
Heath or MoorGame	None.	As "Muir-fowl."	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.
Landrail ...	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. to 19th Sept.
Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug.
Partridge ...	2nd Feb. to 31st Aug.	2nd Feb. to 31st Aug.	2nd Feb. to 31st Aug.
Pheasant ...	2nd Feb. to 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. to 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. to 30th Sept.
Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. to 19th Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill pheasants, partridges, grouse, moor game, or hares on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 2nd March to 31st July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between the 16th March and the 31st of July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—*see* next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked * to be omitted therefrom.

American quail.	Kittiwake.	Scout.
Auk.	Lapwing.	Sealark.
Avocet.	Lark.	Seamew.
Bee-eater.	Loon.	Sea parrot.
Bittern.	Mallard.	Sea swallow.
Bonxie.	Marrot.	Shearwater.
Colin.	Merganser.	Sheldrake.
Cornish chough.	Murre.	Shoveller.
Coulterneb.	Night-hawk.	Skua.
Cuckoo.	Night-jar.	Smew.
Curlew.	Nightingale.	Snipe.
Diver.	Oriole.	Solan goose.
Dotterel.	Owl.	Spoonbill.
Dunbird.	Ox-bird.	Stint.
Dunlin.	Oyster-catcher.	Stone curlew.
Eider-duck.	Peewit.	Stonehatch.
Fern-owl.	Petrel.	Summer snipe
*Fulmar.	Phalarope.	Tarrock.
*Gannet.	Plover.	Teal.
Goatsucker.	Ploverspage.	Tern.
Godwit.	Pochard.	Thicknee.
Goldfinch.	*Puffin.	Tystey.
Grebe.	Purre.	Whaup.
Greenshank.	*Razorbill.	Widgeon.
*Guillemot.	Redshank.	Wild duck.
Gull (except black-backed)	Reeve or Ruff.	Willock.
	Roller.	Wimbrel.
Hoopoe.	Sanderling.	Woodcock.
Kingfisher.	Sandpiper.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and address are liable to a further penalty of 10s., but th Acts do not apply to any person shooting on h own land, or authorizing anyone so to shoot, an wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, th Secretary of State in England and Wales, th Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lor Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary o abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in an county by order to be published in the *Gazett*. They may also direct that the above enactment shall apply to any wild bird not specified in th list, and may further prohibit the taking of th eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereo The Secretary of State in England and Wale or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on th application of the local authorities make an ord providing that in any specified area the taking o killing of any particular kinds of wild birds sha be illegal during any period specified in the orde These various powers have been exercised in mar cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

By the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1904, penaltie are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wil birds. Persons permitting such acts are equall liable. By an Act of 1908 the use of a hook or lik instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except i Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "ur written law" which the sportsman respects a much as he does the enactments of Parliament November 1st is the recognised date for the open ing of the fox-hunting season, which continue till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts fro mid-April to mid-September. The period fo deer-hunting or stalking varies from about Aug 12 to October 12 for stags, and from Nov. 10 to th end of March for hinds. By an Act passed i 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britai is prohibited from March to July inclusive unde a penalty of a pound. This does not apply t foreign hares. The statutory close season fo

res in Ireland has been varied for some coun-
es by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is
w mostly from April 1st to August 12th.

CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. England and Wales.

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, salmon (in-
ding all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon)
e protected, and a close-time is fixed for England
d Wales, including the Esk in Dumfries,
ring which fishing for any of such fish is pro-
bited. The close-time for nets begins on 1st
ptember, and for rods on 2nd November; for
th nets and rods it ends on 1st February.
r an Act of 1907 the Board of Agriculture and
sheries may make provisional orders varying
e law on these and other points. The close-
ne may also be varied by a bye-law by
cal boards of conservators, provided it begins
r nets not later than 1st November, with a
inimum of 154 days, and for rods not later than
December, with a minimum of 92 days. For
tts and putchers the annual close season is
m 1st September to 1st May, which cannot be
tered by bye-law. The following are the cases
which the other dates have been varied :—

ose-time for	Nets.	Rods.
lur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
ampshire††	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
vern††	16 Aug. to ,,	,, ,,
ye	,, to ,, **	16 Oct. to ,,
ff and Ely ..	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
ify		1 Nov. to 28 Feb.
rt	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to ,,
vron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
rkshire ...	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
ke	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
iont	,, ,,	1 Nov. to ,,
amar & Plym, Usk, Ribble,		
Wear†	,, ,,	2 Nov. to ,,
ign	,, to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
wy	,, to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
e	,, to 31 Mar.	2 Nov. to 31 Mar.
ise (Sussex).	,, to 1 Apr.	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
mney	,, to 1 Apr.	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
nway	,, to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
our (Kent) .	,, to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
me	¶ ,, to 1 Mar.	2 Nov. to 1 Mar.
len‡	10 Sep. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
vey	14 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
w & Trridge	,, ,,	,, to 31 Mar.
ent & Leven.	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	,, ,,
wyfach	,, to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
rwnt. (Cum.)	,, to 10 Mar.	,, to 10 Mar.
eddy	,, to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
quet	,, to 25 Mar.	,, to 31 Jan.
. Cumberlnd.	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
more	,, to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
wyd & Elwy	,, to 15 May	,, to 15 May
xe	20 Sept. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
von (Devon)	‖30 Sep. to 1 May	30 Nov. to 1 May
mel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
wey	§1 Nov. to ,,	,, ,, §§

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3rd
ptember and 1st Feb., except such as come

Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sep. to 15 Apr.
† Above S. Biddick. †† These dates for net close
ason above Bullo Pool only. ‡ Below Old Sandsfield
r nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden
ove Irthing Foot, or in R. Eamont. § Below Lost-
thiel only. ‖ Except R. Frme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.)
4 April. ** 16 Aug. to 16 April for putts and putchers.
§ Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April.
‡ West of Needles Lighthouse.
¶ Above Lancaster Aqueduct, 12 Aug. to 15 July.

from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, in legal netting season and in legal manner. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1st February and 3rd November, may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1st Feb. and 3rd Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3rd September and 30th April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

A weekly close season, during which net-fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England from noon on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday. This close-time has been varied by the local conservancy boards in most districts, and extended to 48 hours, with certain changes in the hour of commencement.

II. Scotland.

In Scotland the annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, from 27th August to 10th February, and, for rods, from 1st November to 10th February, except as follows :—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.
Forth	—	ditto.
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira.	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Beauly, Dunbeath, Lossie, Ness, Spey.	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Helmsdale.	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Earn	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Laggan, Luce, Sorn, Ugie, Ythan, and rivers of Orkney, Harris, & Uist.	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Nith	ditto	5 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Stinchar ...	ditto.	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland.	ditto.	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Urr	ditto.	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Thurso	—	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Hope, Polla	—	11 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday; and, for rods, on Sundays. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Acts.

In Scotland the law as to the sale of salmon differs somewhat from that in force in England.

III. IRELAND.

In Ireland the close-time for salmon applies also to trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days. Many variations of the close season have been made, of which it is impossible to specify all the details here; the following list, however, shows the general close-time in force in the different districts, in parts of some of which, however, it is different (all dates inclusive). The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the various districts, which include all rivers, &c., within their respective coast-limits.

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	Cl.-T. Rod.
Dublin	Skerries to	16 Aug. to 1 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Wexford	Wicklow to	16 Sept. to 19 Apr.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Lismore	Helvick Head to	31 July to 1 Feb.	30 Sept. to 1 Feb.
Cork	Ballycotton H. to	16 Aug. to 14 Feb.	13 Oct. to 14 Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head to	30 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Bantry	Mizen Head to	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare	Crow Head to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Killarney	Lamb Head to	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	Do.
Limerick	Dunmore Head to	1 Aug. to 11 Feb.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Galway	Hags Head to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Connemara	Cashla Coast-Guard Stn. to	6 Aug. to 31 Jan.	Do.
Ballinakill	Slyne Head to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bangor	Pigeon Point to	Do.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina	Benwee Head to	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	16 Sept. to 31 Jan.
Sligo	Coonamore to	16 July to 31 Dec.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore to	19 Aug. to 28 Feb.	10 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Letterkenny	Rossan Point to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Londonderry	Malin Head to	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	21 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Coleraine	Downhill to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Ballycastle	Portrush to	20 Sept. to 16 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk	Donaghadee to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Drogheda	Clogher Head to Skerries	5 Aug. to 11 Feb.	16 Sept. to 11 Feb.

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, from 6 a.m. Saturday till 6 a.m. Monday.

Salmon and trout must not be sold in Ireland in the close season.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2nd October and 1st February, except (1) in parts of Norfolk and Suffolk where, under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, the close-time for trout, for nets only, is from 10 Sep. to 25 Jan.; (2) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 1 Sep. to 31 March; and (3) in the cases noted below where, under an Act of 1876, the trout and char close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close time, as altered, applies only to trout. The sale of trout and char is absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2nd Oct. to 1st Feb.

*Eden	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
*Usk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb.¶
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
*Wye	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taff & Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Seiont‡	15 Sept. to 1 Mar. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.)
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 Jun.
W. Cumberland	2 Sept. to 10 Mar.
Teify, *Avon (Devon), Conway	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Adur, Cuckm're, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Hampshire†	
Clwyd and Elwy, *Dart	2 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Camel, Fowey §§	
*Esk, *Tees, *Ayron	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Severn, Towy, ‖	
*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rumney, Tamar & Plym	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Kent§	2 Oct. to 3 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Yorks	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Dee	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only)
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For poll the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" "Char," as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close time for "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton on above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Char close-time throughout district 22 Oct. to 1 Ma

§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Dudden; and 16 Sept. to 15 F for R. Bela.

§§ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.

‖ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwili to G.W.R. Bridge.

¶ 2 Oct. to 14 Mar. in certain reservoirs.

ine, both inclusive, for all parts of England and Wales except parts of Norfolk and Suffolk. The enalty for taking or selling freshwater fish in that eriod is £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent onviction. The close-season, however, does not pply to eels taken otherwise than by angling or o fish taken in private waters by leave of the wner, in public waters by leave of a Board of onservators, or taken (with the leave of the wner if in private waters) for bait or for scientific urposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or artially exempted from this close-time with the anction of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. he Axe, Avon and Stour, Avon (Devon), Wye, den, and Towy fishery districts have been so xempted; also the Kent and Leven and Severn istricts, as regards pike; the Usk as regards els; and certain parts of the Severn as regards ther fish than grayling. In the navigable ivers of Norfolk and Suffolk and the broads onnected therewith, close-times have been fixed or various fish under the Norfolk and Suffolk isheries Act, 1877, from March 1 to June 30. For els a separate close-time exists (so far as fixed ngines in salmon rivers are concerned) in ngland from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, ith one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to o June. In the Severn, elvers, or the fry of els, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last ay of Feb., and between 26 April and 24 June.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) ct, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs nder 4¼ inches, measured across the largest iameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, easured from tip of beak to end of tail when pread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs nd crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By ocal bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs hat may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a general close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed from the 15th June to 4th August; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14th May to 4th August. This Act applies to England and Scotland, but not to Ireland. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from the 16th June to 31st August inclusive, in that part of the English Channel comprised between a line drawn from the North Foreland Light to Dunkirk, and a line drawn from the Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France alone being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; and, until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1st May to 31st August, is to remain in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. It is customary, however, for both Powers to agree to suspend the operation of this close season till June 16 in each year. In Ireland, the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, prescribes that no oysters may be taken between 1st May and 1st September, though this close season has been varied in the following cases:—

Tralee Bay	11th Mar. to 31st Oct.
Galway Bay	1st Jan. to 30th Nov.
Strangford Lough	1st Mar. to 31st Aug.
Achil Sound, Clew Bay	2nd April to 3 th Sept.
Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays ...	30th April to 1st June.

Taking oysters from licensed beds is made larceny.

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 370.

SALMON, TROUT AND CHAR LICENCES.—In all salmon fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune and Wye licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, *Dee, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), Yorkshire, Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; *Seiont, Avon, Brue & Parret, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and trout is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed for waters containing salmon or freshwater fish. Such Boards have been appointed for 53 Districts. [The districts generally include all rivers running into the sea between the points named, and in the cases marked † also include the sea for a distance of three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.]

These Boards of Conservators consist of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the County Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members or those qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by the persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, e.g. the Thames Conservancy Board, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

These Boards have power to make bye-laws not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain

Name of District.	Coast Limits of District.	Address of Clerk.
†Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	J. B. Slater, Carlisle.
†Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	E. Hughes Dodgson, Cockermouth.
†West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
†Kent, &c.	Haverigg Point to Warton	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
†Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
†Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	H. Backhouse, Blackburn.
†Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
†Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
†Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
†Seiont	Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey	J. H. S. Roberts, Carnarvon.
†Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
†Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	R. D. Richards, Barmouth.
†Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
†Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	H. W. Howell, Lampeter.
Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest
†Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
†Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
†Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
†Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
†Usk and Ebbw	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
†Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	Major Beresford Peirse, D.S.O., Here
†Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester [ford
Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
†Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple.
†Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
†Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, Lostwithiel.
†Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Matthews, Tavistock.
†Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
†Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
†Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
†Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
†Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
†Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	E. W. Oxborrow, Brighton.
†Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
†Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate
†Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	—
†Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coast gd. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
Norfolk and Suffolk		H. Brittain, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	Joseph Miller, Bedford.
Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	S. B. Sharpe, Market Deeping.
†Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
†Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	C. K. Eddowes, Derby.
†Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	J. E. Jones, Market Street, York.
†Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	W. Brown, Whitby.
†Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	T. M. Barron, Darlington.
†Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
†Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	J. Gibson, Hexham.
†Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	C. Percy, Alnwick.

ses, for the regulation of other kinds of fishing hich are prejudicial to such Fisheries. They are so empowered to issue licences for fishing for mon, trout, &c.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery stricts, nearly each separate river forming a strict of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conserva-rs. The powers of these Boards are limited to e Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 23 districts, mbracing between them the whole country, each th a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea sheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the ard of Agriculture and Fisheries has power form sea fisheries districts within the terri-rial waters of England and Wales, and to nstitute local Fisheries Committees, either for ingle county or borough, or for several jointly. ey have power to make bye-laws, to be nfirmed by the Board of Agriculture and sheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of struments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the coast and territorial seas adjoining between the points respectively mentioned:—

1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, from Donna Nook to Great Yarmouth. 4. Kent and Essex, from Dovercourt to Dungeness, and including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, from the western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon. 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. Glamorgan, from Nash Point to Worms Head. 10. Milford Haven, from Worms Head to Cemmaes Head. 11. Lancashire and Western, from Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 12. Cumberland, from Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the ferent kinds of edible fish mostly in use are n season" and "out of season."
The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
rbel	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
ss	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–		
ean	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*		
,, (sea)	–	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*		
ill	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*		
rp	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*		
tfish	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–		
ar	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*		
ub	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*		
al fish or Saithe	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	
ckle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
el	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
nger	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	
ab	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*
ayfish (*a*)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
b	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*
ce	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
ry	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
l	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
under	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	
ayling	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*		
dgeon	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
rnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
,, (grey)	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
ddock	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
ke	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
libut	*x*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
rring	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
mpern	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
mprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	
ng	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mackerel	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–
Mullet (red)	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	
,, (grey)	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mussel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Oyster (*b*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Perch	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	
Periwinkle	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
Pike	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	
Pilchard	–	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Plaice	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pollack	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Shad	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Shrimp (*e*)	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Sole	*x*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*x*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	
Sturgeon	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*x*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Thornback	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Torsk or Tusk	*x*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Trout	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	
Turbot	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–
Whiting	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish. River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is legal to take fresh-water crayfish from March 1 June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close son, and are to be had almost all through the ar, even though they have been laid down in glish beds for temporary storage.

(*d*) In the close season salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*e*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

THE following lists of former winners at Henley Regatta have been compiled from the offici records of the Regatta Committee :—

TABLES OF WINNERS.

THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP, FOR EIGHT OARS.	M. S.
1839 Trinity College, Cambridge	8 30
1840 Leander Club	9 15
1841 Cambridge Subs. Rooms	—
1842 Cambridge Subs. Rooms	8 30
1843 Oxford University B.C.	9 0
1844 Oxford Etonian Club	8 25
1845 Cambridge University B.C.	8 30
1846 Thames Club, London	8 15
1847 Oxford University B.C.	8 0
1848 Oxford University B.C.	9 11
1849 Wadham College, Oxford	—
1850 Oxford University B.C.	R.O.
1851 Oxford University B.C.	7 45
1852 Oxford University B.C.	—
1853 Oxford University B.C.	8 3
1854 First Trinity, Cambridge	8 15
1855 Cambridge University B.C.	8 32
1856 Royal Chester Rowing Club	—
1857 London Rowing Club	7 55
1858 Cambridge University B.C.	7 26
1859 London Rowing Club	7 45
1860 First Trinity, Cambridge	8 45
1861 First Trinity, Cambridge	8 10
1862 London Rowing Club	8 5
1863 University College, Oxford	7 42
1864 Kingston Rowing Club	7 43
1865 Kingston Rowing Club	7 25
1866 Oxford Etonian Club	—
1867 Oxford Etonian Club	7 54
1868 London Rowing Club	7 20
1869 Oxford Etonian Club	7 28
1870 Oxford Etonian Club	7 18
1871 Oxford Etonian Club	8 5
1872 London Rowing Club	8 27
1873 London Rowing Club	7 52
1874 London Rowing Club	7 41
1875 Leander Club	7 19
1876 Thames Rowing Club	7 26
1877 London Rowing Club	8 2½
1878 Thames Rowing Club	7 42
1879 Jesus College, Cambridge	8 39
1880 Leander Club	7 3
1881 London Rowing Club	7 23
1882 Exeter College, Oxford	8 11
1883 London Rowing Club	7 51
1884 London Rowing Club	7 27
1885 Jesus College, Cambridge	7 22
1886 Trinity Hall, Cambridge	6 53½
1887 Trinity Hall, Cambridge	6 56
1888 Thames Rowing Club	7 1
1889 Thames Rowing Club	7 4
1890 London Rowing Club	7 4½
1891 Leander Club	6 51
1892 Leander Club	7 48½
1893 Leander Club	7 12
1894 Leander Club	7 22
1895 Trinity Hall, Cambridge	7 30
1896 Leander Club	7 43
1897 New College, Oxford	6 51
1898 Leander Club	7 13
1899 Leander Club	7 12
1900 Leander Club	7 6
1901 Leander Club	7 4½
1902 Third Trinity, Cambridge	7 17
1903 Leander Club	7 9
1904 Leander Club	7 20
1905 Leander Club	6 58
1906 Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium	7 9

THE LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE, FOR EIGH OARS.	M.
1845 St. George's Club, London	8 2
1846 First Trinity, Cambridge	—
1847 Brasenose College, Oxford	9
1848 Christchurch, Oxford	—
1849 Wadham College, Oxford	—
1850 Lincoln College, Oxford	R.O
1851 Brasenose College, Oxford	—
1852 Pembroke College, Oxford	R.O
1853 First Trinity, Cambridge	8 1
1854 First Trinity, Cambridge	7 5
1855 Balliol College, Oxford	7 5
1856 Royal Chester Rowing Club	—
1857 Exeter College, Oxford	7 5
1858 Balliol College, Oxford	7 5
1859 First Trinity, Cambridge	—
1860 First Trinity, Cambridge	R.O
1861 First Trinity, Cambridge	8 1
1862 University College, Oxford	8 1
1863 University College, Oxford	7 2
1864 Eton College	—
1865 Third Trinity, Cambridge	—
1866 Eton College	8 1
1867 Eton College	7 5
1868 Eton College	—
1869 Eton College	7 5
1870 Eton College	7 4
1871 Pembroke College, Oxford	7 5
1872 Jesus College, Cambridge	8 [illegible]
1873 Jesus College, Cambridge	7 [illegible]
1874 First Trinity, Cambridge	8
1875 Trinity College, Dublin	7 [illegible]
1876 Jesus College, Cambridge	7 [illegible]
1877 Jesus College, Cambridge	8 [illegible]
1878 Jesus College, Cambridge	8 [illegible]
1879 Lady Margaret, Cambridge	8
1880 Trinity Hall, Cambridge	7 [illegible]
1881 First Trinity, Cambridge	7 [illegible]
1882 Eton College	8 [illegible]
1883 Christchurch, Oxford	7 [illegible]
1884 Eton College	—
1885 Eton College	7
1886 Pembroke College, Cambridge	7
1887 Trinity Hall, Cambridge	7
1888 Lady Margaret, Cambridge	7
1889 Christchurch, Oxford	7
1890 Balliol College, Oxford	7
1891 Balliol College, Oxford	7
1892 First Trinity, Cambridge	7
1893 Eton College	7
1894 Eton College	7
1895 Eton College	7
1896 Eton College	8
1897 Eton College	7
1898 Eton College	7
1899 Eton College	7
1900 New College, Oxford	7
1901 University College, Oxford	7
1902 University College, Oxford	7
1903 Magdalen College, Oxford	7
1904 Eton College	7
1905 Eton College	7
1906 First Trinity, Cambridge	7

THE THAMES CHALLENGE CUP, FOR EIGHT OA	M.
1868 Pembroke College, Oxford	7
1869 Oscillators Club	R
1870 Oscillators Club	7

	M. S.
1x Ino Rowing Club	8 36
2 Thames Rowing Club	8 42
3 Thames Rowing Club	8 2
4 Thames Rowing Club	8 19
5 London Rowing Club	7 33
6 West London Rowing Club	7 56
7 London Rowing Club	8 29
8 London Rowing Club	7 55
9 Twickenham Rowing Club	—
0 London Rowing Club	7 24
1 Twickenham Rowing Club	—
2 Royal Chester Rowing Club	—
3 London Rowing Club	8 5
4 Twickenham Rowing Club	7 48
5 London Rowing Club	7 36
6 London Rowing Club	7 8½
7 Trinity Hall, Cambridge	7 20
8 Lady Margaret, Cambridge	7 19
9 Christchurch, Oxford	7 16
0 Thames Rowing Club	7 21½
1 Molesey Boat Club	7 18
2 Jesus College, Cambridge	8 10
3 Thames Rowing Club	7 49
4 Trinity College, Oxford	7 5[illegible]
5 Nereus B.C., Amsterdam University	7 29
6 Emmanuel College, Cambridge	8 7
7 Kingston Rowing Club	7 9
8 Trinity College, Oxford	7 19
9 First Trinity, Cambridge	7 25
0 Trinity College, Cambridge	7 24
1 Trinity Hall, Cambridge	7 23
2 Trinity Hall, Cambridge	7 34
3 Trinity College, Dublin	7 37
4 Caius College, Cambridge	7 30
5 Thames Rowing Club	7 28
6 Christ's College, Cambridge	7 23

THE STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP, FOR FOUR OARS.

	M. S.
1 The Midge, Oxford Club, London	—
2 The Midge, Oxford Club, London	9 16
3 St. George's Club, London	10 15
4 Oxford University B.C.	9 15
5 Oxford University B.C.	8 25
6 Oxford University B.C.	—
7 Christchurch, Oxford	R.O.
8 Christchurch, Oxford	R.O.
9 Leander Club	—
0 Oxford University B.C.	R.O.
1 Cambridge University B.C.	—
2 Oxford University B.C.	—
3 Oxford University B.C.	8 57
4 Pembroke College, Oxford	9 38
5 Royal Chester Rowing Club	—
6 Argonaut Club	—
7 London Rowing Club	8 25
8 London Rowing Club	R.O.
9 Third Trinity, Cambridge	8 25
0 First Trinity, Cambridge	9 26
1 First Trinity, Cambridge	9 35
2 Brasenose College, Oxford	9 40
3 University College, Oxford	8 24
4 London Rowing Club	—
5 Third Trinity, Cambridge	—
6 University College, Oxford	9 28
7 University College, Oxford	8 45
8 London Rowing Club	8 22
9 London Rowing Club	8 36
0 Oxford Etonian Club	8 5
1 London Rowing Club	9 9
2 London Rowing Club	9 21
3 London Rowing Club	8 23
4 London Rowing Club	9 0
5 London Rowing Club	7 56

	M. S.
1876 London Rowing Club	8 27
1877 London Rowing Club	9 7
1878 London Rowing Club	8 37
1879 Jesus College, Cambridge	9 37
1880 Thames Rowing Club	7 58
1881 Hertford College, Oxford	8 15
1882 Hertford College, Oxford	—
1883 Thames Rowing Club	—
1884 Kingston Rowing Club	—
1885 Trinity Hall, Cambridge	7 53
1886 Thames Rowing Club	7 39
1887 Trinity Hall, Cambridge	7 53
1888 Trinity Hall, Cambridge	8 25
1889 Thames Rowing Club	7 53
1890 Brasenose College, Oxford	7 37
1891 Thames Rowing Club	7 45
1892 Royal Chester Rowing Club	8 38
1893 Magdalen College, Oxford	7 45
1894 Thames Rowing Club	8 20
1895 London Rowing Club	7 43
1896 London Rowing Club	8 42
1897 Leander Club	7 30
1898 Leander Club	7 42
1899 Magdalen College, Oxford	7 51
1900 Leander Club	7 55
1901 Third Trinity, Cambridge	7 54
1902 Third Trinity, Cambridge	7 45
1903 Third Trinity B.C., Cambridge	8 5
1904 Third Trinity B.C., Cambridge	7 30
1905 Leander Club	8 26
1906 Leander Club	7 36

THE VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP, FOR FOUR OARS.

	M. S.
1847 Christ Church, Oxford	9 0
1848 Christ Church, Oxford	R.O.
1849 Second Trinity, Cambridge	R.O.
1850 Christ Church, Oxford	—
1851 Christ Church, Oxford	—
1852 Argonaut Club, London	—
1853 Argonaut Club, London	9 2
1854 Lady Margaret, Cambridge	8 48
1855 Lady Margaret, Cambridge	—
1856 Lady Margaret, Cambridge	—
1857 Pembroke College, Oxford	8 40
1858 First Trinity, Cambridge	—
1859 Third Trinity, Cambridge	R.O.
1860 First Trinity, Cambridge	R.O.
1861 First Trinity, Cambridge	8 57
1862 Brasenose College, Oxford	—
1863 Brasenose College, Oxford	—
1864 University College, Oxford	R.O.
1865 Third Trinity, Cambridge	R.O.
1866 University College, Oxford	8 49
1867 University College, Oxford	R.O.
1868 University College, Oxford	8 15
1869 University College, Oxford	9 5
1870 Trinity College, Dublin	8 36
1871 First Trinity, Cambridge	9 8
1872 Pembroke College, Oxford	9 28
1873 Trinity College, Dublin	—
1874 Trinity College, Dublin	8 47
1875 University College, Oxford	8 20
1876 University College, Oxford	8 5
1877 Jesus College, Cambridge	9 7
1878 Columbia College, New York	8 42
1879 Lady Margaret, Cambridge	9 22
1880 Third Trinity, Cambridge	8 16
1881 First Trinity, Cambridge	8 22
1882 Brasenose College, Oxford	9 23
1883 Christ Church, Oxford	—
1884 Third Trinity, Cambridge	—
1885 Trinity Hall, Cambridge	7 41
1886 First Trinity, Cambridge	8 20½

		M.	S.
1887	Trinity Hall, Cambridge	8	8
1888	Brasenose College, Oxford	7	59
1889	Third Trinity, Cambridge	8	6
1890	Brasenose College, Oxford	7	42
1891	Trinity Hall, Cambridge	7	45
1892	Third Trinity, Cambridge	8	23
1893	Third Trinity, Cambridge	8	21
1894	New College, Oxford	—	
1895	Trinity College, Oxford	8	17
1896	Caius College, Cambridge	8	29
1897	Trinity College, Oxford	7	53
1898	New College, Oxford	7	37
1899	Balliol College, Oxford	8	1
1900	Trinity College, Cambridge	7	53
1901	Balliol College, Oxford	8	27
1902	Jesus College, Cambridge	7	59
1903	University College, Oxford	8	25
1904	Third Trinity, Cambridge	7	46
1905	Trinity Hall, Cambridge	7	53
1906	Third Trinity, Cambridge	7	49

THE WYFOLD CHALLENGE CUP, FOR FOUR OARS.

		M.	S.
1855	Royal Chester Rowing Club	—	
1856	Argonaut Club	—	
1857	Pembroke College, Oxford	8	30
1858	First Trinity, Cambridge	—	
1859	First Trinity, Cambridge	8	21
1860	London Rowing Club	10	8
1861	Brasenose College, Oxford	9	43
1862	London Rowing Club	9	20
1863	Kingston Rowing Club	8	50
1864	Kingston Rowing Club	R.O.	
1865	Kingston Rowing Club	8	23
1866	Kingston Rowing Club	—	
1867	Kingston Rowing Club	—	
1868	Kingston Rowing Club	8	32
1869	Oscillators Club	—	
1870	Thames Rowing Club	8	34
1871	Thames Rowing Club	9	6
1872	Thames Rowing Club	8	42
1873	Kingstown Harbour B.C.	8	37
1874	Newcastle Rowing Club	9	0
1875	Thames Rowing Club	8	10
1876	West London Rowing Club	8	24
1877	Kingston Rowing Club	—	
1878	Kingston Rowing Club	8	44
1879	London Rowing Club	9	56
1880	London Rowing Club	8	4
1881	Dublin University B.C.	8	8
1882	Jesus College, Cambridge	8	58
1883	Kingston Rowing Club	8	51
1884	Thames Rowing Club	8	58
1885	Kingston Rowing Club	—	
1886	Thames Rowing Club	8	4
1887	Pembroke College, Cambridge	7	50
1888	Thames Rowing Club	7	59
1889	London Rowing Club	7	58
1890	Kingston Rowing Club	7	46
1891	Royal Chester Rowing Club	7	50
1892	Molesey Boat Club	8	42
1893	Molesey Boat Club	8	28
1894	Thames Rowing Club	8	16
1895	London Rowing Club	8	16
1896	Trinity College, Oxford	8	41
1897	Kingston Rowing Club	8	0
1898	Kingston Rowing Club	8	28
1899	Trinity Hall, Cambridge	7	57
1900	Trinity Hall, Cambridge	8	14
1901	Trinity Hall, Cambridge	8	9
1902	Burton-on-Trent Rowing Club	7	43
1903	Kingston Rowing Club	8	23
1904	Birmingham Rowing Club	8	1
1905	London Rowing Club	7	59
1906	London Rowing Club	7	58

PRESENTATION SILVER WHERRIES, AFTERWARDS SILVER GOBLETS, AND SUBSEQUENTLY THE NICKALLS CHALLENGE CUP WAS ADDED.

		M.	S.
1845	G. Mann and F. M. Arnold	—	
1846	M. Haggard and W. H. Milman	—	
1847	W. S. Falls and W. Coulthard	—	
1848	M. Haggard and W. H. Milman	—	
1849	E. G. Peacock and F. Playford	—	
1850	J. J. Hornby and J. W. Chitty	—	
1851	J. Aitken and J. W. Chitty	—	
1852	H. R. Barker and P. H. Nind	—	
1853	R. Gordon and J. B. Barlee	10	—
1854	W. F. Short and E. Cadogan	9	3
1855	A. A. Casamajor and J. Nottidge	—	
1857	E. Warre and A. P. Lonsdale	9	3
1858	H. H. Playford and A. A. Casamajor	—	
1859	E. Warre and J. Arkell	—	
1860	A. A. Casamajor and W. Woodbridge	11	5
1861	W. Champneys and W. B. Woodgate	—	
1862	W. Champneys and W. B. Woodgate	9	4
1863	R. Shepherd and W. B. Woodgate	10	—
1864	J. R. Selwyn and R. A. Kinglake	9	2
1865	J. C. F. May and F. Fenner	9	—
1866	E. L. Corrie and W. B. Woodgate	9	2
1867	E. L. Corrie and M. M. Brown	9	4
1868	W. C. Crofts and W. B. Woodgate	—	
1869	A. de L. Long and W. Stout	9	2
1870	E. L. Corrie and E. Hall	—	
1871	A. de L. Long and F. S. Gulston	10	1
1872	A. de L. Long and F. S. Gulston	—	
1873	C. C. Knollys and A. Trower	9	2
1874	A. de L. Long and F. S. Gulston	10	—
1875	W. Chillingworth and C. Herbert	—	
1876	S. Le B. Smith and F. S. Gulston	8	5
1877	W. H. Eyre and J. Hastie	—	
1878	T.C. Edwards-Moss and W. A. Ellison	9	—
1879	R. H. Labat and F. S. Gulston	11	—
1880	W. H. Eyre and J. Hastie	8	—
1881	W. H. Eyre and J. Hastie	9	—
1882	D. A. Brown and J. Lowndes	—	
1883	G. Q. Roberts and D. E. Brown	9	—
1884	J. Lowndes and D. E. Brown	—	
1885	H. McLean and D. H. McLean	7	—
1886	F. E. Churchill and S. D. Muttlebury	8	—
1887	C. T. Barclay and S. D. Muttlebury	8	—
1888	R. P. Symonds and E. Buck	8	—
1889	J. C. Gardner and S. D. Muttlebury	8	—
1890	Lord Ampthill and G. Nickalls	8	—
1891	Lord Ampthill and G. Nickalls	8	—
1892	V. Nickalls and W. A. L. Fletcher	9	—
1893	V. Nickalls and W. A. L. Fletcher	8	—
1894	V. Nickalls and G. Nickalls	9	—
1895	V. Nickalls and G. Nickalls	9	—
1896	V. Nickalls and G. Nickalls	9	—
1897	E. R. Balfour and G. Nickalls	8	—
1898	A. Bogle and W. J. Fernie	8	—
1899	C. K. Philips and H. W. M. Willis	8	—
1900	C. J. D. Goldie and G. McD. Maitland	8	—
1901	H. J. Hale and F. W. Warre	8	—
1902	W. Dudley-Ward and C.W. H. Taylor	8	—
1903	Lothar Klaus and Alfred Ehrenberg, Victoria R.C., Berlin	8	—
1904	C. J. D. Goldie and C. W. H. Taylor	8	—
1905	H. R. Nelson and P. H. Thomas	8	—
1906	B. C. Johnstone and R. V. Powell	9	—

THE DIAMOND SCULLS, A PRESENTATION PRIZE, SUBSEQUENTLY A CHALLENGE PRIZE

		M.	S.
1844	T. B. Bumpsted	10	—
1845	S. Wallace	11	—
1846	E. G. Moon	—	
1847	W. Maule	10	—
1848	W. L. Bagshawe	—	
1849	T. R. Bone	—	

	M. S.
50 T. R. Bone	—
51 E. G. Peacock	—
52 E. Macnaghten	—
53 S. Rippingall	—
54 H. H. Playford	—
55 A. A. Casamajor	9 27
56 A. A. Casamajor	—
57 A. A. Casamajor	—
58 A. A. Casamajor	R. O.
59 E. D. Brickwood	10 0
60 H. H. Playford	12 8
61 A. A. Casamajor	10 4
62 E. D. Brickwood	10 40
63 C. B. Lawes	9 43
64 W. B. Woodgate	10 10
65 E. B. Michell	9 11
66 E. B. Michell	9 55
67 W. C. Crofts	10 2
68 W. Stout	9 6
69 W. C. Crofts	9 56
70 John B. Close	9 43
71 W. Fawcus	10 9
72 C. C. Knollys	10 48
73 A. C. Dicker	10 50
74 A. C. Dicker	10 50
75 A. C. Dicker	9 15
76 F. L. Playford	9 28
77 T. C. Edwards-Moss	10 20
78 T. C. Edwards-Moss	9 37
79 J. Lowndes	12 30
80 J. Lowndes	9 10
81 J. Lowndes	9 28
82 J. Lowndes	11 43
83 J. Lowndes	10 2
84 W. S. Unwin	9 44
85 W. S. Unwin	9 22
86 F. I. Pitman	9 5
87 J. C. Gardner	8 51
88 G. Nickalls	8 36
89 G. Nickalls	8 56
90 G. Nickalls	8 57½
91 V. Nickalls	—
92 J. J. K. Ooms	10 5½
93 G. Nickalls	9 12
94 G. Nickalls	9 32
95 Hon. R. Guinness	9 11
96 Hon. R. Guinness	9 35
97 E. H. Ten Eyck	8 35
98 B. H. Howell	8 29
99 B. H. Howell	8 38
00 E. G. Hemmerde	8 42
01 C. V. Fox	8 52
02 F. S. Kelly	8 59
03 F. S. Kelly	8 41
04 L. F. Scholes	8 23
05 F. S. Kelly	8 10
06 H. T. Blackstaffe	8 35

SENTATION CUP, FOR FOUR OARS WITHOUT COXSWAINS.

	M. S.
Oxford Radleian Club	8 40
London Rowing Club	R.O.

HE PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CHALLENGE CUP, FOR FOUR OARS.

	M. S.
Cheltenham College	11 6
Bedford Grammar School	8 42
Bedford Grammar School	9 22
Magdalen College School, Oxford	—
Hereford School	—
Derby School	—

E TOWN CHALLENGE CUP, FOR FOUR OARS.

	M. S.
Wave, Henley	—
Dreadnought Club	10 15
1841 Dreadnought Club	R.O.
1842 Dreadnought Club	R.O.
1843 Albion Club	10 45
1844 Henley Aquatic Club	10 5
1845 Henley Aquatic Club	R.O.
1846 Dreadnought Club	R.O.
1847 Dreadnought Club	R.O.
1848 Dreadnought Club	—
1849 Albion Club	R.O.
1850 First Albion	—
1851 No entry.	
1852 No entry.	
1853 No entry.	
1854 Defiance Club, Wargrave	—
1855 Henley Boat Club	—
1856 Henley Boat Club	—
1857 Henley Boat Club	R.O.
1858 Henley Boat Club	R.O.
1859 Henley Boat Club	R.O.
1860 Dreadnought Club	11 0
1861 Henley Boat Club	R.O.
1862 Oxford Staff R.C.	9 56
1863 Henley Boat Club	9 15
1864 Henley Boat Club	10 32
1865 Henley Boat Club	9 7
1866 Eton Excelsior R.C.	—
1867 Eton Excelsior R.C.	—
1868 Henley Rowing Club	—
1869 Eton Excelsior R.C.	—
1870 Eton Excelsior R.C.	—
1871 Reading Rowing Club	—
1872 Marlow Rowing Club	—
1873 Henley Rowing Club	—
1874 Marlow Rowing Club	—
1875 Marlow Rowing Club	R.O.
1876 Marlow Rowing Club	—
1877 Marlow Rowing Club	10 16
1878 Henley Rowing Club	—
1879 Greenwood Lodge B.C., Wargrave	—
1880 Reading Rowing Club	8 32
1881 Reading Rowing Club	8 45
1882 Reading Rowing Club	—
1883 Marlow Rowing Club	—

THE DISTRICT CHALLENGE CUP, FOR FOUR OARS.

	M. S.
1840 Dreadnought Club, Henley	11 11
1841 Dreadnought Club, Henley	R.O.
1842 Windsor and Eton Club	—
1843 Albion Club, Henley	R.O.
1844 Windsor and Eton Club	—
1845 Henley Aquatic Club	—
1846 No entry.	
1847 No entry.	

THE DISTRICT PAIRS OARS.

	M. S.
1858 L. F. Chapman and W. Pyle	—
1859 E. J. Giles and H. Sergeant	—
1860 J. Dolley and T. Dolley	—
1861 J. O. Hopkins and G. Norsworthy	11 0
1862 No entry.	
1863 No entry.	
1864 H. Hunt and F. W. Pescud	—
1865 L. W. Carter and H. L. Cripps	—
1866 G. H. Morrell and F. Willan	10 11
1867 F. Prickett and J. Plowman	R.O.

LOCAL AMATEUR SCULLERS' RACE.

1846 H. Sergeant.	1852 T. Piper.
1847 H. Sergeant.	1853 W. Popjoy
1848 H. Sergeant.	1854 T. Piper
1849 E. J. Giles.	1855 E. J. Giles.
1850 F. Williams.	1856 E. J. Giles.
1851 A. Ive.	1857 E. J. Gil...

The Year's Weather (British Isles), 1909–1910.

1 NOVEMBER, 1909, to 31 OCTOBER, 1910.

THIS summary has been compiled mainly from the data contained in the daily and week reports issued by the Meteorological Office. Results for London (Westminster), barometer 54 fe above Mean Sea Level.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE.		WIND.	SUNSHI
	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Prevalent Direction.	Perce age
	°	°		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1909 November..	42·5	1·3 below	11	0·67	1·68 below	29·96	0·09 above	NE & SW	17
,, December..	40·6	0·9 above	23	2·24	0·26 above	29·61	0·28 below	SW & W	12
1910 January ...	40·5	1·3 ,,	15	1·53	0·29 below	29·79	0·17 ,,	,,	14
,, February...	42·8	2·4 ,,	24	2·51	0·92 above	29·60	0·34 ,,	SWly	20
,, March	43.6	0·7 ,,	10	0·88	0·66 below	30·09	0·23 above	NE & SW	30
,, April.....	47·6	0·3 below	21	1·65	Normal	29·77	0·07 below	SW & W	27
,, May	54·4	1·0 above	20	2·15	0·46 above	29·82	0·11 ,,	NE & NW	43
,, June	61·2	1·3 ,,	14	1·93	0·28 below	29·82	0·12 ,,	SW	32
,, July	59·3	4·6 below	17	2·48	0·10 above	29·81	0·11 ,,	SW & NE	21
,, August.....	61·3	1·1 ,,	19	1·83	0·56 below	29·84	0·07 ,,	SW & W	35
,, September..	57·1	0·8 ,,	4	0·55	1·51 ,,	30·15	0·22 above	N & NE	32
,, October.....	54·6	5·4 above	15	1·90	0·83 ,,	29·95	0·09 ,,	NE & E	17

THE YEAR'S WEATHER.

(1909) *November* was unusually fine and bright, though cool, affording a very pleasant contrast to that of October. Gales were neither numerous nor exceptionally violent. Temperature was below the average in all districts. The warmest period was from the 3rd to the 6th, when maxima of 60° were reported in several places, the highest being 62°. The coldest period was 16th to 24th, when readings down to 3° were reported from Scotland. On the 17th the minimum was 4° at Balmoral and at Crathes (−5° on the grass), and the maximum for the day only 25°. Fog was prevalent till the 9th, but less than the average later. Rainfall was below the average at nearly all stations, in many places much below. At Spurn Head only one-tenth of the usual quantity fell. Bright sunshine was everywhere in excess. The largest total was at Bognor, 138 hrs. (52 per cent.), the lowest at Manchester, 17 hrs. (7 per cent.). Aurora was observed at Baltasound, Shetlands, on 4 days. *December* was unsettled, with much strong wind and heavy rain or snow. The gales were heavy, the gust velocity on the 3rd rose to 75 miles per hour at Scilly and Falmouth. Temperature varied much during the month, the daily maximum being as high as 59° at Kingstown on the 10th, and as low as 23° at West Linton on the 7th. The minimum fell to 0° at Balmoral on the 7th and to 1° at Garforth on the 22nd, while it was as high as 52° in Dublin on the 10th. There was not much land fog, but on the eastern and western coasts it was frequently seen. Rainfall was in excess in most places, but was in defect in the North of Scotland. In Ireland S. the rainfall was irregular, being 2·16 in. in excess at Dublin and 2·04 in. in defect at Killarney. Sunshine was in excess, as a rule, but in the Channel Islands it was deficient. The largest aggregates were 75 hrs. at Bournemouth, Totland Bay, Rousdon, and Oban, while at Manchester the total was only 5 hrs. (2 per cent.). Bright Aurora was observed on the 14th. (1910) *January* was at first breezy, mild, and wet, but the last 10 days of the month were stormy and bitterly cold. On the 24th there was a severe gale, when the wind at Scilly rose in gusts to a rate of 80 miles per hour. Thunderstorms were frequent, there being records of thunder or lightning or both on 23 days. There was not much land fog, but on the coast it was frequent, especially dur the first week. The highest shade maxim reported was 59° at Colwyn Bay on the 1st, a the lowest was −10° at Balmoral on the 28 At West Linton, on the 26th, the temperat fell to −5°, at Buxton on the 27th to 1°. Dur the mild period at the beginning of the mo the night minima were very high, above 50 many stations, 49° in London. Rainfall was excess, except in Ireland S. and Scotland but not as a rule to any great extent. At St hurst, however, the excess was 4·3 in., and Fort William 3·9 in. At Roches Point, altho the total fall was little more than half average, the rainy days numbered 31. At Tea in Lincolnshire, the number of rainy days but 10. Heavy snow fell during the last wee the month, as much as 15 in. at Oban on 26th. Sunshine was generally in excess. largest amount recorded was 89 hrs. (36 per c at Lowestoft, the smallest 16 hrs. (7 per c at Manchester. *February* was unsettled, wi and wet, but rather warmer than us Gales were reported on 19 days, strong on 13 days. On the 18th the velocity of wind at Falmouth rose in a gust to 87 mile hour. On the 26th, at Scilly, a velocity o miles was reached. Thunderstorms were very frequent. Temperature was above average generally, but not to any great ex The highest maxima reported were 59° at Fo on the 5th, with 58° at Colwyn Bay, Hawa Bridge, and St. Asaph. The night minim this time were unusually high, up to 52 Colwyn Bay. The coldest period was about 9th, when in Scotland readings as low as 9° registered. Rain was exceptionally freq but not very heavy. In many places rain every day throughout the month, and in o few places were the rain days fewer than 20. many parts of the Kingdom much land under water at the end of the month. In of the frequent rain, bright sunshine was a the average in nearly all districts. The la aggregate reported was 118 hrs. (44 per c at Kingstown, the lowest 38 hrs. (15 per cen Baltasound, Shetland. *March* weather quiet and dry, and was thus in m contrast with that of February. There but few gales, thunder was heard on 3 days no lightning was reported. Fog was r

evalent in the west, and on the east coasts fog as reported from the 23rd to the 26th. Aurora as seen on the 27th–29th. On the 28th it was en as far south as Epsom. Temperature was ove the average in all districts. The highest ading was 62° at Nairn and at Killarney. In ernsey the maximum did not exceed 59°. The west reading was 20° at Garforth on the 29th. ainfall was below the average, the deficiency aching 2·6 in. at Buxton. There was, however, avy rain in the north-western districts during arch 1st–3rd. At Lickeen, Caragh Lake, 5·2 in. il in the 3 days. At Cuckfield, Sussex, the last days were rainless, and at many stations the st fortnight was quite dry. Sunshine was ficient in Ireland and in Scotland W., but was excess elsewhere by as much as 58 hrs. at astings. The largest totals were 200 hrs. (54 r cent.) at Bournemouth and Torquay, while e lowest was 81 hrs. at Baltasound and at ewcastle-on-Tyne. *April* was more than ually changeable. The spell of dry weather nich began about the middle of March broke about April 3rd, and thereafter there was nshine and showers, the latter frequently ade up of snow or hail. On the 16th a violent nderstorm was experienced, the accompany- g rain or hail being very heavy, especially near ndon. At Potters Bar the fall was 1·14 in. 75 minutes. Hailstones ½ in. in diameter vered the ground in places to a depth of 2 in., ing much damage to fruit trees. Fog was evalent in the south and west from 17th–22nd, volving the wreck of the ss. *Mincehaha* on the cks at Scilly. Temperature was low, as a rule, ere being a marked absence of warm days. e highest maximum was 67° at Whitby on the h. In the Channel Islands the maximum was ly 59°. The lowest readings were on the 1st, at Garforth and 20° at Llangammarch Wells. ainfall generally was in excess, but in the annel Islands it was in defect, and was but tle more than half the usual amount. At uthend the total was only 0·87 in. as compared th an average of 1·45 in. Sunshine was defi- nt in all districts. The total amounts varied m 77 hrs. (19 per cent.) at Manchester to hrs. (48 per cent.) at Torquay. *May* was, the most part, cold and inclement, with n, hail, and in some cases sleet or snow. The t part of the month was finer, with little n and some warm days. Thunderstorms were usually prevalent, being reported every day ept the 1st, and, and 25th. In many cases y were reported as violent, but the accom- ying rains were not very heavy. The highest mperature reported was 83° at Hillington, rfolk, on the 20th. On the same day Norwich Lincoln each reported 80°, but at no other tions was 80° reached during the month. The west readings were on the 9th, 22° at West nton, 24° at Eskdalemuir. In each district ept English Channel frost was observed on or more days. On the 6th the maximum at kdalemuir was only 40°. The minimum on the ss fell to 18° at Cambridge. Fog was preva- t, and at times dense. Rainfall was in excess most parts, but in Scotland E. and W. and in Midland Counties it was in defect, though to a great extent. Bright sunshine did not er greatly from the normal. Castlebay re- ted the largest aggregate, 258 hrs. (51 per t.), and Newcastle-on-Tyne the least, 131 hrs. per cent.). Jersey had 50 hrs. *less*, while rnoway had 55 hrs. *more*, than the average.

June opened with rainy, unsettled, and rather cool weather, accompanied with thunderstorms. The week ended June 11 was, however, unusually warm, with terrific thunderstorms and very heavy rains. At Salisbury, on the 6th, 3·5 in. of rain fell in about 3 hrs. At Wheatley, Oxford, 2·7 in. fell in 48 minutes, and another 1·7 in. in 20 minutes. At Kidmore End, Reading, 3·2 in. fell in 1 hr. Temperature was a little above the average generally. The highest reading reported was 84° at Camden Square, London, on the 20th, the lowest 30° at Balmoral on the 28th. Fog was frequently reported from the 2nd to the 25th, and was often dense. Rainfall was deficient in Scotland, England N.E., and in Western Ireland, but was in excess elsewhere. At Armagh the fall was less than three-quarters of the average, at Dublin it was three times as much. Sunshine was in excess in the northern parts of the Kingdom. Castlebay again reported the highest aggregate, 251 hrs. (48 per cent.), while the lowest was 131 hrs. (26 per cent.) at Birr and at Clongowes Wood College, Ireland. In the more southern parts of the United Kingdom *July* was cold, dull, and wet throughout, while in the north and west there was fine weather for a fortnight about the middle of the month. In Westminster the highest temperature for the month was only 74°, the lowest maximum in July since 1888. Individual days were much colder, and at Glencarron, on the 1st, the maximum did not exceed 51°. The highest reported for the United Kingdom was 81° at Bettws-y-coed on the 13th, and at Lancaster and other places on the 14th. The lowest was 31° at Balmoral on the 11th and again on the 24th. In Jersey the range was from 50° to 73°. Thunderstorms were frequently reported, and fog was unusually prevalent. A slight earthquake was felt at Oban on the 27th. Rainfall, as a rule, was in excess, but in Scotland N. and in Ireland S. it was deficient. Generally speaking, the departures from the average were not large. The totals for the month varied from 0·8 in. at Sumburgh Head to 12·3 in. at Plynlimmon. At Colwyn Bay there were 7 rainy days, while at Cromer there were 22. Sunshine was most abundant in the north and west. At Markree Castle the aggregate was 86 hrs. in excess of the average, at Greenwich it was 123 hrs. in defect. The largest total was at Douglas, 254 hrs. (55 per cent.), the smallest at Cromer, 80 hrs. (16 per cent.). *August* was cool and very changeable, with thunderstorms on several days, a good deal of fog (on twelve separate days at Scarborough), but without much strong wind. Temperature exceeded 80° at one station only—Sumburgh Head—where 82° was recorded on the 6th. The previous highest for this station from 1871 was 70°. Baltasound, 60 miles to the northward, reported 77°, but to the southward, Deerness and Wick had only 58°. At many stations in the south and west the maximum for the month did not reach 75°, at Douglas it was only 69°. The minimum fell to 40° or below at several places, and at West Linton on the 23rd it was as low as 32°. Rainfall was below the average in the south and east of England, but in excess elsewhere. The highest totals were 11·3 in. at Crieff (3 times the average), and 9·0 in. at Graythwaite; the lowest 1·45 in. at Lowestoft. The rainy days were in excess very generally except in England E. At Killarney rain was measured on each day. There were serious floods in Scotland during the last week of the

month. Sunshine was everywhere deficient, and ranged from 208 hrs. (47 per cent.) at Guernsey to 71 hrs. (15 per cent.) at Glasgow. Broadstairs reported 202 hrs., Bettws-y-coed only 92 hrs. *September* was cloudy and cool but very dry, and with a marked absence of strong wind. The highest temperature reported was 78° at Maidenhead on the 28th, the lowest 27° at Eskdalemuir on the 16th, and at Llangammarch Wells on the 21st. At many stations the maximum did not reach 70°, and there were several days when the highest reading was less than 55°. On the 19th snow was observed at Epsom. Fog was very prevalent on the East Coast, but on the South Coast it occurred only during the last three days of the month. Rainfall was deficient in all parts, and the month was one of the driest Septembers on record. At a number of stations the total amount was less than 0·2 in. Sunshine varied a good deal, being in excess in some parts, in defect in others. The aggregates ranged from 196 hrs. (53 per cent.) at Newquay to 67 hrs. (18 per cent.) at Newcastle-on-Tyne. *October* weather was mild generally. The highest maximum was 75° at Colwyn Bay on the 1st, but temperatures of 70° and upwards were recorded. The minima were not extreme, the lowest actually reported being 28° at Markree Castle on the 31st. Rainfall was below the average except in the southern districts, although heavy individual amounts were fairly common. In many parts the dry weather of the last half of September continued till October 10th. At Holyhead the total rainfall was 2·6 in. less than the average, while at Falmouth it was 3·1 in. more. The number of rainy days varied from seven at Dumfries to 27 at Roche's Point. Bright sunshine was slightly in excess in Scotland, N., and just normal in England, NW. In all the other districts there was a deficiency, by as much as 47 hrs., or 1½ hrs. per day, at Ventnor. The largest totals were 125 hrs. (38 per cent.) at Guernsey and 121 hrs. (37 per cent.) at Jersey; the smallest, 48 hrs. (15 per cent.) at Bunhill Row, London, and 40 hrs. (12 per cent.) at Birmingham. Aurora was reported on six of the first nine days. Fog was experienced very frequently on the East Coast, but in the west it was noted principally from the 6th to the 8th, and on the South Coast on the 1st and 8th-10th.

THE YEAR'S WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

November, 1909, opened with the land too wet to work, and although some improvement was experienced as the weeks passed by, the land remained wet throughout the month. The *Autumn* was cool, with about the average amount of rainfall, but with rather more sunshine than usual. *December.*—Speaking generally, the weather during December was unfavourable for farming operations. The land was still too wet to work profitably, and agriculturists had to content themselves with carting manure, &c., instead of preparing the ground for seed. *January*, 1910, opened with gloomy prospects, but the weather improved and the ground became drier and less difficult. The severe frosts during the last week of the month were very beneficial. It was noted that the crop of wild berries in 1909–10 was very heavy. *February* was a disappointing month for agriculturists. The land was wet to begin with, much rain fell, and there was but little drying wind, so that the fields were never in a really suitable condition for the plough. The *Winter* temperature was, on the whole, about the average, though decidedly cool in Ireland. Rainfall was in excess in all districts, but at the same time bright sunshine was more than usual. The weather of *March* afforded a most welcome contrast to th of the preceding months. Temperature w above the average in all districts, and sunshi above the average in most, while rainfall w much less than usual, and at many stations t last fortnight of March was quite rainless. consequence, farming operations of all kin were pushed forward, and such excellent progre was made that by the end of the month ve much of the arrears of work had been clear off. *April* opened favourably. In the ear part of the month there were good rains, whi were now very welcome. Throughout t month, however, the amount of sunshine w disappointingly small, hindering growth, a thus it came about that by the end of the mont while work was well forward, the crops were fortnight behind. The fruit prospects we very promising as the month ran out. M weather was at first unfavourable, and grow was everywhere backward. Damage by nig frosts was, however, much less than in some pr vious years. In the third week of the month great improvement was manifest, and high temperature and genial showers combined work wonders both in the meadows and on t fields. During the last days of the month har winds were prevalent, but the reports indica that these caused no great harm to the cro The *Spring* temperature, though inclined excess, was not far from the average. The rainf also was on the whole about the normal amou while sunshine was considerably more than us in Scotland, N., less than the average in t English Channel, and about the normal elsewhe *June*, on the whole, was a favourable mon Growth was rapid, and though thunderstor caused much inconvenience in the south counties, the outlook at the middle of the mor was very promising. Haymaking started w though sunshine was deficient, but after ab the 20th heavy rains set in, which, while be ficial to the root crops, interfered with the h *July* was unsettled, dull and wet, and in c sequence haymaking was tedious and slow. rains did much damage to the strawberry cr but roots throve, and the early potatoes a did well. About the middle of the month wh was reported as likely to prove the best cr but later both wheat and oats proved to irregular, and barley seemed to be best. Kentish Hop Gardens suffered a good deal fr bad weather in the third week. The mo closed with a crop of hay which was good bulk, but of somewhat inferior quality beca of rain; with no grain carted and but little yet with good prospects for harvest, and fav able reports as to stock. The interval betw hay and corn harvest was, as in 1909, very sh In the northern counties and in Ireland, h ever, the weather was more favourable, and hay was got in well. *August* opened with weather, and on the 5th wheat was cut at t The harvest was late, but roots were repor to be making satisfactory progress. prospect was for the year to be normally p ductive, but crops were uneven in bulk as w as in quality. On the 18th new corn was mark in East Anglia. At Evesham the fruit, ma plums, exceeded expectations, but apples w only moderate. As the month passed on,

uality of the corn in Scotland and Ireland roved to be better than estimate. In the last eek farm work was hindered by heavy rains. he *Summer* was warm in the north, cool in the outh, and about the average in the other dis- ricts. Rainfall was more abundant than usual, hile sunshine was considerably below the aver- ge generally. *September* opened with rainy eather, but bright, hot days came soon, which roved very favourable for farmers. By the 12th he harvest was nearly over in the south, and as in full swing in the Midlands and northern istricts. The heavy showers which followed ere very acceptable where harvest was over. he weather towards the end of the month roved favourable for farm work, more so in the orth. As a rule the rains were vexatious in eir frequency rather than in their quantity, ut by the end of the month rain was wanted many places. Hops generally were reported a good crop, though in some cases they were damaged by blight. Potatoes showed signs of widespread disease. Roots are the best crop. Ireland had 70,000 acres more under tillage in 1910—the first increase for many years. In South Wales the crops were reported up to average all round, both for quantity and condition. *October* opened with welcome rains. Scotch harvest reported one of the shortest and best of recent years. Much disease, however, amongst potatoes. A spell of dry weather followed, but by about the 13th rains came on again, greatly benefiting the pastures and the roots. The official estimate of the yield of hops was 9·20 cwt. per acre, as compared with 6·59 cwt. in 1909, or 5 per cent. above the average of ten years. During the last half of the month drilling of wheat made good progress. The month closed with disappointing prices for farm produce.

Storms and Floods in 1909–1910.

(1909) *November.*—1st, severe floods in Kent th, floods and gales in Jamaica, railway service spended, much damage to crops. At Kingston in. rain fell in six days, the average year's ll being 36 in. 9th–12th, hurricane in New- undland. 17th, floods in Adana, Asia Minor, o houses destroyed. 20th, snowstorm in erlin, telegraph services stopped. 22nd, phoon in South China. *December.*—2nd, severe orms in Western Europe, completely stopping legraphic communication between France and ermany. 3rd, Isle of Man steamer, *Ellen annin*, wrecked off the Mersey, 33 lives lost. th, storms and floods in Portugal, £1,000,000 mage at Oporto, 660 out of 700 lighters lost. th, heavy snowstorms in America, damage timated at £1,000,000. 27th, flood in Belgium; oods in Lincolnshire. (1910) *January.*—4th, rricane in Nova Scotia. 15th, heavy floods in ew South Wales, much loss of stock. 22nd, ry severe floods in France, the Seine rising in ris higher than for 100 years previously. eavy snow in Switzerland, causing avalanches d loss of life. Snow 180 feet deep in Lonza alley. 26th–27th, gales in England and Scotland. *ebruary.*—2nd, storms on the Norwegian coasts. d, floods in Yorkshire. 13th, floods in Malaya, miles of railway destroyed. 17th–20th, severe le with much damage in Ireland and else- here. At the end of the month there were floods Belgium and a recurrence of the floods in Paris. *arch.*—1st, floods in Paris and in Belgium con- nuing, damage to one coal-pit in Belgium esti- ated at £120,000. 5th, splendid rains in Aus- alia. 6th, snow slide in Canada, 62 lives lost. th, flood in South Wales from bursting of old lliery, 6 lives lost. 24th, floods in Calabria, rrupting railway traffic. 24th, hurricane in ji, 18 lives lost, great destruction of small ssels. At the end of the month heavy snow- rms on the Continent, snow 3 feet deep in enna. 30th, gale at Trieste, passenger train wn over embankment. Cyclone in the Loyalty lands. *April.*—2nd, heavy snow in France, ains stopped. 1st–5th, heavy rains in Southern rope. 3rd, exceedingly violent "Bora" at ieste. 8th, earthquake in Douglas, Isle of an. 20th, floods in Servia, Orient express opped. 24th, frosts in Southern States of nerica cause great damage to cotton and fruit. *ay.*—8th, severe thunderstorm at Herne Bay, th snow and hail. 12th, storms in Germany. 16th (Whit Monday), heavy fog on S.E. coasts, Margate boat kept out all night. Splendid rains in South Australia. Heavy cloud-bursts and floods on Yorkshire Wolds during the third week of the month. *June.*—2nd, storm in Bombay. 8th, heavy thunderstorms in Germany, 2 soldiers killed near Cologne, 9 persons struck in a field. 12th, 60 persons struck by lightning in Berlin, 6 deaths. Eighteen deaths by lightning on the Dutch frontier. Disastrous floods on the Continent about the middle of June, much loss of life in the Ahr valley and elsewhere. 15th, cloud- burst in Hungary, 300 deaths. 19th, storm in New York, 14 persons killed. Remarkable mirage in London. 22nd, very heavy rain in Bombay. 19th–23rd, heat-wave in New York. 27th, severe floods in Switzerland. *July.*—8th, serious rising of the Seine in Paris. 9th, floods in Germany. 10th, heat-wave in New York, temperature over 100° F. 12th, floods in India, much damage. 18th, floods in Switzerland, rail- way traffic stopped. 22nd, extensive forest fires in America, one fire in Alaska covering 100 sq. miles. 24th, storms of wind and rain in Ger- many, doing much damage to crops. 25th, great heat in New York. *August.*—4th, violent storms in Russia, goods train overturned; rain in a few hours exceeded average for the month. 8th, flood in the Caucasus, village overwhelmed, 500 houses swept away. 9th, disastrous floods in Japan, 880 persons killed, 660 more injured or missing, 6,000 houses swept away or partially destroyed, 393,000 houses damaged, 200,000 persons in need of relief; loss estimated at £6,000,000. 21st, forest fires in America, great damage and loss. 29th, flood at Neath, doing much damage. *September.*—1st, mirage observed at Epsom. 7th, recurrence of floods in Japan; floods in Australia, railways under water. 8th, floods in Germany. 10th, magnificent solar halo seen at Eastbourne. 17th, drought and heat in Baltimore, shortage of water. 20th, severe storms in Spain, hail said to be 3 feet deep, great damage to crops. *October.*—9th, forest fires in Minnesota, 5,000 persons homeless, many deaths. 13th, 14th, gale in St. George's Channel, many wrecks. 16th, cyclone in Cuba, doing much damage, loss at Havana alone said to be £200,000; cyclone passed on to Florida, causing much loss there. 17th, heavy snow storms in Russia. 23rd, cloud-burst and heavy gale in Bay of Naples, 160 lives lost in one town.

On August 14, 1909, a very severe earthquake did considerable damage in central Japan. In the districts of Lake Biwa, Kyoto, and Osaka many buildings fell, several people were killed, and the train service was completely at a standstill. Nagoya, one of Japan's chief cities, was badly damaged, and it was reported that part of Mount Isuki collapsed with a thunderous roar, its formation being changed.

There was a violent eruption of Smeroe, the highest volcano in Java, during September, which caused great damage. In Loemadjang and the surrounding districts 500 deaths were caused, and bridges, railways, crops, and cattle were destroyed by floods which observers attributed to the previous activity of the volcano.

The island of Shetland experienced a shock of earthquake on October 9 at 2 a.m. Fortunately no damage was done.

On October 21 earthquake shocks occurred at Acireale, Sicily, and much damage was done in the villages of Sorbo, Carico, Lineva, and Mangano. Vesuvius also gave signs of activity. About the same time there was a terrible earthquake reported from India. Bellput station and buildings on the Quetta line were destroyed completely, 39 persons being killed and injured.

A great seismic disturbance was recorded by Professor Milne on the instruments at Shide, Isle of Wight, on November 21. It began at about 8.20 a.m., lasted for an hour, and appeared to come from a distance of 2,240 miles—probably in the Caspian Sea.

From November 18 to about the 26th four small volcanoes in the N.W. of the island of Teneriffe were in eruption.

On December 10 there was an earthquake at Ottowa; and a distant shock was registered at the Melbourne Observatory. On the previous night three distinct shocks were felt at Cape Town.

From about March 20 to April 1, 1910, repeated eruptions of Mount Etna, in Sicily, caused much damage. The lava stream from the volcano, by fresh vigorous eruptions, was set in motion and flowed through the Fra Diavolo district, one branch advancing towards Mount Fusara and another threatening San Leo.

There was a distinct shock at Douglas, Isle of Man, at about 6.7 p.m. on April 7. An almost perfect calm prevailed at the time.

On May 4 the city of Cartage, Costa Rica, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. Hundreds were killed and the damage done amounted to many millions of dollars.

Earthquake shocks were registered on May 11 at Vienna and in Lower Austria generally; the centre of the disturbance probably lay at Gloggnitz; the shocks caused a panic in several places.

On May 20, between 2.45 p.m. and 3.8 p.m., there were three shocks felt at several places in the valley of the Ochill Hills, and at Bridge of Allan and Alva.

A single strong shock was felt at 12.30 a.m. on June 6 at Montreux, on the Lake of Geneva, and at various places in the Upper Rhône Valley, which caused avalanches on the Dent du Midi. A serious earthquake occurred on June 7 in the province of Avellino, east of Naples. At Calitri, a town containing 7,000 inhabitants, twenty people were reported killed and houses fell.

Another severe earthquake was felt soon after midnight on June 13 at Reggio di Calabria, Mileto, and Gallina, in Italy; and another was experienced at about 10.30 a.m. the day following. The inhabitants were panic-stricken, but no damage was reported. Shocks of earthquake occurred on June 16 in Southern Spain, and buildings were damaged at Almeria. The origin of the disturbance was unknown. On July 13 shocks were felt throughout Upper Bavaria. In Munich they lasted three seconds, and were violent enough to cause a crack in a building near the Diet, and the needle of the seismograph at the earthquake station was thrown off its bearings. A similar shock was experienced at the Meteorological Observatory on the summit of the Zugspitze.

It is thought that continual slight shocks are destroying the celebrated Leaning Tower of Pisa, which has been one of the wonders of the world for nearly six hundred years. It appears that the tower at present is 16½ feet out of the perpendicular, whereas in 1829 it was 15½ feet out; this is a great difference when we consider that the tower is only 179 feet high. The earthquake of 1834 seems to have caused this.

Earthquakes are sometimes felt over very large areas; thus the great Lisbon catastrophe in 1755 disturbed nearly 9,000,000 square miles. The Syrian earthquake of 1759 extended over 90,000 square miles; the Calabrian over 16,000; the Chilian earthquakes of 1822 over 100,000; and that of 1835 over 288,000 miles.

Some of the world's most celebrated volcanoes are as follows:—*Erebus*, 12,000 feet, and *Terror*, in the Antarctic regions. *Hecla* and *Skaptar-Jökul* in Iceland. *Mauna Loa*, 13,759 feet; *Mauna Kea*, 13,951 feet; and *Mauna Hualalai* 10,000 feet, all in the island of Hawaii.

The chief volcanoes of Europe are *Vesuvius*, near Naples, 4,000 feet high; *Etna*, in Sicily, 10,874 feet; and *Stromboli*, one of the Lipari Isles, 3,000 feet. The first recorded eruption of Vesuvius was on August 24, A.D. 79, when Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ were destroyed, and the elder Pliny killed. Amongst other eruptions may be mentioned those of A.D. 203, 472, 1036, and 1500, after which the volcano became quiescent until 1631, when an eruption of terribie violence took place. Four more happened during the same century, and there were others in 1737, 1779, 1794, 1805, 1820, 1822, 1848, and 1855. From 1855 to 1858 eruptions were almost continuous. Others occurred in 1867, 1868, and subsequent years.

The most celebrated American volcanoes are:—

Sangay, S.E. of Quito	...	17,124 ft. high.
Popocatepetl, in Mexico		17,726 ft. ,,
Cotopaxi, S. America	...	18,877 ft. ,,
Sahama, Bolivia	...	22,349 ft. ,,
Pichinchа, near Quito	...	15,923 ft. ,,
Orizaba, Mexico.		
Jorullo, Mexico	... ...	1,600 ft. ,,
Mt. Elias, North America		17,851 ft. ,,
Le Souffrier, St. Vincent, West Indies.		
Pelée, Martinique.		
Tunguragua, S. America.		
Antisana, S. America.		

The chief Asiatic volcanoes are:—

Tomboro, in the island of Sumbáwa, east of Java. *Klutscheu*, 15,000 ft., in Kamtschatka. *Tengger*, *Guntur*, *Galon-goon*, and *Merapia*, all in the island of Java, which contains very many active volcanoes.

Foreign Measures and Weights.

THE following are the values, according to the British standard, of the commoner measures of length, surface, capacity (dry and liquid), and weight in use in foreign countries. Those measures which appear in *italics* may be regarded as obsolete. The chief authorities which have been consulted are Siegfried's "Münz-, Maass-, und Gewichts-Tabelle" (Leipzig), and Dr. W. A. Browne's "Merchants' Handbook" (Stanford, London). To the latter, inquirers may be referred for fuller information.

The Metric System is fully given on p. 430.

Annam (Cochin China).

1 Tak	=	1·92 inches.
1 Thuok	=	19·2 inches.
1 Truon (*1 Ngu*)	=	16·0 feet.
1 Sáó	=	24·0 feet.
1 Maó	=	240·0 feet.
1 Li, or Mile	=	486·0 yards.
1 Dam	=	972·0 yards.
1 square Sáó	=	64·0 sq. yards.
1 Hab	=	6·222 gallons.
1 Shita, or Taó	=	12·444 gallons.
1 Fan (10 Li)	=	6·015 Tr. grains.
1 Luong (10 Dong)	=	601·562 Tr. grains.
1 Khan	=	1·375 lb. av.
1 Yen	=	13·75 lb. av.
1 Binah	=	68·75 lb. av.
1 Ta	=	137·5 lb. av.
1 Kwan	=	687·5 lb. av.

Argentine Republic.

The Metric System.

1 *Pie* (12 *Pulgada*)	=	11·365 inches.
1 *Vara* (3 *Pie*)	=	2·841 feet.
1 *Braza* (2 *Vara*)	=	5·682 feet.
1 *Cuadra* (150 *Vara*)	=	142·065 yards.
1 *Legua* (40 *Cuadra*)	=	3·228 miles.
1 *Quintal*	=	90·251 lb. av.

Austria-Hungary.

Metric, by compulsory law of Jan. 1, 1876.

1 *Faust* or *Hand*	=	4·148 inches.
1 *Fuss* (12 *Zoll*)	=	1·037 feet.
1 *Elle*	=	30·613 inches.
1 *Vienna Klafter*	=	2·874 yards.
1 *Post Mile*	=	4·713 miles.
1 *square Fuss*	=	1·075 sq. feet.
1 *square Klafter*	=	4·301 sq. yards.
1 *Joch*	=	1·422 acres.
1 *Metze*	=	1·692 bushels.
1 *Muth* (30 *Metze*)	=	6·347 quarters.
1 *Mass*	=	1·246 quarts.
1 *Eimer*	=	12·463 gallons.
1 *Loth*	=	9·877 drams av.
1 *Pfund* (32 *Loth*)	=	1·234 lb. av.
1 *Centner*	=	123·472 lb. av.

Belgium.

The Metric System.

1 *Pied* (10 *Pouce*)	=	11·811 inches.
1 *Aune* (4 *Pied*)	=	3·937 feet.
1 *Toise* (6 *Pied*)	=	5·905 feet.
1 *Perche* (10 *Pied*)	=	9·842 feet.
1 *Arpent*	=	38750·02 sq. feet.
1 *Pot*	=	·880 pint.
1 *Muid*	=	88·097 pints.
1 *Boisseau*	=	3·303 gallons.
1 *Livre*	=	1·102 lb. av.
1 *Quintal*	=	110·231 lb. av.

Bolivia.

As old Spanish (*q.v.*).

Brazil.

1 Pollegada (12 Linha)	=	1·093 inches.
1 Pé (12 Pollegada)	=	13·123 inches.
1 Covado	=	26·247 inches.
1 Vara	=	1·215 yards.
1 Braca	=	2·430 yards.
1 Estadio	=	285·235 yards.
1 Milha	=	1·296 miles.
1 Legoa	=	3·889 miles.
1 square Vara	=	1·476 sq. yards.
1 square Braça	=	5·906 sq. yards.
1 Geira	=	1·476 acres.
1 Oitavo	=	·380 gallon.
1 Alqueira (Bahia)	=	·825 bushel.
1 Alqueira (Rio)	=	1·1004 bushels.
1 Fanga	=	1·523 bushels.
1 Quartilho	=	·614 pint.
1 Canada (Rio)	=	2·44 quarts.
1 Almuda	=	3·684 gallons.
1 Oitavo	=	55·335 Tr. grains.
1 Onca	=	442·687 Tr. grains.
1 Arratel	=	1·0118 lb. av.
1 Arroba	=	32·379 lb. av.
1 Quintal (100 Arratel)	=	101·186 lb. av.

And the Metrical System.

Bulgaria, As Turkish (*q.v.*).

The Metric System is also used.

Burmah.

As Indian (*q.v.*); and,

1 Pulgat	=	1·0 inch.
1 Taim, or Maik (8 Thit)	=	5·5 inches.
1 Toung or Saading (4 Taim)	=	22·0 inches.
1 Lan (4 Toung)	=	88·0 inches.
1 Tha (7 Toung)	=	154·0 inches.
1 Okethapah	=	85·56 yards.
1 Tain	=	1069·44 yards.
1 Dain (4 Tain)	=	2·430 miles.
1 Uzena	=	15·555 miles.
1 Lamyet	=	1·0 gill.
1 Salay	=	1·0 pint.
1 Sah	=	1·0 gallon.
1 Saik	=	1·0 peck.
1 Teng	=	1·0 bushel.
1 Coyan (100 Teng)	=	12·5 quarters.
1 Large Ruay	=	3·937 Tr. gr.
1 Bai, or Anna	=	15·75 Tr. gr.
1 Moo	=	31·5 Tr. gr.
1 Mat	=	63·0 Tr. gr.
1 Tikal, or Kyat	=	252·0 Tr. gr.
1 Viss, or Piakthah	=	3·6 lb. av.

Chile.

The Metric System, and,

1 Vara (3 Pie)	=	33·367 inches.
1 Cuadra	=	3·9 acres.
1 Arroba (wine)	=	7·749 gallons.
1 Quintal (100 Libra)	=	101·42 lb. av.

Also as old Spanish (*q.v.*).

China.

1 Ts'un (10 Fan)	=	1·41 inches.
1 Ch'ih (10 Ts'un)	=	14·1 inches.
1 Chang (10 Ch'ih)	=	141·0 inches.
1 Yin (10 Chang)	=	117·5 feet.
5 Ch'ih	=	1·0 Kung.
2 Kung	=	1·0 Chang.
1 sq. Chang (1 Ching)	=	121·0 sq. feet.
15 Ching (1 Chüo)	=	1815·0 sq. feet.
4 Chüo (1 Mou)	=	7260·0 sq. feet.
100 Mou (1 Ch'ing)	=	726000·0 sq. feet.
1 Ho	=	2·0 pints.
1 Shêng (10 Ha)	=	*circ.* 20 pints.
1 Tou (10 Shêng)	=	*circ.* 100 pints.
1 Tael, or Liang	=	1·333 oz. av.
1 Chin, or Chitty (16 Tael)	=	1,333 lb. av.
1 Picul, or Tan (100 Chin)	=	133·333 lb. av.

British weights and measures also are used at Hong Kong and other Treaty Ports.

Colombia.

The Metric System since 1857. Previously, and still occasionally, the old Spanish.

Denmark.

1 Tomme (12 Linie)	=	1·029 inches.
1 Fod (12 Tomme)	=	1·029 feet.
1 Alen (2 Fod)	=	2·059 feet.
1 Favn (3 Alen)	=	6·178 feet.
1 Rode (2 Favn)	=	12·356 feet.
1 Mil (2000 Rode)	=	4·680 miles.
1 square Fod	=	1·060 sq. feet.
1 square Rode	=	16·965 sq. yards.
1 Tönde	=	1·363 acres.
1 Pægle	=	·4247 pint.
1 Flaske (3 Pægle)	=	1·2743 pints.
1 Pot (3 Pægle)	=	1·6991 pints.
1 Kande	=	3·398 pints.
1 Viertel (4 Kande)	=	1·6991 gallons.
1 Anker	=	8·0709 gallons.
1 Tonde (136 Pot)	=	28·885 gallons.
1 Oxehoved	=	48·425 gallons.
1 Fad	=	193·702 gallons.
1 Skeppe	=	·4778 bushel.
1 Fjerdingkar	=	·9557 bushel.
1 Tönde	=	3 823 bushels.
1 Læst	=	45·876 bushels.
1 *Liespfund*	=	17·63 lb. av.
1 Pfund	=	16·00 Tr. oz.
1 Centner	=	100·21 lb. av.

Dutch Indies.—*Java.*

1 Duim	=	1·3 inches.
1 Foot	=	12·36 inches.
1 Ell	=	27·082 inches.
1 Djong (4 Bahu)	=	7·0149 acres.
1 Sack	=	61·034 lb. av.
1 Pecul (2 Sack)	=	122·068 lb. av.
1 Timbang (5 Pecul)	=	610·340 lb. av.
1 Coyan (30 Pecul)	=	3662·042 lb. av.
1 Kan	=	·328 gallon.
1 Leager	=	127·337 gallons.
1 Tael	=	·0848 lb. av.
1 Catty (16 Tael)	=	1·356 lb. av.
1 Pecul (weight)	=	135·631 lb. av.
1 Large Bahar	=	1831·021 lb. av.
Commercial Pound	=	7576 Tr. grains.

Sumatra.

1 Tempo	=	4·5 in.	1 Hailoh = 1·0 yard.
1 Junkal	=	9·0 in.	1 Tung = 4·0 yards.
1 Etto	=	18·0 in.	And as in Netherlands.

Ecuador.

Metric since 1857, and as old Spanish (*q.v.*).

Egypt.

1 Kirat	=	1·125 inches.
1 Rub (6 Kirat)	=	6·75 inches.
1 Draâ, or Pike	=	27·0 inches.
1 Draâ Istambuli	=	26·654 inches.
1 Draâ Belendi	=	22·736 inches.
1 Endasch	=	25·134 inches.
1 Pike Nili	=	21·287 inches.
1 Nubian Draâ	=	26·654 inches.
1 Gasab	=	3·0 yards.
1 Feddan (400 sq. Gasab)	=	1·1019 acres.
1 Ardeb (Alexandria)	=	7·4457 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Cairo)	=	4·9246 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Rosetta)	=	7·8131 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Nubia)	=	5 0069 bushels.
1 Mörrhi (12 Maud)	=	7·703 bushels.
1 Dirhem	=	47·661 Tr. gr.
1 Uckieh (12 Dirhem)	=	571·938 Tr. gr.
1 Rottolo (12 Uckieh)	=	·9804 lb. av.
1 Cantar (100 Rottoli)	=	98·046 lb. av.
1 Oka (400 Dirhem)	=	2·723 lb. av.
1 Trade Oka (420 Dirhem)	=	2·859 lb. av.
1 Kirat (jewels)	=	2·9788 Tr. gr.
1 Metikal	=	71·492 Tr. gr.

France.

Metric System, and old "Système Usuel."

1 *Pied* (10 *Pouce*)	=	11·8112 inches.
1 *Aune* (4 *Pied*)	=	3·937 feet.
1 *Toise* (6 *Pied*)	=	70·864 inches.
1 *Perche* (10 *Pied*)	=	118·1123 inches.
1 *Pot*	=	·8809 pint.
1 *Brande*	=	22·048 pints.
1 *Muid*	=	88·097 pints.
1 *Livre*	=	1·1023 lb. av.
1 *Quintal*	=	110·231 lb. av.
1 Barrique (Bordeaux)	=	401·28 pints.
1 Barrique (Marseilles)	=	394·24 pints.
1 Millerole	=	112·64 pints.
1 Pièce (Bordeaux)	=	668·8 pints.
1 Pipe	=	1092·2 pints.
1 Tonneau	=	2204·6 lb. av.

Germany.

The Metric System was legalized throughout the Empire, Jan. 1, 1872, but French nomenclature is as far as possible avoided. The millimètre is also called Strich; the centimètre, Neu Zoll; the mètre, Stab; the décamètre, Kette; the litre, Kanne; the half-litre, Schoppen; the hectolitre, Fass; the décagramme, Neu Loth; the half-kilogramme, Pfund. The Centner is 50, and the Tonne is 1,000 kilogrammes. The chief obsolete measures are:—

Prussian	*Fuss* (12 *Zoll*)	=	1·0297 feet.
,,	*Elle*	=	2·1881 feet.
,,	*Ruthe*	=	4·1188 yards.
,,	*Meile*	=	4·6805 miles.
,,	*Morgen*	=	2·5207 roods.
,,	*Hufe* (30 *Morgen*)	=	18·929 acres.
,,	*Metze*	=	3·024 quarts.
,,	*Scheffel* (4 *Viertel*)	=	1·512 bushels.
,,	*Tonne*	=	·756 qr.
,,	*Last* (60 *Scheffel*)	=	11·340 qr.
,,	*Ossel*	=	2·007 pints.
,,	*Anker* (60 *Ossel*)	=	7·559 gallons.
,,	*Ohm* (2 *Eimer*)	=	30·237 gallons.
,,	*Fuder*	=	181·422 gallons.
,,	*Zollpfund* (30 *Loth*)	=	1·1023 lb. av.

Germany—*continued.*

Prussian Old *Pfund*	=	7217·886 Tr. gr.
Saxon *Fuss*	=	11·1494 inches.
,, *Stab*	=	44·5976 inches.
,, *Scheffel*	=	2·892 bushels.
,, *Kanne*	=	1·647 pints.
,, *Fass* (2 *Oxhoft*)	=	88·937 gallons.
Hanoverian *Fuss*	=	11·5 inches.
,, *Last*	=	10·284 qr.
,, *Anker* (4 *Viertel*)	=	8·570 gallons.
Brunswick *Fuss*	=	11·235 inches.
,, *Anker* (10 *Stubschen*)	=	8·24 gallons.
Oldenburg *Fuss*	=	11·649 inches.
,, *Anker* (26 *Kanne*)	=	7·860 gallons.
Baden *Fuss*	=	11·811 inches.
,, *Maass*	=	1·320 quarts.
,, *Pfund*	=	1·1023 lb. av.
Würtemburg *Fuss*	=	·9399 foot.
,, *Pfund* (32 *Loth*)	=	1·0311 lb. av.
Hamburg *Fuss*	=	11·2825 inches.
,, *Anker*	=	7·9735 gal.
,, New *Pfund*	=	1·1023 lb. av.
Bremen *Fuss*	=	11·3919 inches.
,, *Anker*	=	7·8 gallons.
Lubeck *Fuss*	=	11·323 inches.
,, *Anker*	=	8·006 gallons.
,, *Pfund* (32 *Loth*)	=	1·0725 lb. av.

Greece.

The Metric System was introduced by an ordinance of Oct. 26, 1832. In Greece, gramme = millimeter ; daktylos = centimeter ; palame = decimeter ; pecheus = meter ; stadion = kilometer ; skionis = myriameter ; stremma = are ; kybos = milliliter : mystron = centiliter ; kotyle = deciliter ; litra = liter ; koilon = hectoliter ; kokkos=centigram ; obolos=decigram ; drachme = gram ; mna = 1½ kilogram.

Hayti, as in France.

India.—*Bengal.*

Under "The Indian Weights and Measures Act, 1870," the standard of weight is the Ser (Kilogramme) = 2·20462 lb. av. ; the standard of length is the mètre = 3·280899 feet ; and the standard of capacity is the Ser (litre) = 1·760773 pints, or 61·027046 cubic inches.

1 Moot (4 Unguilee)	=	3 inches.
1 Hath (21 Unguilee)	=	18 inches.
1 Hyderabad Hath	=	35·334 inches.
1 Guz	=	1 yard.
1 Coss	=	2000 yards.
1 Jojun	=	8000 yards.
1 Beegah	=	1600 sq. yards.
1 Beegah (N.W. Provs.)	=	3025 sq. yards.
1 Ser	=	2·20462 lb. av.
1 Ser	=	1·76105 pints.
1 *Tola*	=	180 Tr. grains.
1 *Seer* (16 *Chittaks*)	=	2·059 lb. av.
1 *Factory Maund*	=	74·66 lb. av.
1 *Bazaar Maund*	=	72·33 lb. av.
1 *Imperial Maund*	=	82·287 lb. av.
1 *Masha* (8 *Ruttee*)	=	15·0 Tr. grains.
1 *Seer* (4 *Powah*)	=	1·961 pints.
1 *Maund* (40 *Seer*)	=	9·8098 gallons.

Bombay.

1 Guz (24 Tussoo)	=	27 inches.
1 Beegah (20 Pund)	=	3927 sq. yards.
1 Seer (72 Tank)	=	7 lb. av.
1 Maund	=	28 lb. av.
1 Candy	=	560 lb. av.
1 Sattara Candy	=	3055 lb. av.

Madras.

English Measures, and,

1 Kole or Guz	=	33 inches.
1 Moolum	=	19½ inches.
1 Puddee	=	2·8852 pints.
1 Mercal	=	2·8852 gallons.
1 Parah	=	14·4261 gallons.
1 *Tola*	=	180 Tr. grains.
1 *Cutcha Seer*	=	4320 Tr. grains.
1 *Viss*	=	3·0857 lb. av.
1 *Maund*	=	24·6857 lb. av.
1 *Candy*	=	493·7142 lb. av.

Italy.

The Metric System.

1 Roman *Miglio* (1000 *Passo*)	=	1627·783 yards.
1 Roman *Scorzo*	=	1381·648 sq.yd.
1 Roman *Quaterello*	=	1·012 bushels.
1 Roman *Foglietta*	=	·8015 pint.
1 Roman *Boccale*	=	3·2101 pints.
1 Roman *Denaro*	=	18·2 Tr. gr.
1 Roman *Oncia* (24 *Denaro*)	=	436·2 Tr. gr.
1 Roman *Libbra* (12 *Oncia*)	=	·7477 lb. av.
1 Naples *Miglio*	=	1·1507 miles.
1 Naples *Oncia*	=	412·512 Tr. gr.
1 Sicilian *Miglio*	=	1625·793 yards.
1 Tuscan *Miglio*	=	1·0275 miles.
1 Lombard *Miglio*	=	1093·63 yards.

Japan.

1 Bu (10 Ring)	=	·1193 inch.
1 Sun (10 Bu)	=	1·1931 inches.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	=	11·931 inches.
1 Ken (6 Shaku)	=	5·965 feet.
1 Jo (10 Shaku)	=	3·314 yards.
1 Cho (60 Ken)	=	119·305 yards.
1 Ri (36 Cho)	=	2·44034 miles.
1 Kujirad Shaku	=	14·913 inches.
1 Chō	=	2·4507204 acres.
1 Tan	=	32·211526 sq. poles.
1 Se	=	118·61486 sq. yd.
1 Tsubo	=	3·9538289 sq. yd.
1 Shaku	=	·98845723 sq. ft.
1 Sai (10 Sat)	=	·003176 pint.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	=	·03176271 pint.
1 Gō (10 Shaku)	=	·3176271 pint.
1 Shō (10 Gō)	=	3·176271 pints.
1 To (10 Shō)	=	3·703389 gallons.
1 Koku (10 To)	=	4·9629237 bushels.
1 Fun (10 Rin)	=	5·797 Tr. grains.
1 Momme (10 Fun)	=	57·97 Tr. grains.
1 Rin (10 Mo)	=	0·5797 Tr. grains.

Malta.

1 Piede	=	11·166 inches.
1 Palmo	=	10·2757 inches.
1 Misura	=	41·103 inches.
1 Canna	=	2·283 yards.
1 Salma (16 Tumulo)	=	4·964 acres.
1 Salma	=	7·9372 bushels.
1 Pint	=	·8331 pint.
1 Barrile (wine)	=	9·35 gallons.
1 Libbra (12 Oncia)	=	4886 Tr. grains.
1 Rotolo	=	1·745 lb. av.

Mexico.

As old Spanish (*q.v.*).

Netherlands.

Since 1820 the Metric System. Streep = millimeter ; Duim = centimeter ; Palm = decimeter ; El = meter ; Roede = decameter ; Mijle = kilometer ; Wisse = Stere ; Vingerhoed = centiliter ; Maatje = deciliter ; Kan = liter ; Vat = hectoliter ; Korrel = decigram ; Wigtje = gram ; Lood = decagram ; Onze = hectogram ; Pond = kilogram.

Norway.

The Metric System since 1878.

Persia.

1 Zer (16 Gereh)	=	38 inches.
1 Fersakh (*Parasang*)	=	4·5 miles.
1 Chenica	=	·289 gallon.
1 Capicha	=	·578 gallon.
1 Collothun	=	1·809 gallons.
1 Artata	=	1·809 bushels.
1 Seer (16 Miscal)	=	284 Tr. grains.
1 Ratel	=	1·014 lb. av.
1 Batman, or Maund.	=	6·491 lb. av.
1 Karwar	=	649·142 lb. av.
1 Batman Rei	=	27 lb. av.

Peru.

Metric, old Spanish, and British; but Vara (3 pie) = 2·780 feet; Fanega (wheat) = 135 or 140 libra; Carga = 150 libra.

Philippine Islands.

1 Pulgada (12 Linea)	=	·927 inch.
1 Pie	=	11·125 inches.
1 Vara	=	33·375 inches.
1 Gantah	=	·8796 gallon.
1 Caban	=	21·991 gallons.
1 Libra (16 Onzo)	=	1·0144 lb. av.
1 Arroba	=	25·360 lb. av.
1 Catty (16 Tael)	=	1·394 lb. av.
1 Pecul (100 Catty)	=	139·482 lb. av.

Poland.

As in Russia, and,

1 *Cwierc* (6 *Cal*)	= 5·606 in.	1 *Sznurow*	= 47·245 yds.
1 *Stopa*	= 11·212 in.	1 *Mila*	= 5·304 mls.
1 *Loziec*	= 22·425 in.	1 *Morgow.*	= 1·382 acs.

Portugal, Rumania, and San Domingo.

The Metric System.

Russia.

1 Stopa (8 Vershok)	=	14 inches.
1 Arschine (16 Vershok)	=	28 inches.
1 Saschen (3 Arschine)	=	7 feet.
1 Verst (500 Saschen)	=	1166·66 yards.
1 Desatine	=	13066⅔ sq. yards.
1 Vedro (100 Tscharkey)	=	2·704 gallons.
1 Anker	=	8·114 gallons.
1 Chetvert	=	46·2 gallons.
1 Sarokowaja	=	108·196 gallons.
1 Tschetwerik	=	2·885 pecks.
1 Pajak	=	1·442 bushels.
1 Last	=	11·540 quarters.
1 Zolotnick (96 Doli)	=	65·830 Tr. gr.
1 Funt (12 Lani)	=	·9028 lb. av.
1 Pood (40 Funt)	=	36·1127 lb. av.
1 Berkowitz	=	361·273 lb. av.
1 Packen	=	1083·382 lb. av.

Servia.

The Metric and Turkish Systems.

Siam.

1 Niw	=	·83 inch.
1 Kŭ'p (12 Niws)	=	10 inches.
1 Sawk (2 Kŭ'ps)	=	19½ inches.
1 Wah (4 Sok)	=	80 inches.
1 Sen (20 Wahs)	=	44·4 yards.
1 Yot (400 Sens)	=	9⅞ miles.
1 Roeneng	=	2·525 miles.
1 Thang	=	3·75 gallons.
1 Coyan	=	375 gallons.
1 Tael (4 Bat)	=	936·25 Tr. grains.
1 Chang, or Catty	=	1·675 lb. av.
1 Hap, or Pecul	=	133·75 lb. av.
1 Keean (20 Piculs)	=	1675 lb. av.

Spain.

The Metric System was made compulsory on July 1, 1868. In many countries that were colonised by Spain some of the old Spanish measures are still used, *e.g.*:

1 Pulgada (12 Linea)	=	·927 inch.
1 Sesma (6 Pulgada)	=	5·564 inches.
1 Vara (6 Sesma)	=	2·782 feet.
1 Estado (2 Vara)	=	5·564 feet.
1 Legua (of Castile)	=	4636·66 yards.
1 Fanegada	=	1·6374 acres.
1 Cuartillo (4 Capo)	=	·1109 gal.
1 Cuartilla (2 Azumbre)	=	·8879 gal.
1 Arroba Mayor (or Cantara)	=	3·5517 gal.
1 Mayor (16 Cantara)	=	56·276 gal.
1 Medio (2 Quartillo)	=	·0621 bushl.
1 Almude (2 Medio)	=	·1256 bushl.
1 Fanega	=	1·5076 bushl.
1 Cahiz	=	18·0919 bushl.
1 Tomin (12 Grano)	=	·02113 oz. av.
1 Onza	=	·0634 lb. av.
1 Libra (of Castile)	=	1·014 lb. av.
1 Quintal	=	101·442 lb. av.
1 Tonelada	=	1014·42 lb. av.

Sweden.

The Metric System since 1875.

1 *Fot* (10 *Tum*)	=	11·689 inches.
1 *Mil* (360 *Ref*)	=	6·6416 miles.
1 *Kanna*	=	4·608 pints.
1 *Skoalpund* (100 *Ort*)	=	·937 lb. av.

Switzerland.

The Metric System since Jan. 1st, 1873.

1 *Fuss* (10 *Zoll*)	=	11·8112 inches.
1 *Stunde* (1600 *Ruthe*)	=	2·9826 miles.
1 *Malter* (10 *Viertel*)	=	4·126 bushels.
1 *Maass* (4 *Schoppen*)	=	2·641 pints.
1 *Pfund* (16 *Unze*)	=	1·1023 lb. av.

Tripoli.

1 Pike	=	26·416 inches.
1 Draa	=	19·13 inches.
1 Orbah	=	1·476 gallons.
1 Hueba (4 Temen)	=	2·952 bushels.
1 Secchie (4 Bozze)	=	2·361 gallons.
1 Oka (40 Uckieh)	=	2·69 lb. av.
1 Centner (100 Rottoli)	=	107·66 lb. av.

Turkey.

1 Pike or Arshen	=	27¼ inches.
1 Pike or Arshen (land)	=	29⅜ inches.
1 Halebi or Archin	=	27·9 inches.
1 Endazzeh (Silk)	=	25¼ inches.
1 Agatsch (3 Berri)	=	3·1159 miles.
1 Jubbeh (11 Rottol)	=	·4851 bushel.
1 Fortin (4 Killow)	=	3·8809 bushels.
1 Rottol (12 Okiejeh)	=	2·513 pints.
1 Almud (8 Oka)	=	1·1519 gallons.
1 Cantar (100 Rottol)	=	31·417 gallons.
1 Cantar (dry)	=	124·08 av.
1 Okiejeh (100 Dirhem)	=	·70854 lb. av.
1 Kèlé or Oke (4 Okiejeh)	=	2·1975 lb. av.
1 Batman (dry)	=	16·92 av.

United States.

The Metric System, authorized 1866; also weight, length, and surface measures as in England, and old Winchester measure.

1 Pint (dry)	=	·9694 pint.
1 Gallon (dry)	=	·9694 gallon.
1 Bushel	=	·9694 bushel.
1 Quarter	=	·9694 quarter.
1 Pint (wine or spirit)	=	·8331 pint.
1 Gallon (wine or spirit)	=	·8331 gallon.
1 Pint (beer)	=	1·017 pints.
1 Quintal or Centner	=	100 lb. av.
1 Barrel (of flour)	=	196 lb. av.
1 Barrel (of beef)	=	200 lb. av.

Uruguay.

Metric System, introduced 1864; also as in Argentine Republic. Venezuela, the Metrical System, since 1857; and old Spanish.

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the waggons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise." On the 21st of February, 1804, Trevithick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penydarran, near Merthyr, and conveyed along a tramroad 10 tons of bar iron, and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a railway or tramroad. The word "otherwise" was evidently intended to cover the use of Trevithick's engine, and this Act may therefore be considered the first in which steam was contemplated as the motive power. The line is now known as the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. Then followed the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, Plymouth and Dartmoor, Stratford-on-Avon and Moreton, and other small undertakings, about twenty-five in number altogether, with an aggregate of 325 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat over a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, with a capital of £102,000; and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states "with men and horses *or otherwise*." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, and was appointed engineer of the line; and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the Bill finally passed in 1823, and the line, which was 25 miles in length, was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, a colliery line near Glasgow, opened in 1826, was really the first to follow the example of the Stockton and Darlington, and several other small lines—many of them worked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive engines—quickly adopted the new traction power. The inauguration of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place. Leicester to Swannington came next, but that from London to Birmingham was the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential personages, opposed not only to this Bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and perseverance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the Bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 1833, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, which was probably the most momentous Parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of railways as it had before been against them. The Grand Junction, the London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Croydon, Birmingham and Gloucester, together with a large number of small Bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham Bill, and before that line was opened. Thus in four or five years was witnessed the laying of the foundations of nearly all the existing great trunk lines of railway in this country.

Up to 1840, inclusive, notwithstanding the delays and difficulties which surrounded railway projectors, even in the earliest stages of legislation, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841–2–3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but as the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were

TABLE SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES IN 1909 AND 1910 UP TO NOVEMBER 12TH, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENT PRICE AND THE YIELD THEREUPON, CALCULATED UPON THE BASIS OF THE DIVIDEND PAID FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1910.

RAILWAY.	Eleven Months to Nov. 12, 1910.		Corresponding period last year.		Last Two Half-Years' Dividends, Rate per cent. per annum.		Twelve Months.	Present Price Nov. 12, 1910.	Yield at Present Price.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Dec'09	Jun'10			£ s. d.
Barry, Ord.	159	154	164	154½	6½	7	6¾	158	4 5 5
,, Pref. Con. Ord. 4%	89¾	86¼	94¼	88¼	4	4	4	88	4 10 11
,, Def. Con. Ord.	75⅛	68¼	74¼	64	2½	3	2¾	74	3 14 4
Caledonian, Ord.	89⅜	82	94	81	3	3¼	3⅛	85	3 13 6
,, Pref. Con. Ord. 3%	63½	61	68½	60	3	3	3	62¾	4 15 7
,, Def. Con. Ord.	26	22½	27½	21½	Nil.	¼	⅛	23½	0 10 8
,, Def. Ord. No. 1	228. 6d.	158.	268. 6d.	168. 3d.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	228. 6d.	Nil.
Cambrian, Ord. Capital No. 1	558.	458.	458.	308.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	708.	Nil.
,, Coast, Con. Ord.	558.	508.	458.	458.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	708.	Nil.
Cardiff	94¼	83½	—	—	4	4	4	86	4 13 0
Central London, Ord.	73	62¾	70½	60	3	3	3	66	4 11 11
,, ,, Preferred 4%	88	84½	86½	82	4	4	4	86	4 13 0
,, ,, Deferred	54½	44¾	54¾	43½	2 for 1909			51	3 18 5
City and South London, Cons. Ord.	36¾	27¼	34	26⅝	1¾	1½	1½	28	5 7 3
East London, Cons.	90.	52s. 6d.	90.	35.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	62s. 6d.	Nil.
Furness, Cons. Ord.	56⅜	48	55½	43¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	52	3 7 4
Glasgow and S. Western, Pref. Ord.	60½	55⅛	60½	56½	2½	2½	2½	59	4 4 9
,, ,, ,, Def. Ord.	34¼	30¼	34	27⅝	1¼	1¾	1½	31½	4 15 3
Great Central, Pref. Ord. 6%	25 1/16	20	22¾	19½	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	22¼	Nil.
,, ,, Def. Ord.	13½	10¼	12⅝	10¼	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	11⅝	Nil.
Great Eastern, Ord.	69¼	59¼	65¾	55½	4	1¾	2⅞	63¾	4 10 2
Great N. of Scotland, P. C. Ord. 3%	61	55¼	62⅜	61½	3	3	3	58	5 3 5
,, ,, ,, Def. C. Ord.	16	10 5/8	18	15 7/8	Nil.	⅛	¼	12	2 1 8
Great Northern, Pref. Con. Ord. 4%	95½	90½	97¾	89	4	4	4	93	4 6 0
,, ,, Def. Con. Ord.	51 9/16	40⅞	46⅞	39¾	1¾ for 1909			45⅛	3 17 7
,, ,, Cons. "A"	48⅜	38¼	43¼	36 13/16	1¾ for 1909			43½	4 0 6
,, ,, Cons. "B" 6%	141½	136½	146	138	6	6	6	140	4 5 9
Gt. Northern and City, P. Ord. 4%	178. 6d.	138. 9d.	208.	28. 6d.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	208.	Nil.
Great Western, Con. Ord.	127 7/16	118¼	125¼	117⅜	7	4	5½	121½	4 10 6
Highland, Ord. Con. Capital	38½	33	38½	35	1¾	1¾	1¾	36	4 17 3
Hull and Barnsley, Con.	71¼	53¼	54⅞	45¼	4¼	3½	3⅞	67¼	5 15 7
Isle of Wight, Pref. Con. Ord. 4%	89	79¾	81	76½	4	4	4	85	4 14 1
,, Def. Con. Ord.	47¾	42¾	42⅞	39	4	2	3	50	6 0 0
Lancashire and Yorkshire, Con. Ord.	92¼	86½	93¾	86½	4¼	3¾	4	89	4 9 11
London and North Western, Con.	137⅞	130	139	129⅞	7	5½	6¼	136¼	4 11 5
London and S. Western, Con. Ord.	142¾	131	139½	130	8	4	6	139	4 6 4
,, ,, ,, P. C. O. 4%	98½	92¾	97	92¼	4½	4	4¾	96½	4 8 1
,, ,, ,, D. C. Ord.	49¼	39¾	45⅜	38	1¾ for 1909			44½	3 18 8
London, B. and S. C., Ord.	112¼	104	111	102¾	7½	3	5½	109	4 13 11
,, ,, ,, Pref. Ord. 6%	135	128½	134½	127	6½	6	6¼	131	4 15 11
,, ,, ,, Def. Ord.	95½	82⅞	92⅜	82½	4 for 1909			89¼	4 9 8
,, ,, ,, C. of C. Rights	9⅞	6½	5	4¼	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	8½	Nil.
London, Chat., and Dover, Arb. Ord.	14 1/16	10 1/16	11⅜	9 1/16	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	13⅜	Nil.
London, Tilbury, & Southend, Con.	125	110¼	111⅛	103⅜	8¼	4	6½	122	5 0 5
Mersey, Con. Ord.	60s.	60s.	30s.	30s.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	40s.	Nil.
Metropolitan, Cons.	45⅛	37½	41⅞	34	1	1¼	1⅛	38½	2 18 5
,, Surplus Lands Stock	70	65	72	64	2¾	2¾	2¾	67	4 2 1
Metropolitan District, Ord.	25⅝	17 1/16	18	13¼	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	21½	Nil.
Midland, Pref. Con. Ord. 2½%	63¼	61¼	64½	61 1/8	2½	2½	2½	62¼	4 0 4
,, Def. Con. Ord.	64⅝	56½	59¼	53½	3½	2½	3	61¼	4 18 0
North British, Pref. Ord. 3%	68¼	64¼	70¾	63¼	3	3	3	65½	4 11 7
,, ,, Def. Ord.	32 1/16	27¾	32⅞	27½	½	½	¾	29⅞	1 13 6
North Eastern (Consols)	135⅞	127	131¼	123⅜	7	5	6	128¼	4 13 2
North London, Con.	105	100½	105¾	84	4	5	4½	105	4 5 9
North Staffordshire, Con. Ord.	91⅛	82¼	89	79	4½	4	4¼	90	4 14 5
Rhymney, Con. Ord.	204	193⅜	208	191	9½	9½	9½	198	4 15 2
,, Pref. Ord. 4%	98½	94¼	106¼	96	4	4	4	96	4 3 8
,, Def. Ord.	113⅞	100	108¾	95½	5½	5½	5½	106	5 3 9
South Eastern, Ord.	77⅝	65	72	63	5	1	3	76	3 18 11
,, ,, Pref. 6%	117⅞	104¼	112½	96	10	2	6	117	5 2 7
,, ,, Def.	40⅝	29 1/16	35⅝	28⅞	Nil for 1909			38	Nil.
Taff Vale, Ord.	78½	74½	82⅝	76¼	4	4	4	75	5 6 8

passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session. Then followed legislation on the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c.

RAILWAYS IN 1909.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1909 was 621,341, and there were in use 23,840 locomotive engines, 51,857 carriages for the conveyance of passengers, 20,024 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 745,348 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 21,281 miscellaneous vehicles.

Capital embarked in Railways.—The total amount of capital authorized by Parliament to be raised for the construction of railways in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1909, to £1,403,187,813. Of this sum, £1,314,406,642 (which includes £196,681,000 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks) exists and forms the capital account of the various railway companies, and shows an increase over the year 1908 of £3,873,430, or 0·2 per cent. The £1,314,406,642 is composed of £125,062,022 guaranteed, £339,641,395 debenture, £344,590,693 preferential, and £493,120,763 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £11,991,769 raised by loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £45,136,464, equal to 3·43 per cent. on the total capital sunk, as compared with £43,486,526 in 1908, with a corresponding capital of £1,310,533,212, which gave a net receipt of 3·32 per cent. It may be seen, therefore, from the foregoing figures that the total amount of capital raised at the close of the year was over £1,314,000,000, of which about £197,000,000, or approximately 15 per cent., was due to nominal additions. These nominal additions formed approximately 18½ per cent. of the ordinary stock, 13 per cent. of the guaranteed and preference, and 12½ per cent. of the loans and debenture stocks. The total amounts of capital at the end of 1909 compared with 1908 show an increase of about £1,000,000 in the ordinary, £1,250,000 in the guaranteed and preference, and £1,000,000 in the loans and debenture stocks, making a total increase of £3,250,000. The proportions which the various classes of stock bore to the total paid-up capital differed but slightly from the year 1908, the ordinary stock forming 37½ per cent., the guarantee and preference 35¾ per cent., and loans and debenture stock 26¾ per cent. of the total. The proportion of net earnings

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1901–1909.

ENGLAND.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Barry	...	8¼	9	9½	8	9½	8	6¾	6¼
Central London	...	4	4	4	4	4	3	3¼	3
City and South London	...	3¼	2⅜	2⅛	1⅞	2¼	2¼	1½	1¾
Furness	2½	2¼	2½	¾	1⅞	3	3	¾	⅞
Great Central (Pref.)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Great Eastern	3	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅝
Great Northern (Pref. Conv. Ord.)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Great Western	4¼	5⅜	5⅛	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5¼
Hull, Barnsley, & West Riding Junction Railway	¾	½	1	1¼	1¾	2¼	2¾	1⅞	2⅛
Lancashire and Yorkshire	3¼	4	3⅜	3⅜	3½	4⅜	4⅛	3⅜	3⅛
London and North Western	5½	6	5⅞	5¼	6⅛	6⅜	5¾	5½	5⅝
London and South Western	5⅛	6	6	6	6	5¼	5⅞	5½	5¾
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	4¼	5⅜	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½	4¾	4¼	5
London, Chatham, and Dover*	2$^{19}/_{20}$	3½	3½	3$^{11}/_{16}$	3½	3$^{27}/_{40}$	3½	2¼	3¼
London, Tilbury, and Southend	5¾	6¼	6¼	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Maryport and Carlisle	6⅝	7	7	6½	6⅝	7¼	7½	6	6
Metropolitan	2¼	2⅜	2¾	3	2⅜	1	½	½	1
Metropolitan District	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Midland (Pref. & Def. Conv. Ord.)	4⅝	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛	5¼	5½	4¾	5⅛
North Eastern	5¼	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	6⅛	6¼	5¼	6
North London	6¼	6¼	6½	5½	4¼	5	5	3½	4
North Staffordshire	3¾	4⅛	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	3¼	3⅞
South Eastern	2	2	2½	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	2½	2¾
Taff Vale (including bonus)	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞	4	4⅛	4⅛	4
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	4	3⅝	3¾	3	3
Glasgow and South Western (Pref. and Def. Ord.)	4⅞	4⅜	4	4	4⅛	4	3¾	3⅜	3⅝
Great North of Scotland (Pref. and Def. Conv. Ord.)	3½	4¼	4½	4	3¾	4	3¾	3¼	3¼
Highland	Nil.	½	1⅛	1¼	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1½	1⅝
North British (on Def. Ord.)	1⅝	1⅞	2	1⅞	1¼	1	⅝	⅛	¼
IRELAND.									
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast	...	2	2¼	2½	2¾	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
Great Northern (Ireland)	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	5¾	5½
Great Southern and Western	3	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼
Midland Great Western	3¼	3¾	3½	3	3	3	3¾	3	3

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

Company.	Incpd under pres. Title.	Chairman.	General Manager. T.Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Barry	1884	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth	E. Lake	E. Lake	John Auld	E. T. Lawrence	.....	Barry Docks, South Wales.
Belfast and County Down	1846	Rt.Hn.T. Andrews, D.L.	Charles A. Moore	.....	R. G. Miller	Thos. J. Brittain	.....	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1859	H. F. Slattery	H. R. Price	.....	J. Dunbar	H. R. Price	.....	132, Palmerstn. Bldgs.,
Caledonian	1845	Sir C. B. Renshaw, Bt.	D. A. Matheson	M. Waddell	J. F. McIntosh	Jno. Blackburn	T. W. Pettigrew	Glasgow. [E.C.
Cambrian	1864	J. Conacher	C.L. Conacher (T.)	.....	H. E. Jones	S. Williamson	.....	Oswestry.
Central London	1900	Sir Henry Oakley	G. C. Cuningham	.....	.....	R. O. Graham	C. Partridge	Oxford Circus, W.
Cheshire Lines Committee	....	.....	Robert Charlton	James Pinion	.....	Gleggs Thomas	.....	Central Stn., L'pool.
City and South London	1897	Rt.Hn.C.B.Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P.	T. C. Jenkin	.....	.....	W. F. Knight	.....	71, Finsbury Pavemnt,
Cork, Bandon, & Sth. Coast	1845	Joseph Pike, J.P., D.L.	J. R. Kerr	.....	J. W. Johnstone	R. H. Leslie	W. C. R. Coe	Albert Qy., Cork. [E.C.
Dublin & South Eastern	1906	Frederick W. Pim	A. Reid	.....	R. Cronin	M. F. Keogh	J. Coghlan	Dublin.
Furness	1844	Duke of Devonshire	Alfred Aslett	T. Jackson	W. F. Pettigrew	Alfred Aslett	A. A. Haynes	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1850	P. T. Caird	David Cooper	John Robinson	J. Manson	F. H. Gillies	C. E. Cockburn	Glasgow. [N.W.
Great Central	1897	Sir A. Henderson, Bt.	S. Fay	C. T. Smith	J. G. Robinson	O. S. Holt	W. Clow	Marylebone Station,
Great Eastern	1862	Lord C. J. Hamilton	W. H. Hyde	W. Clacy May	S. Dewar Holden	Powis Lomas	R. P. Ellis	L'pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern	1846	Rt.Hn. Lord Allerton	O. R. H. Bury	G. Shaw	H. A. Ivatt	E. H. Burrows	*W. J. Grinling	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	Fane Vernon, D.L.	Henry Plews	B. Gamble	Charles Clifford	T. Morrison	R. J. Moore	Dublin.
Great North of Scotland	1846	Sir David Stewart	G. Davidson	S. R. Willox	W. Pickersgill	T. S. Mackintosh	W. Deuchar	Aberdeen.
Great Southern & Western	1844	Sir William Goulding	C. H. Dent	A. E. Neale	Robert Coey	F. B. Ormsby	S. C. Chadwick	Kingsbridge, Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Rt.Hn. Vct. Churchill	J. C. Inglis	T. H. Rendell	G. J. Churchward	A. E. Bolter	J. Morris	Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1865	W. Whitelaw	T. A. Wilson	T. McEwen	P. Drummond	Robert Park	T. McEwan	Inverness.
Hull and Barnsley	1880	W. S. Wright	Edward Watkin	.....	M. Stirling	G. Scaum	R. Y. Vickers	Hull.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1847	Sir Geo. Armytage, Bt.	J. A. F. Aspinall	H. Marriott	G. Hughes	R. C. Irwin	J. P. Crouch	Manchester.
London, Brighton, & South Coast	1846	Earl of Bessborough	Wm. Forbes	H. A. Sire	D. E. Marsh	John J. Brewer	F. Scott	Lond.Bdge. Stn., S.E.
London & North Western	1846	Lord Stalbridge	Frank Ree	C. E. Grasemann	C. J. B. Cooke	James Bishop	R. Turnbull	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	Sir Chas. Scotter, Bt.	Sir C. J. Owens	A. Malby	D. Drummond	Godfrey Knight	H. Holmes	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
Lond., Tilbury, & Southend	1862	A. L. Stride	A. L. Stride	Edwin Chalk	R. H. Whitelegg	H. Cecil Newton	.....	Fenchurch St. Stn.,
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Thomas Hartley	(Thos. Blain) (J. Ellwood (T.))	.....	J. B. Adamson	Thos. Blain	T. Waite	Maryport. [E.C.
Mersey	1866	James Falconer	J. Shaw	.....	.....	G. H. Langham	.....	Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C.
Metropolitan	1853	Sir C. McLaren, Bt. M.P.	R. H. Selbie	.....	T. F. Clark	W. H. Brown	W. Holt	32, Westbourne Ter.
Metropolitan District	1864	Sir George Gibb	A. H. Stanley	.....	G. Estall	E. Mandelich	W. E. Blake	St. James's Pk. Stn.,
Midland	1844	Sir Geo. Ernest Paget	Guy Granet	Henry Evans	H. Fowler	A. L. Charles	T. Elliott	Derby. [S.W.
Midland Great Western	1845	Sir R. A. Nugent	Jos. Tatlow	.....	E. Cusack	Percy A. Hay	D. Deuchars	Dublin.
North British	1862	Earl of Dalkeith	W. F. Jackson	William Andrew	W. P. Reid	John Cathles	H. A. Watson	Edinburgh.
North Eastern	1854	Hn. J. Lloyd Wharton	A. K. Butterworth	E. C. Geddes	V. L. Raven	R. F. Dunnell	.....	York.
North London	1853	Rt. Hn. Ld. Rathmore	Frank Ree	.....	.....	James Bishop	.....	Euston Stn., N.W.
North Staffordshire	1847	Tonman Mosley	W. D. Phillipps	W. D. Phillipps	J. H. Adams	R. E. Pearce	.....	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Port Talbot and Docks	....	Col. J. R. Wright	E. Lowther	.....	W. Cleaver	Edward Knott	.....	Port Talbot.
Rhymney	1854	G. L. Clark	E. A. Prosser	.....	G. T. H. Riches	W. Fairlamb	W. Thomson	Cardiff.
South East. & L.C.D. Rlys.	1899	H. Cosmo Bonsor	Vincent Hill	F. H. Dent	H. S. Wainwright	Ch. Sheath	.....	Lond.Bdge. Stn., S.E.
Stratford-upon-Avon and Midland Jct. Rly.	1909	H. Willmott	R. Willmott (T.)	.....	.....	A. E. Diggins	T. E. Harland	Stratford-on-Avon.
Taff Vale	1836	R. L. G. Vassall	Ammon Beasley	T. A. Walker	T. H. Riches	Edwd. Edwards	.....	Cardiff

° Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 748.

* Chief Traffic Manager.

to capital shows a general tendency to decline. This, however, arises partly from nominal additions to capital on the conversion of stocks, such nominal additions now representing, as already stated, 15 per cent. of the total capital of the companies. Another cause of the decline is the increased wages and curtailment of the hours of labour of railway servants, and the rapid growth of local taxation, which is increasing in an alarmingly disproportionate ratio to the net profit and to the benefits which the companies derive from the expenditure of the rates. That this burden of taxation shows a constant tendency to grow heavier year by year is illustrated by the fact that while for the year 1900 an amount of £3,757,153 was paid by the Railway Companies for rates and taxes, in 1909 the amount had increased to £5,010,378, giving an addition of £1,253,225 in ten years, under this expenditure.

Gross Earnings of the Railways.—The earnings for the year 1909 amounted to £120,174,052, as compared with £119,894,327 for the year 1908, which gives an increase of £279,725, equal to 0·2 per cent. The decrease in the passenger receipts is £665,624, made up as follows:—

	1909. £	1908. £	Inc. or Dec. £
1st Class	3,271,859	3,271,163	+696
2nd ,,	2,403,030	2,715,382	−312,352
3rd ,,	31,658,594	32,110,894	−452,300
Season & Periodical Ticket Holders	4,616,705	4,518,373	+98,332
	41,950,188	42,615,812	−665,624

The numbers carried were:

	1909. No.	1908. No.	Inc. or Dec. No.
1st Class	29,416,052	30,888,103	−1,472,051
2nd ,,	30,796,253	34,089,562	−3,293,309
3rd ,,	1,204,868,456	1,213,137,823	−8,269,367
	1,265,080,761	1,278,115,488	−13,034,727
Seas. & Periodical Tk. Holders	*730,273	*721,801	+8,472

* For 1908 and 1909 the equivalent number of holders of annual tickets is given. Previous to 1902 the returns were not wholly but only partially on this basis; they are, as regards the years 1902 to 1909, on a uniform basis.

The falling-off in receipts from second class passengers travelling with ordinary, as distinct from season tickets, follows similar but rather smaller decreases in each of the years 1904–8. On the other hand, the falling-off in receipts from third class passengers follows a series of annual increases, unbroken since 1899, and almost continuous throughout the whole period covered by these returns.

The numbers of second class passengers given in table are not strictly comparable with those for years earlier than 1905. Since that year there has been a falling-off of nearly 22 millions in the number of second class passengers, and first class passengers have decreased by 7 millions.

The decrease in the number of third class ordinary passengers in 1909 is the first recorded in these returns. It appears to be largely attributable to the circumstance that the Exhibition held at Shepherd's Bush in 1908 attracted visitors in much greater numbers than did the Exhibition held on the same site in 1909. Unsettled weather and increased tramway competition also appear to have been contributory causes.

The number of passengers conveyed by the "tube" railways of the Metropolis exceeded 168 millions in 1909, as compared with 161 millions in 1908. The fact that these passengers travel by trains in which there is no distinction of classes must be borne in mind in comparing the decreases in the numbers shown in table, in which all passengers by such trains are included with the third class total.

The receipts from season ticket holders show a further considerable increase, following on those of previous years, the increase in the receipts from third class season tickets having been in 1904, £171,000; in 1905, £131,000; in 1906, £137,000; in 1907, £134,000; in 1908, £96,000; and in 1909, £89,000. The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains, amounted in 1909 to £9,254,873, as compared with £9,048,674 in 1908, being an increase of £206,199, or 2·3. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £59,477,205, as compared with £58,888,347 in 1908—an increase of £588,858, or 1·0. The aggregate is made up of £29,577,682 from merchandise; £28,405,390 from minerals; and £1,494,133 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1909 was 499,909,791 tons, as

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1898.

COMPANIES.	Working Expenses per Cent. of Earnings.											
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Caledonian	51·7	53·3	56·6	56·4	55·7	55·8	53·9	53·6	54·7	57·5	56·8	56·2
Glasgow and South Western	56·1	58·0	61·6	61·2	60·8	61·4	59·9	59·3	60·5	61·4	60·6	59·3
Great Central	58·3	65·3	70·3	72·7	67·3	66·8	66·4	66·0	66·1	66·7	67·1	65·3
Great Eastern	58·1	59·2	62·3	65·5	64·7	63·1	62·9	62·7	62·9	65·5	65·3	64·0
Great Northern	62·0	62·9	64·8	66·6	64·2	64·0	64·3	63·9	64·3	65·3	64·8	64·1
Great Western	60·4	59·5	62·1	63·4	61·0	61·6	61·6	60·2	62·2	63·2	63·7	63·2
Lancashire and Yorkshire	57·3	58·3	60·2	62·9	61·1	61·9	61·4	62·5	61·5	62·2	64·0	62·6
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	56·9	58·8	61·5	62·3	60·5	60·4	59·5	59·5	59·4	60·4	59·9	59·7
London and North Western	57·6	58·7	61·7	63·5	62·6	63·1	63·5	62·8	63·1	64·0	65·5	64·0
London and South Western	59·9	60·7	62·4	63·9	63·2	62·6	62·5	62·5	63·3	63·5	64·4	63·7
Midland	58·7	59·4	61·6	64·1	62·7	62·8	63·3	63·3	63·7	65·0	65·2	63·8
North British	50·1	51·2	54·2	52·7	52·3	51·9	52·3	52·7	55·4	56·5	56·6	56·1
North Eastern	59·3	60·6	62·8	65·0	64·5	63·7	63·8	63·1	62·6	62·8	66·0	63·2
North Staffordshire	55·1	56·8	59·8	60·5	59·9	59·9	59·0	59·9	58·8	60·6	61·7	60·9
South Eastern and Chatham	...	58·1	61·3	63·9	62·9	61·7	61·9	61·1	61·8	62·1	61·7	61·7

compared with 491,595,056 tons in 1908, showing an increase of 8,314,735 tons, or 1·7 per cent.; owing, however, to the revision of the list of articles included under the head of "minerals," the tonnages of minerals and general merchandise previous to the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909 are not comparable with those for previous years.

Expenditure. The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1909 amounted to £75,037,588, equal to 62 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £76,407,801 for the year 1908, equal to 64 per cent. The decrease compared with 1908 amounts to £1,370,213, or 1·8 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1909 was 419,246,301, or 3,953,844 less than in 1908. Analysing the expenditure, we find the item £20,428,435 for locomotive power; £6,282,945 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c.; £11,140,594 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c.; and £21,490,966 for traffic expenses. The locomotive expenses in 1909 amounted to 11·72*d.* per train-mile.

Compensation.—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries sustained during the year 1909 amounted to £118,988, as compared with £114,980 for the year 1908, resulting in an increase of £4,008. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £372,989, as compared with £437,603 in 1908—a decrease of £64,614. We subjoin a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads:—

Company.	*Passengers.*	*Goods.*
Barry	£1,328	£110
Cheshire Lines Committee	456	387
Great Central	2,182	20,795
Great Eastern	1,166	14,537
Great Northern	3,721	19,637
Great Western	7,547	60,306
Lancashire and Yorkshire	11,602	31,550
London and North Western	27,857	82,757
London and South Western	3,540	13,681
London, Brighton, and South Coast	3,081	7,057
Metropolitan	272	319
Midland	4,749	41,653
North Eastern	15,639	27,522
North Staffordshire	1,393	5,495
South Eastern & Chatham	4,946	7,323
Taff Vale	38	1,140
Total of all English and Welsh Railways	£99,499	£343,507
Caledonian	£6,443	£8,658
Glasgow and South Western	1,229	1,607
Great North of Scotland	250	576
Highland	226	657
North British	5,895	8,919
Total of all Scottish Railways	£14,408	£20,423

RECENT OPENINGS.

Railway.	From	To	Date.	Miles.
Gt. Cent., H. & B., & Mid.	Rotherham	Laughton	Nov. 1, 1909	12
Great Central	Grimsby (Pyewipe Road)	Immingham	Mar. 1, 1910	4¼
Metropolitan District	South Harrow	Uxbridge	Mar. 1, 1910	—
North Staffordshire	Trentham	Trentham Park	April 1, 1910	1
Great Northern	Enfield	Cuffley	April 4, 1910	5
Great Western	Filton Junction	Avonmouth Dock	June 1, 1910	—
Great Western	Camerton	Limpley Stoke	June 1, 1910	8
Great Western	Haddenham	Aynho	July 1, 1910	18¼

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines, exclusive of Season Tickets.

Year.	Great Northern.			Great Western.			London & North Western.			Midland. (No Second.)	
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Third.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1900	197,984	22,682	1,374,744	292,590	595,201	3,345,936	545,666	515,946	3,353,899	225,497	2,236,335
1901	197,354	22,698	1,356,523	305,344	629,604	3,226,628	551,872	539,618	3,350,056	230,339	2,266,915
1902	204,354	25,944	1,368,798	321,329	668,083	3,272,398	535,072	575,092	3,325,314	233,555	2,451,147
1903	197,493	25,585	1,388,329	314,066	678,271	3,339,540	527,955	584,250	3,306,691	237,859	2,512,913
1904	191,966	22,712	1,373,211	301,860	672,999	3,407,534	496,853	567,021	3,285,062	233,875	2,495,545
1905	183,156	21,239	1,376,527	301,028	644,162	3,457,792	508,961	547,998	3,319,818	235,142	2,505,275
1906	177,604	18,475	1,409,616	312,896	622,340	3,640,226	501,688	539,861	3,437,389	230,054	2,570,269
1907	175,693	15,835	1,419,605	333,444	569,157	3,859,523	489,348	531,765	3,531,366	222,843	2,639,269
1908	183,334	14,026	1,479,350	320,675	517,980	4,092,474	480,227	523,236	3,577,770	215,201	2,652,142
1909	175,677	12,496	1,394,699	364,695	298,009	4,183,743	486,855	486,378	3,500,920	209,581	2,555,217

The Midland Railway Company took the initiative in passenger traffic reforms, having run third-class carriages by all trains from 1st April, 1872; afterwards, from 1st January, 1875, greatly reducing the first-class and abolishing second-class fares. From 1st November, 1892, the Great Northern Railway Company also abolished second-class fares to all stations north of Hatfield; from 1st January, 1893, the Great Eastern abolished them in the provinces; the Cambrian followed on 1st May of the same year, but re-introduced them in 1899. They have also disappeared from all journeys between London and Scotland, and on the 1st of July, 1897, the Furness Company discontinued second-class accommodation. On July 1st, 1905, the Metropolitan District Company commenced to work their electric train service, the cars being first and third class only; and from 1st October, 1908, the Great Western issued first and third class tickets only on the South Wales branches, and on 1st October, 1910, second class was completely abolished on this system.

COMPANY.	*Passengers.*	*Goods.*
Dublin & South Eastern	£1,240	£306
Great Northern of Ireland ...	1,859	2,422
Great Southern and Western	345	4,463
Midland Great Western	1,171	913
Total of all Irish Railways	£5,081	£9,059
Total of United Kingdom	£118,988	£372,989

Net Result of Working the Railways.—As regards the actual net earnings of the companies in 1909, the total gross receipts (including about 9½ millions sterling received from steamboats, canals, hotels, and other miscellaneous sources) amounted in the year to £120,174,000, and the total working expenditure to £75,038,000. The net receipts, therefore, amounted to £45,136,000, as against £43,486,000 in the previous year. The proportion of net earnings to capital was 3·43 per cent., as compared with 3·32 per cent. in 1908. The amount of paid-up capital increased during the year by about £3¼ millions. The average rates of dividend paid on the ordinary and preferential capital respectively rose from 2·99 per cent. and 3·42 per cent. in 1908, to 3·15 per cent. and 3·46 per cent. in 1909, the rates on the other classes of capital remaining substantially unchanged.

The following statement compares the average proportion of net earnings to capital in each quinquennial period from 1871–75 to 1901–05, and in the quadrennial period 1906–09:—

Years.	Proportion of Total Net Earnings to Capital. Per cent.
Average of 1871–75	4·56
,, 1876–80	4·29
,, 1881–85	4·22
,, 1886–90	4·07
,, 1891–95	3·80
,, 1896–1900 ...	3·64
,, 1901–05	3·38
,, 1906–09 (four years)	3·42

The proportion, it will be observed, shows a general tendency to decline, though this tendency has been checked in recent years. The decline, however, arises in part from nominal additions to capital on the conversion of stocks, such nominal additions now representing, as already stated, 15 per cent. of the total capital of the companies.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

To the public generally, one of the most interesting points in connection with the working of the railways is the immunity from accidents, as evidenced for a considerable number of years past in the amount paid by the companies by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers. In 1908 and 1909 the cost per passenger train-mile for personal injury was 1·04*d.* and 1·08*d.* respectively. In loss and damage of goods, the cost in 1908 was 0·66*d.*, and in 1909 0·58*d.* per goods train-mile. The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others, reported to the Board of Trade during the year, show a total of 1,036 killed and 28,384 injured (as compared with 1,128 killed and 28,485 injured in 1908).

We will now proceed to investigate under three distinct heads, viz., accidents to passengers, accidents to railway servants, and accidents to persons other than passengers or railway servants, and the various causes from which these accidents arose:—

1st. *Accidents to Passengers*—	*Killed.*	*Injured.*
1. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	1	390
2. From falling between trains and platforms when entering or alighting from trains	19	1,094
3. From falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains	5	15
4. While crossing the lines at stations.....	17	5
5. By the closing of carriage doors	—	711
6. From falling out of carriages during the running of trains ...	25	41
7. Whilst ascending or descending steps at stations	4	335
8. By being struck by barrows or falling over packages, &c., on platforms.....	1	132
9. From falling off platforms on to the ballast	4	101
10. By other accidents caused by the movement of trains	16	282
11. By other accidents on railway premises not due to train accidents or to the movement of trains	2	264

2nd. *Accidents to Servants* in the employ of the railway companies or contractors.—The casualties under this head resulting from accidents to trains, or in which the movement of

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Government Duty.	Compensation.	Law and Parliamentary.	Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1900	9,540,554	24,461,834	21,808,068	4,087,697	*855,725	306,083	3,031,524	64,743,520
1901	9,925,770	24,858,756	22,389,551	4,331,344	†850,616	324,514	3,070,498	67,489,739
1902	10,206,535	24,181,185	22,774,926	4,590,187	‡769,451	309,500	3,190,384	67,841,218
1903	10,526,380	24,081,449	23,960,693	4,855,120	§749,471	330,041	3,197,818	68,561,855
1904	10,593,772	24,098,903	23,123,215	5,090,712	‖698,815	298,656	3,280,087	69,172,531
1905	10,586,139	24,248,538	23,293,440	5,287,030	¶698,263	327,661	3,602,079	70,064,663
1906	10,985,653	25,429,572	23,864,729	5,317,053	**836,420	330,045	3,884,336	72,781,854
1907	11,264,278	27,786,317	24,713,072	5,211,881	††823,430	318,793	4,218,101	76,609,104
1908	11,075,894	28,051,462	24,583,264	5,226,586	‡‡816,885	257,790	4,122,547	76,407,801
1909	11,140,594	26,721,380	24,485,141	5,338,837	||||741,938	316,543	4,083,278	75,037,588

* £146,087, † £153,928, ‡ £144,155, § £155,495, ‖ £162,255, ¶ £173,148, ** £187,682, †† £228,760, ‡‡ £264,302, and |||| £249,961 paid to employés under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.

trains or vehicles used exclusively upon railways is concerned, show that 334 were killed and 4,728 injured during the year, the following being an analysis of such accidents :—

	Killed.	Injured.
1. While coupling or uncoupling vehicles	13	568
2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles, with other vehicles, &c., standing on adjacent lines	—	27
3. While passing over, under, or standing on buffers	2	10
4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, waggons, &c.	10	244
5. While braking, spragging, or chocking wheels	6	579
6. While attending to ground-points	—	100
7. While moving vehicles by capstans, turn-tables, props, levers, &c.	5	513
8. By other accidents not included in the preceding	28	530
9. From falling off trains, engines, &c., in motion	6	59
10. When getting on or off engines, vans, &c., during the running of trains	5	197
11. By coming in contact with over-bridges or erections on the sides of the line	4	47
12. While attending to the machinery, &c., of engines in motion	2	609
13. While working on the permanent way, sidings, &c.	46	88
14. While attending to gates at level crossings	2	5
15. While walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty :		
(1) At stations	71	217
(2) At other parts of the line	32	51
16. From being caught between vehicles	15	78
17. From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, &c.	13	55
18. While walking, &c., along the line to or from work	40	33
19. Miscellaneous	18	589
20. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	16	129
Total	334	4,728

In addition to these accidents, other casualties, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon the railways are not concerned, have occurred, viz., 5 killed and 4,143 injured whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting waggons, 1 killed and 473 injured while working at cranes or capstans, 4 killed and 385 injured by falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, &c., in addition to a large number of accidents from various other causes, either the result of want of caution or misconduct.

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN 1909 INVOLVING LOSS OF LIFE OR SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1909.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Passengers.		Servants.	
				Killed.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injur'd
Jan. 3	L. B. & S. C.	Collision between a light engine and a passenger train	Buxted	—	3	—	5
Jan. 14	G. & S. W.	Collision between mineral train and empty passenger train	Stevenston	—	—	1	2
Jan. 21	Lanc. & Yorkshire	Collision between passenger train and goods train	Fazakerley Jct.	—	5	—	1
Jan. 21	Lanc. & York	Collision bet. two passenger trains	Marsh Lane Jct.	—	10	—	3
Jan. 22	Lanc. & York	Collision between passenger train and two light engines	Hindley and Blackrod Jct.	—	32	1	1
Feb. 4	Midland	Collision between two goods trains	Sharnbrook	—	—	2	2
Mar. 5	S. E. & Chat.	Collision bet. two passenger trains	Tonbridge Junc.	—	19	2	—
Mar. 10	N. E.	Collision bet. two passenger trains	Durham	—	13	—	1
April 2	Caledonian	Derailment of passenger train	Crawford Junc.	—	10	—	—
April 9	N. E.	Derailment of part of an express passenger train	Birtley	—	2	—	1
April 21	Rhymney	Explosion of boiler of engine	Cardiff Docks	—	—	3	3
June 20	G. W.	Derailment of passenger train	Highbridge	—	2	—	—
July 2	L. & N. W.	Derailment of part of passenger train	Sudbury Junc.	1	14	—	—
July 10	L. B. & S. C.	Collision between empty carriage train and light engine	East Croydon	—	—	1	3
July 31	N. E.	Derailment of part of passenger train	Sunderland Jct.	—	3	—	—
Aug. 4	L. B. & S. C.	Collision between a rail motor-car and buffer-stops	Brighton	—	16	—	—
Aug. 5	Met.	Collision bet. two passenger trains	Moorgate Street	—	3	—	—
Aug. 10	L. & N. W.	Derailment of part of pass. train	Friezland	—	13	2	1
Aug. 21	N. E.	Collision between light engine and passenger train	Newcastle	—	12	—	—
Sept. 24	G. C.	Collision between passenger train and buffer-stops	Fairfield	—	2	—	—
Nov. 18	Met. Dist.	Collision between empty carriage train and buffer-stops	Ealing	—	—	2	—

3rd. *Accidents to Persons other than Passengers or Servants.* Under this head is classed casualties whilst passing over railways at level crossings; this caused 63 deaths and 36 injuries in 1909 (as compared with 51 deaths and 44 injuries in 1908). There were 249 deaths and 118 injuries resulting from persons trespassing on the railways, and 210 persons committed suicide upon the lines in 1909 (as compared with 188 in 1908).

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 2 per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district will contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the King's forces, regular, reserve, or auxiliary, or in any police force, when conveyed by railway on any occasion for the public service, are, when travelling in bodies under one hundred and fifty in number, to be charged three-fourths the rates for ordinary passengers; when over that number, at half rates. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—Although the majority of railway companies have no fixed charges for hire of special trains, the general charges are five shillings per mile, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired. The railway companies, however, reserve to themselves the right to make whatever charges they may think fit in accordance with circumstances of hiring special trains.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on August 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898. The amount paid for compensation under this Act to railway employees during the year 1909 was £249,961.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, Charles Mortimer; *Secretary*, Frank Mansfield; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

RAILWAY SPEED.

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time. H. M.	Distance. Miles.	Average Speed.
North Eastern	1. 8	Darlington	York	0 43	44½	61·7
Caledonian	10. 5	Forfar	Perth	0 32	32½	60·9
Great Central	6. 5	Woodford & Hinton	Leicester	0 34	34	60·0
Great Western	10.15	Paddington	Bristol, *viâ* Bath	2 0	118½	59·1
Great Northern	12. 6	Peterborough	King's Cross	1 19	76½	58·0
Midland	10.10	Kettering	Bedford	0 23	22½	58·0
London and North Western	9.31	Willesden	Coventry	1 32	88½	57·7
London and South Western	5. 3	Basingstoke	Vauxhall	0 49	46½	56·9
Lancashire and Yorkshire	11.40	Manchester	Liverpool	0 40	37	55·5
Cheshire Lines	5.10	Manchester	West Derby	0 34	31½	55·1
Great Southern and Western	5.26	Ballybrophy	Mallow	1 28	77½	53·0
South Eastern and Chatham	4.53	Tonbridge	Ashford	0 30	26½	53·0
Great Eastern	2.41	Lincoln	Spalding	0 44	38½	52·1
Glasgow and South Western	2. 4	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1 46	91½	51·5
London, Brighton & South Coast	5. 0	Victoria	Brighton	1 0	51	51·0
Hull and Barnsley	9. 7	Hemsworth	Howden	0 30	25	50·0

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time. H. M.	Distance. Miles.	Average Speed.
Great Western	10.30	Paddington	Plymouth, (North Road)	4 7	225¾	54·8
London and North Western	11.15	Euston	Rhyl	3 57	209½	52·9
Midland	11.50	St. Pancras	Shipley	4 5	206½	50·5
Great Northern	2.21	Wakefield	King's Cross	3 5	175¼	57·0
Great Central	3.15	Marylebone	Sheffield	2 57	164½	55·8
Caledonian	2.17	Carlisle	Perth	3 3	150¼	49·4
Great Eastern	1.30	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	2 38	130	49·3
North Eastern	11.17	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 18	124½	54·1
London and South Western	4.10	Waterloo	Bournemouth C.	2 6	108	51·4
North British	9.30	Edinburgh	Carlisle	2 11	98¼	45·1
Glasgow and South Western	2. 4	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1 46	91½	51·5
Great Southern and Western	1.40	Thurles	Dublin	1 40	86½	52·0
London Brighton & South Coast	11.35	Clapham Junct.	Fratton	1 52	81¾	43·8
South Eastern & Chatham	9. 5	Charing Cross	Dover Pier	1 39	76½	46·3
*Somerset and Dorset	2.13	Bath	Poole	1 41	67	38·8
*Mid. and Great North. Joint	2.38	Peterborough	Melton Const'ble	1 37	68¼	42·2
Lancashire and Yorkshire	11.55	Manchester	Wakefield	0 58	49	49·6

* Single line sections.

Class of Servants.	Number Employed at the end of 1910.	Number Killed and Injured in 1909 from all causes.		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Capstan-men	1,543	3	157	1 in 515	1 in 10
,, boys*	285	—	9	—	1 ,, 31
Carmen and van-guards (Men)	17,672	4	685	1 in 4,418	1 ,, 26
,, ,, (Boys)	6,584	1	155	1 ,, 6,584	1 ,, 42
Carriage cleaners (Men)	6,571	3	288	1 ,, 2,190	1 ,, 23
,, (Boys)	312	1	12	1 ,, 312	1 ,, 26
Carriage and waggon examiners	3,837	6	118	1 ,, 3,834	1 ,, 33
Checkers (Men)	8,607	2	618	1 ,, 4,303	1 ,, 14
,, (Boys)	122	—	4	—	1 ,, 30
Chockers, chain-boys, and slippers (Men)	90	—	76	—	84 %
,, ,, ,, (Boys)	487	—	56	—	1 in 90
Clerks (Men and Women)	58,503	3	87	1 in 19,501	1 ,, 661
,, (Boys and Girls)*	10,672	—	19	—	1 ,, 562
Engine-cleaners (Men)	16,350	8	917	1 in 2,044	1 ,, 18
,, (Boys)	5,098	—	168	—	1 ,, 30
Engine-drivers and Motormen	28,141	20	1,345	1 in 1,407	1 ,, 21
Firemen	25,714	22	1,720	1 ,, 1,169	1 ,, 15
Gate-keepers	3,491	5	26	1 ,, 698	1 ,, 134
Greasers (Men)	978	3	38	1 ,, 326	1 ,, 26
,, (Boys)	629	—	16	—	1 ,, 39
Guards (Goods) and Brakesmen	16,786	27	1,388	1 in 622	1 ,, 12
†Guards (Passenger)	8,474	7	322	1 ,, 1,211	1 ,, 26
Horse-drivers (shunting)	2,281	3	127	1 ,, 760	1 ,, 18
Inspectors (Permanent-way)	1,145	1	11	1 ,, 1,145	1 ,, 104
,, (Others)	8,084	6	93	1 ,, 1,347	1 ,, 87
Labourers (Men)	58,452	33	2,290	1 ,, 1,771	1 ,, 26
,, (Boys)	1,360	—	3	—	1 ,, 480
Lamp-men (Men)	1,751	3	98	1 in 583	1 ,, 18
,, (Boys)	606	—	41	—	1 ,, 15
Loaders and Sheeters	4,339	4	651	1 in 1,085	1 ,, 7
Mechanics and Artisans (Men)	83,593	7	783	1 ,, 11,942	1 ,, 107
,, ,, (Boys)	10,204	1	30	1 ,, 10,204	1 ,, 340
Messengers (Men)	943	—	6	—	1 ,, 157
,, (Boys)	2,592	—	35	—	1 ,, 74
Number-takers (Men)	1,045	5	40	1 in 209	1 ,, 26
,, (Boys)	754	—	24	—	1 ,, 31
Permanent-way Men	67,184	79	2,549	1 in 850	1 ,, 26
Pointsmen	745	1	36	1 ,, 745	1 ,, 21
Policemen	2,127	—	39	—	1 ,, 55
Porters (Men)	51,707	33	5,852	1 in 1,567	1 ,, 9
,, (Boys)	4,695	5	152	1 ,, 939	1 ,, 31
Shunters (including Marshalmen)	13,158	28	1,097	1 ,, 470	1 ,, 12
Signal Fitters and Telegraph Wiremen	4,198	6	145	1 ,, 700	1 ,, 28
Signalmen	28,658	7	368	1 ,, 4,094	1 ,, 78
Signal-box Lads	1,986	—	12	—	1 ,, 165
Station-masters	8,688	2	98	1 in 4,344	1 ,, 89
Ticket Collectors and Examiners	4,163	—	67	—	1 ,, 62
Watchmen	1,150	1	9	1 in 1,150	1 ,, 128
Yardsmen	1,804	3	100	1 ,, 601	1 ,, 18
Miscellaneous (Adults)	30,849	18	892	1 ,, 1,714	1 ,, 35
,, (Boys)	2,234	3	63	1 ,, 711	1 ,, 34
Total	621,341	364	23,935	1 in 1,707	1 in 26

* Boys and girls: persons under 18 years of age. † Includes conductors and gatemen on electric trains.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M.	Yds.			M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	624	Catesby	Great Central	1	1240
Totley	Midland	3	950	Dove Holes	Midland	1	1227
Standedge	North Western	3	62	Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1177
Woodhead	Great Central	3	17	Sapperton	Great Western	1	1040
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913	Mersey	Mersey	1	940
Disley	Midland	2	346	Bleamoor	Midland	1	867
Medway	S. E. & C.	2	332	Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	225	Queensbury	Great Northern	1	742
Festiniog	North Western	2	206	Kilsby	North Western	1	663
Cowburn	Midland	2	182	Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	616
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1691	Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1	1683	Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	490
Morley	North Western	1	1590	Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440
Box	Great Western	1	1467	Clayton	Brighton & S. Coast	1	440

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, TRAIN MILEAGE, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

Companies	Capital. Paid-up Sh. and raised by Loans.	Miles in Work.	Revenue. Gross Receipts.	Per Mile.	Working Expenses. Amount.	Per cent. on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Dividend on Ordinary Stock. Year 1909.	Train Mileage.	Rolling Stock. Number of Locomotives.	Number of Rail Motor Carriages. Steam	Number of Rail Motor Carriages. Electric.	Number of Carriages	Number of Waggons.
	£		£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.						
Barry	6,909,917	66	800,263	12,125	505,156	63	295,107	6 5 0	1,707,659	138	2	—	152	1,535
Cambrian	6,893,436	276	334,173	1,211	203,062	61	131,111	Nil.	1,635,738	99	—	—	337	2,528
Central London	3,926,000	7	305,424	43,632	182,396	60	123,118	3 0 0	1,705,048	4	—	64	172	15
City and South London	2,973,875	8	179,448	22,431	81,250	45	98,198	1 15 0	1,382,384	52b	—	—	165	—
Furness	7,817,998	134	499,520	3,728	268,451	54	231,069	0 17 6	1,341,306	130	1	—	347	7,766
Great Central	52,490,970	730	4,779,000	6,547	3,122,188	65	1,656,812	Nil.	16,489,925	1,172	6	—	1,824	34,106
Great Eastern	57,742,259	1,133	6,081,645	5,368	3,891,296	64	2,190,349	2 12 6	21,503,655	1,080	—	—	5,298	26,993
Great Northern	61,767,370	851	5,757,605	6,766	3,690,655	64	2,066,950	4 0 0	22,242,964	1,279	6	—	3,234	39,861
Great Western	102,223,617	2,960	13,866,129	4,685	8,758,845	63	5,107,284	5 5 0	51,154,987	2,596	80	20	7,765	69,600
Hull and Barnsley	8,280,731	88	656,336	7,458	385,507	59	270,829	2 17 6	1,936,369	151	—	—	126	4,463
Lancashire & Yorkshire	71,233,736	585	6,413,072	10,963	4,015,754	63	2,397,318	3 17 6	18,008,578	1,523	15	64	4,746	33,398
London & N. Western	126,372,465	1,965	15,451,390	7,864	9,882,304	64	5,569,086	5 17 6	47,112,027	3,004	6	—	9,448	78,427
London & S. Western	55,626,282	964	5,549,848	5,752	3,533,193	64	2,016,655	5 15 0	19,902,150	748	25	—	4,234	14,415
London, Brighton, & S. C.	28,508,558	454	3,540,797	7,799	2,113,849	60	1,426,948	5 0 0	11,956,445	535	5	16	3,089	10,074
London, Chat'm, & Dover	30,075,802	*	*	*	*	*	*	Nil.	*	*	*	*	*	*
London, Tilbury, & S'end	5,151,940	79	617,326	7,814	363,367	59	253,959	5 12 6	2,227,235	82	—	37	524	1,906
Maryport and Carlisle	886,695	43	114,495	2,663	63,186	55	51,309	6 0 0	481,970	28	—	—	56	1,697
Metropolitan	19,606,717	46	d956,436	20,792	491,862	56	390,409	1 0 0	3,911,429	66	—	110	375	641
Metropolitan District	13,307,491	25	589,151	23,566	305,501	54	256,083	Nil.	3,206,257	140	—	161	198	47
Midland	§187,350,062	1,527	12,967,251	8,492	8,274,557	64	4,692,694	5 2 6	48,607,931	2,800	2	3	5,480	117,571
North Eastern	80,315,040	1,716	10,245,764	5,971	6,475,281	63	3,770,482	6 0 0	28,685,270	2,000	—	68	4,580	111,717
North London	4,100,466	14	458,899	32,779	317,407	69	141,492	4 0 0	2,182,661	109	—	—	719	568
North Staffordshire	10,722,946	214	977,971	4,570	596,035	61	381,936	3 17 6	2,597,851	173	2	—	434	6,420
South Eastern	33,794,525	*	*	*	*	*	*	2 15 0	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Eastern & Chat'm	—	629	5,043,254	8,018	3,059,520	61	1,983,734	—	15,067,278	748	8	—	4,143	11,332
Taff Vale	10,470,469	124	1,006,623	8,118	573,033	57	433,590	4 0 0	2,809,688	200	16	—	347	2,542
Total English & Welsh	1,083,935,313	16,045	103,148,932	6,429	65,169,619	63	37,979,313	—	352,369,737	19,390	181	862	60,108	592,689
Caledonian	73,323,254	1,079	4,849,509	4,494	2,724,756	56	2,124,753	3 0 0	16,534,383	927	1	—	2,439	60,511
Glasgow & S. Western	24,908,181	467	1,842,449	3,945	1,093,309	59	749,140	3 12 6	7,165,882	402	3	—	1,357	17,799
Great North of Scotland	7,642,645	333	499,635	1,500	265,673	53	233,962	3 5 0	2,195,337	115	—	—	736	3,692
Highland	6,871,122	485	544,758	1,121	326,742	60	218,016	1 12 6	2,783,221	146	—	—	483	2,949
North British	70,519,674	1,363	4,817,331	3,534	2,700,546	56	2,116,785	3 0 0	17,998,417	900	—	—	3,425	67,626
Total Scottish†	185,266,975	3,844	12,689,752	3,301	7,200,173	57	5,489,579	—	48,369,976	2,495	4	—	8,506	152,595
Dublin & South Eastern	2,873,082	161	284,453	1,767	167,085	59	117,368	Nil.	1,255,040	60	—	—	208	987
Great Northern (Ireland)	9,038,594	550	1,052,467	1,914	636,273	60	416,194	5 10 0	3,899,483	164	7	—	663	4,950
Great S'thern & Western	13,958,420	1,121	1,479,851	1,320	864,718	58	615,133	4 15 0	6,035,193	283	1	—	884	7,145
Midland Great Western	6,541,258	538	608,393	1,112	366,159	60	242,234	3 0 0	2,551,752	139	—	—	400	3,069
Midland (Irish Sections)	6,593,156	263	386,701	1,470	263,503	68	123,198	2 10 0	1,802,167	79	2	—	364	2,337
Total Irish‡	45,204,354	3,391	4,335,368	1,278	2,667,796	62	1,667,572	—	18,506,588	893	13	2	3,267	21,345
Aggregate total	1,314,406,642	23,280	120,174,052	5,162	75,037,588	62	45,136,464	—	419,246,301	22,778	198	864	71,881	766,629

* Worked by the South Eastern and Chatham Companies Managing Committee, which see. Electric Lines, which are counted in the official aggregate total.

† For year ended January 31, 1910.

‡ Including "Light Railways" and

§ Less the Irish Section Capital.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS—*continued.*

		M.	Yds.			M.	Yds.
Cuffley	Great Northern	1	408	Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356	Glaston	Midland	1	82
Dronfield	Midland	1	264	Merstham	S. E. & C.	1	70
Sough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	258	Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	53
Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173	Belsize	Midland	1	62
Corby	Midland	1	160	Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Honiton	South Western	1	121	Claycross	Midland	1	11
Wenvoe	Barry	1	108	Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.*

Railways.	Engineers.	Solicitors.
Barry	W. Waddell	G. C. Downing.
Belfast & County Down	G. P. Culverwell	Johns, Bates & Johns.
Brecon & Merthyr	C. H. Thomas	.....
Caledonian	W. A. Paterson	H. Reid Buchanan.
Cambrian	G. C. Macdonald	W. K. Minshall.
Central London	Basil Mott	Bircham & Co.
Cheshire Lines Committee	Harry Blundell	Lingards.
City & South London	P. V. McMahon	McMillan & Mott.
Cork, Bandon & South Coast	J. R. Kerr	Barrington & Son.
Dublin & South Eastern	S. J. Shannon	George Keogh & Son.
Furness	W. S. Whitworth	Currey, Holland & Currey.
Glasgow & South Western	W. Melville	Maclay, Murray & Spens.
Great Central	C. A. Rowlandson	D. H. Davies.
Great Eastern	(vacant)	E. Moore.
Great Northern	A. Ross	R. Hill Dawe.
Great Northern (Ireland)	W. H. Mills	C. Baillie-Gage.
Great North of Scotland	J. A. Parker	George Davidson.
Great Southern & Western	A. Gordon	Barrington & Son.
Great Western	W. W. Grierson	Laurence B. Page.
Highland	W. Roberts	Robert Park.
Hull & Barnsley	R. Pawley	J. S. Moss-Blundel.
Lancashire & Yorkshire	D. C. Rattray	A. de C. Parmiter.
London, Brighton & South Coast	C. L. Morgan	Rose & Co.
London & North Western	E. F. C. Trench	C. de J. Andrews.
London & South Western	Jacomb Hood	W. Bishop.
London, Tilbury & Southend	J. R. Robertson	F. C. Matthews.
Maryport & Carlisle	Joseph Cartmell	Tyson & Hobson.
Mersey	J. Shaw	Linklater & Co.
Metropolitan	E. P. Seaton	C. de W. Kitcat.
Metropolitan District	G. Estall	Baxter & Co.
Midland	W. B. Worthington	Beale & Co.
Midland Great Western	W. P. O'Neill	J. Kilkelly.
North British	Charles J. Brown	Jas. Watson.
North Eastern	C. A. Harrison	R. F. Dunnell.
North Staffordshire	G. J. C. Dawson	Burchells & Co.
Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co.	W. J. Hosgood	Cheston & Sons.
Rhymney	W. G. Griffiths	L. G. Williams.
South Eastern & Chatham & Dover Rlys.	P. C. Tempest	J. W. Watkin.
Stratford-upon-Avon & Midland Jct. Rly.	Russell Willmott	Bischoff & Co.
Taff Vale	G. T. Sibbering	Ingledew & Sons.

* For other Railway Officers see page 740.

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853, and the total length open on 31st December, 1909, was 31,490 miles. This mileage includes tramways working outside municipal limits, which are treated as light railways. They are controlled by a Board consisting of a Chairman and two members. The present Chairman is Lt.-Col. Sir F. R. Upcott, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.; and the two members are Mr. W. H. Wood and Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E. The capital outlay was £286,554,667. The gross receipts for 1909 amounted to £31,375,867; the working expenses to £17,589,867, or 56·06 per cent. of gross receipts. The net revenue amounted to £13,786,000, which gave a return of 4·81 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested. The number of passengers carried in the year was over 329 millions. The Indian Railways have in their service 515,703 employees, of whom 7,283 are Europeans, 9,698 Eurasians, and 498,722 Natives. The number of servants killed and injured during the year from all causes was 365 killed and 662 injured; passengers, 190 killed and 614 injured; other persons, 1,376 killed and 347 injured; total, 1,931 killed and 1,623 injured.

The Railways of India have up to the end of 1899 involved a yearly loss to the Indian revenues, but the working of the year 1900 resulted for the first time in their history in a net gain to the State, and for 7 consecutive years the working showed a gain, until the year 1908, which resulted in a loss of £1,557,596 to the Government, owing to the abnormal trade depression and the calamity of famine during that year. The net gain to the Government for the year 1909 is £114,387.

Indian Railways.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, &c.

In the year 1894 an Act was passed making it legal for Indian Railway Companies to pay interest out of capital during construction, subject to the Secretary of State's specific sanction, and to certain other conditions.

Railway.	London Office.	Date of Opening of Line.	Year ending December, 1909. Miles Open. *	Total Capital Outlay to end of Year. *	Gross Receipts. *	Working Expenses. *	Per Cent. on Gross Receipts. *	Net Receipts. *	Per Cent. on Capital Outlay. *	June and December, 1909. Half-Years' Dividends on Ordinary Stocks. Rate Per Cent. per Annum. June, 1909. †	December, 1909. †	Twelve months.	Present Price on £100 Capital.	Yield Per Cent. at Present Price.
				£	£	£		£				£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Assam-Bengal	Bishopsgate House	1895	771	9,543,032	327,660	297,829	90 90	29,831	0 31	3	3	3 0 0	79¼	3 15 3
Barsi Light	Winchester House	1897	78½	380,886	42,985	17,013	39 58	25,972	6 82	4	4	4 0 0	95	4 4 3
Bengal & N.-Western	237 Gresham House	1884	1,866	10,580,925	1,041,302	483,365	46 42	557,937	5 27	7	8	7 10 0	3½ 88	3 19 7
Bengal-Dooars	271 Winchester House	1893	153	798,445	70,349	25,738	36 59	44,611	5 59	3	6	4 10 0	91	4 18 11
Bengal-Nagpur	132 Gresham House	1880	2,406	22,705,706	1,923,584	1,045,324	54 32	878,260	3 87	4	6	5 0 0	—	—
Bhavnagar-Gondal	—	1880	459	1,577,427	188,712	107,755	57 10	80,957	5 13	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay, Baroda & C. I.	Gloucester House	1860	1,556	14,302,519	1,748,090	835,616	47 80	902,474	6 31	3	3	3 0 0½	91	3 5 11
Burma	199 Gresham House	1877	1,528	11,745,025	1,297,963	824,468	63 52	472,495	4 02	2½	2½	2 10 0½	110	2 5 5
Darjeeling-Himalayan	—	1880	51	251,511	65,942	36,616	55 53	29,326	11 66	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	17 Victoria Street	1891	162	1,110,440	152,714	73,303	48 00	79,411	7 15	8	6	7 0 0	145	4 16 7
Dibru-Sadiya	85 London Wall, E.C.	1882	86	750,578	79,306	44,702	56 36	34,604	4 60	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Bengal	—	1862	1,591	16,466,689	1,886,404	1,215,783	64 45	670,621	4 07	—	—	—	—	—
East Indian	Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1854	2,314	41,098,728	5,546,591	2,349,726	42 36	3,196,865	7 78	4	4	4 0 0‖	98	4 1 7
Great Indian Peninsula	48 Copthall Avenue	1853	2,344	28,327,511	3,786,017	2,170,261	57 32	1,605,756	5 67	3	3	3 0 0**	95¾	3 2 8
Indian Midland	48 Copthall Avenue	1878	813	8,184,743	621,345	362,090	58 11	259,255	3 17	4	4	4 0 0	99½	4 0 5
Jodhpur-Bikanir	—	1882	951	1,791,574	250,357	141,550	56 53	108,807	5 98	—	—	—	—	—
Madras & Southern Mahratta (3⅜ gauge)	91 York Street, Westminster	1856	2,033	22,056,564	2,344,666	1,455,381	62 07	889,285	4 03	—	—	—	—	—
Madras & Southern Mahratta (5 ft. 6 in. gauge)	91 York Street, Westminster	1874	1,042	11,457,394	1,206,156	716,152	59 37	490,004	4 28	3½	4½	4 0 0	105	3 16 2
Nizam's (The)	50 Old Broad Street	1861	742	5,060,560	550,596	337,389	61 27	213,207	4 21	5	5	5 0 0	110¾	4 10 4
North-Western	—	1867	4,535	51,308,461	4,949,757	3,320,459	67 08	1,629,298	3 18	—	—	—	—	—
Oudh & Rohilkhund	—	1873	1,343	12,054,462	1,103,681	785,175	71 13	318,506	2 64	—	—	—	—	—
Rajputana-Malwa	—	1884	1,920	12,032,303	1,679,933	953,357	56 77	726,576	6 04	—	—	—	—	—
Rohilkhund & Kumaon	237 Gresham House	1884	480	1,931,400	205,340	108,841	53 01	96,499	4 99	7	7	7 0 0	131	5 6 11
South Indian	91 York Street, Westminster	1861	1,695	17,230,414	2,029,997	1,100,527	54 21	929,470	5 39	7½	7½	7 10 0	105½	7 2 2
W. of Ind. Portuguese	4 Coleman Street, E.C.	1887	51	1,138,096	64,016	39,010	60 94	25,006	2 20	—	—	—	—	—
Total of all Indian Railways			31,490	286,554,667	31,375,867	17,589,867	56 06	13,786,000	4 81	—	—	—	—	—

* These figures include all lines worked.

† Refer to the Companies (proper) only.

‡ First half, 20s.; second half, 13s. 8d.

§ Second half, 10s.

¶ Year to 30th June, 1910, 60s.

** First half, 23s. These dividends are in addition to the guaranteed interest, but only payable in the following half-year.

Shipbuilding at Home and Abroad.

We have been supplied with the following information by "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping":—

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING RECENT YEARS.

Year.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1897	591	952,486
1898	761	1,367,570
1899	726	1,416,791
1900	692	1,442,471
1901	639	1,524,739
1902	694	1,427,558
1903	697	1,190,618
1904	712	1,205,162
1905	795	1,623,168
1906	886	1,828,343
1907	841	1,607,890
1908	523	929,669
*1909	526	991,066

* In addition, there were launched in the United Kingdom during 1909 42 Warships of 126,230 tons displacement, of which 35, of 98,790 tons, were for the British Government.

Of the merchant steamers (465 in all) launched in the United Kingdom during 1909 6 vessels were over 10,000 tons, the largest being the *Balmoral Castle*, of 13,361 tons: 13 were between 6,000 and 10,000; 74 were between 4,000 and 6,000 tons each; and 171 were between 1,000 and 4,000 tons. No sailing vessels of over 1,000 tons were launched in the United Kingdom during 1909.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT VARIOUS DATES. (Vessels *not* to be classed by Lloyd's Register are also included.)

30th September.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1891	475	702,114
1892	385	678,780
1893	326	616,560
1894	327	653,331
1895	356	716,575
1896	355	659,641
1897	455	884,336
1898	598	1,364,250
1899	558	1,347,549
1900	452	1,204,008
1901	475	1,405,120
1902	388	1,000,714
1903	393	906,608
1904	393	1,046,308
1905	474	1,325,328
1906	512	1,264,767
1907	450	1,080,087
1908	319	733,378
1909	290	778,036
1910	368	1,154,197

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS BUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1875 AND 1910 RESPECTIVELY.

Date.	STEEL.				IRON.				WOOD.				TOTAL.			
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.
*30 Sept. 1875	...	...	...	...	144	162,325	110	105,081	6	1,065	173	36,103	150	163,390	283	141,184
30 Sept. 1910	341	1,149,914	14	3,004	...	...	...	...	5	570	8	709	346	1,150,484	22	3,713

* The figures for this date include vessels preparing, but not actually commenced.

These figures show that the average size of vessels building at the present time is nearly 4½ times that of vessels built thirty-five years ago. Then, steel was not used for shipbuilding purposes; now, it has entirely supplanted iron. Then, the tonnage in hand was equally divided between steamers and sailing vessels; now, the proportion of sailing to steam tonnage is insignificant.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1909.

District.	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
Barrow &c.	3	3,171	...	...
Belfast, &c.	22	118,295	...	...
Clyde	150	358,911	43	13,198
Humber	40	18,036	1	110
Mersey	10	15,375	...	...
Tees, &c.	41	118,622	4	1,582
Tyne	85	179,264	10	2,971
Wear	57	132,371	...	...

OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1909.

Where Owned.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	353	749,221
British Colonies	70	60,027
Austria-Hungary	5	10,571
Belgium	11	18,076
France	13	15,291
Holland	8	26,639
Norway	4	19,173
South America	33	34,162
Spain	6	14,699
Sweden	5	17,219
Other Countries, & for sale	18	25,988
TOTAL LAUNCHED	526	991,066

MERCHANT VESSELS AND WARSHIPS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS, LAUNCHED ABROAD DURING 1909.

Country.	Merchant Vessels.		Warships.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Displacement.
*British Colonies	38	7,461	2	480
*America, U.S.	102	209,604	15	48,639
Austria-Hung.	15	25,006	23	22,217
Denmark	11	7,508	...	...
France	51	42,197	19	95,740
*Germany	84	128,696	28	99,373
*Holland	52	59,106	1	6,416
Italy	28	31,217	9	2,188
Japan	75	52,319	1	375
Norway	45	28,601	...	...
Other Countries	36	19,276	11	2,817
TOTAL	537	610,991	109	278,245

* Excluding river vessels.

Shipping Owned in each Country of the World.—Number, Tonnage, and Description of Vessels of 100 tons and upwards. (Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1910–1911.)

Flag.	Steamers								Sailing Vessels.								Steamers and Sailing Vessels. Grand Totals.	
	Wood & Comp.		Iron.		Steel.		Total.		Wood and Comp.		Iron.		Steel.		Total.			
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Tons.
British: United Kingdom	92	15,888	1,536	900,300	6,832	15,851,495	8,460	16,767,683	403	64,228	202	209,312	352	475,256	957	748,796	9,417	17,516,479
British: *Colonies	382	102,287	267	189,447	728	999,620	1,377	1,291,354	623	155,227	46	27,356	32	21,878	701	204,461	2,078	1,495,815
British: Total	474	118,175	1,803	1,089,747	7,560	16,851,115	9,837	18,059,037	1,026	219,455	248	236,668	384	497,134	1,658	953,257	11,495	19,012,294
American (United States): Sea	404	202,008	168	278,881	501	1,161,030	1,073	1,641,919	1,605	984,858	32	38,010	64	96,818	1,701	1,119,686	2,774	2,761,605
American (United States): *Nthn. Lakes	9	17,464	21	24,564	533	2,104,741	563	2,146,769	...	...	...	...	43	109,850	43	109,850	606	2,256,619
American (United States): Philipine Is.	29	6,039	27	17,484	20	14,803	76	38,326	13	2,128	...	...	...	...	13	2,128	89	40,454
American (United States): Total	442	225,511	216	320,929	1,054	3,280,574	1,712	3,827,014	1,618	986,986	32	38,010	107	206,668	1,757	1,231,664	3,469	5,058,678
Argentine	2	359	31	15,749	162	123,597	195	139,705	27	7,213	8	5,169	37	11,334	72	23,716	267	163,421
Austro-Hungarian	3	489	46	38,359	316	738,881	365	777,729	2	250	1	792	1	258	4	1,300	369	779,029
Belgian	...	...	24	20,037	135	275,876	159	295,913	3	556	1	874	2	2,295	6	3,725	165	299,638
Brazilian	4	933	59	53,434	250	178,991	313	233,358	67	15,297	2	2,249	1	849	70	18,395	383	251,753
Chilian	7	820	24	24,224	67	89,843	98	114,887	22	12,994	18	22,005	1	1,332	41	36,331	139	151,218
Chinese	10	5,620	20	25,920	38	58,880	68	90,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	90,420
Cuban	13	5,916	15	9,484	26	43,010	54	58,410	6	1,035	...	...	...	...	6	1,035	60	59,445
Danish	11	2,992	113	79,139	429	589,697	553	671,828	282	47,242	5	4,164	23	13,328	310	64,734	863	736,562
†Dutch	7	945	59	35,955	466	946,149	532	983,049	16	4,684	7	4,062	73	23,398	96	32,144	628	1,015,193
French	16	2,750	229	273,735	630	1,171,687	875	1,448,172	400	72,421	18	17,918	172	343,769	590	434,108	1,465	1,882,280
German	1	171	209	143,985	1,612	3,815,162	1,822	3,959,318	33	14,021	37	43,950	286	315,897	356	373,868	2,178	4,333,186
†Greek	7	903	114	96,049	177	402,232	298	499,184	109	27,970	1	427	...	...	110	28,397	408	527,581
Italian	13	1,843	211	287,461	226	698,255	450	987,559	434	125,787	138	149,409	58	57,898	630	333,094	1,080	1,320,653
‡Japanese	314	82,809	124	208,692	408	855,477	846	1,146,977	5	2,245	...	...	...	...	5	2,245	851	1,149,222
Mexican	5	1,413	6	3,067	30	24,257	41	28,737	14	3,405	...	...	2	473	16	3,878	57	32,615
Norwegian	98	36,375	312	248,365	902	1,137,266	1,312	1,422,006	398	177,471	252	285,228	103	129,828	753	592,527	2,065	2,014,533
Peruvian	1	210	1	1,249	11	9,122	13	10,581	36	12,531	7	7,276	1	1,199	44	21,006	57	31,587
Portuguese	2	280	16	11,909	59	66,920	77	79,109	103	25,250	5	4,994	5	830	113	31,074	190	110,183
Roumanian	...	...	3	404	19	31,284	22	31,688	1	285	...	...	...	...	1	285	23	31,973
*†Russian	19	3,297	238	135,205	385	552,026	642	690,528	561	145,162	25	34,634	13	17,001	599	196,797	1,241	887,325
Spanish	5	701	206	171,985	300	574,062	511	746,748	63	15,027	3	2,944	2	741	68	18,712	579	765,460
Swedish	133	25,599	373	279,985	458	476,924	964	782,508	483	121,792	7	6,842	18	6,937	508	135,571	1,472	918,079
†Turkish	11	1,436	77	85,098	54	25,672	142	112,206	190	63,663	...	...	...	...	190	63,663	332	175,869
Uruguayan	1	374	5	2,503	30	45,834	36	48,711	9	5,989	6	5,744	3	2,968	18	14,701	54	63,412
Other Countries	6	1,543	20	12,571	45	31,192	71	45,313	27	7,272	...	...	2	571	29	7,843	100	53,156
Total	1,605	521,463	4,554	3,675,240	15,849	33,093,992	22,008	37,290,695	5,935	2,116,003	821	873,359	1,294	1,634,708	8,050	4,624,070	30,058	41,914,765

° Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information the records of numerous small sailing vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) have been omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing vessels of under 300 tons net are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

Ocean Mercantile Fleets—British and Foreign.

FIRST STEAMBOATS—EARLIEST LINES—HISTORICAL SKETCHES—EVOLUTION FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE ON THE ATLANTIC—OWNERS OF THE LARGEST FLEETS, STEAM AND SAIL—BIGGEST AND FASTEST STEAMERS.

IN the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals, but only their names can be given in the chronological list of the first steamboats (*vide* page 753).

1824 witnessed the birth in England of the railway system. With the introduction of the "iron horse" the General Steam Navigation Company arose to champion the adoption of steam. The national benefits calculated to result from steam power, enabling vessels to enter and quit harbour regardless of wind and tide, were emphasised by the directors in the prospectus. Ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

Since the beginning of the last reign, steam-propelled vessels have vanquished the time-honoured "clippers." Iron for building purposes, being stronger, supplanted wood, but had itself to yield to steel as soon as that lighter material could be produced cheaply.

The "auxiliary screw" only stayed long enough to enable the unobtrusive "propeller" to make sure of superseding, for ocean services, the unwieldy "paddle-wheels." "Compound engines," which largely reduced coal consumption, paved the way for "triple-expansion" ones. These were next duplicated to drive "twin screws," with which all steamers of the highest class are fitted, and now steam turbines, having been tried successfully, have been adapted to the largest and fastest liners, increased speed per indicated horse-power, diminished coal consumption, and reductions in weight of machinery, engine-room staff and vibration being obtained.

Space being so limited, the evolution "from steam packet to steam palace" in the North Atlantic trade is presented in tabular form (page 754).

To Canada belongs the credit of having built and engined the first steamer to cross the Atlantic. This was the *Royal William*, launched at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, 1831. In 1833 she went from Pictou, N.S., to Gravesend, arriving Sept. 11th, after 22 days' passage.

The pioneer steamer from the Old World to the New was the Cork packet *Sirius*. Leaving Cork April 5th, 1838, she reached New York April 23rd, having been compelled to burn everything available. On the same day the *Great Western*, the first specially built for the Atlantic service, paddled in, having left Bristol April 8th—a wonderfully quick passage of 14½ days. A third company started with the *Royal William;* she was the earliest steamer with watertight compartments, and the first to cross from Liverpool, July, 1838, taking 19 days.

The *Royal William* had been chartered from the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, now the oldest steamship company in the world.

The Irish company was practically the godfather of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, so called when the mail services upon this side of Egypt were combined in 1839 under the time-honoured flag of the "P. & O.," which received its charter in 1840.

The failure of the earliest Atlantic companies did not deter the establishment and development of the Cunard Company. Samuel Cunard, to the discomfiture and astonishment of the Great Western Company, secured the subsidy of £80,000 a year for a monthly Atlantic service of 4 steamers. The gun-brigs were thereupon superseded as mail carriers, and a brighter era was auspiciously commenced by the despatch of the *Britannia*, 1,139 tons, on July 4th, 1840.

In 1839, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company undertook the conveyance of mails to the West Indies at a time when a steam passage of even a fortnight's duration was to many a subject of wonder, and in 1840 the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was formed to run a service between Panama and Valparaiso.

Owing to the revolution mechanical science caused in the carrying trade of the sea, antiquity by itself counted gradually less even in the conservative kingdom of the sailor, and as the old order changed, shipowners who neglected to advance with the growing wants of the times fell out or dropped behind. As the size of steamships increased, the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of corporations with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes. The origin of each leading company is briefly outlined in a series of "Historical Sketches," and the largest British and foreign owners are referred to.

The *Great Britain* was 322 × 40 × 31; tonnage 3,270; h.p. 1,500.

The *Great Eastern* was 680 feet long, paddle engines 1,710 h.p. and screw engines 1,000 h.p.; tonnage, 18,918; 14 knots speed; daily coal consumption, 300 tons; longest day's run, 333 knots.

Some homeward runs by clippers were of sufficient interest to be chronicled here. The *Red Jacket* in 1854 crossed from New York to the Mersey in 13 days; the *Dreadnought*, 1,413 tons, 220 × 45 × 26, eclipsed all previous runs in 1856, when she reeled off between Sandy Hook and Queenstown the enduring record of 9 days 17 hours. The *Thermopylæ's* maiden voyage in 1868, of 60 days between London and Melbourne, remains the fastest ever known. In 1869 the *Patriarch*, 1,339 tons, made for the same owners (the Aberdeen Line) the record passage of 68 days between London and Sydney.

In 1814 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30th, 1910, nearly every other steamer upon the high seas was under the British ensign, the steamship empire-builders of Greater Britain owning 9,837 vessels, 18,059,037 gross tons, exclusive of 1,658 ships (953,257 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas.

The British flag still flies over nearly one-half of the entire shipping tonnage of the world, but this preponderance is steadily decreasing, and a perusal of the statistical tables which are appended evidences the ever-increasing activity of foreign nations for the carrying trade of the sea.

FIRST STEAMBOATS, PIONEER SAILINGS AND EARLIEST LINES.

1707. Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle-wheel steamboat.

1736. Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat.

1769. James Watt invented a double-acting side-lever engine.

1783. Marquess of Jouffrey made experiments in France.

1785. James Ramsey, in America, propelled a boat with steam through a stern-pipe.

1785. Robert Fitch, in America, propelled a boat with canoe-paddles fixed to a moving beam.

1787. Robert Miller, of Edinburgh, tried primitive manual machinery.

1788. Miller, with Symington, produced a double-hull stern-wheel steamboat.

1802. *Charlotte Dundas*, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Symington.

1804. *Phœnix*, screw-boat designed by Stephens in New York; first steamer to make a sea voyage.

1807. *Clermont*, first passenger steamer continuously employed; built by Fulton in U.S.A.

1812. *Comet*, first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe; built by Miller in Scotland.

1818. *Rob Roy*, first sea-trading steamer in the world; built at Glasgow.

1819. *Savannah*, first auxiliary steamer, paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic; built in New York.

1821. *Aaron Manby*, first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron.

1823. City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was established.

1824. General Steam Navigation Co. was established at London.

1824. George Thompson & Co. (Aberdeen Line) were established.

1825. *Enterprise* made the first steam passage to India.

1825. *William Fawcett*, pioneer steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Co.

1830. T. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool.

1832. *Elburkah*, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger.

1834. Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established.

1836. F. Green & Co. established at London.

1836. Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste.

1837. *Francis B. Ogden*, first successful screw tugboat; fitted with Ericsson's propeller.

1838. *Archimedes*, made the Dover-Calais passage under two hours, fitted with Smith's propeller.

1838. *R. F. Stockton*, built for a tugboat, fitted with Ericsson's propeller, sailed to America; first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic; first screw steamer used in America.

1839. *Thames*, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

1839. George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow.

1840. *Britannia*, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line.

1840. *Chile*, pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

1845. *Great Britain*, first iron screw steamer, precursor of modern Atlantic steamer.

1845. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Wilson Line) established at Hull.

1847. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. established in America.

1849. Houlder Brothers & Co. established at London.

1850. Bullard, King & Co. (Natal Line) established at London.

1850. Messageries Maritimes de France established.

1850. Inman (now American) Line, established at Liverpool.

1851. *Tiber*, first steamer of the Bibby Line, established 1821 at Liverpool.

1852. *Forerunner*, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co.

1853. Union Steamship Co. was established (now Union-Castle Line).

1853. *Borussia*, first steamer of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., established 1847.

1854. *Canadian*, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1820.

1855. British India Steam Navigation Co. was established.

1856. *Tempest*, first steamer Anchor Line.

1857. *Waldensian*, first steamer of J. T. Rennie, Son & Co. (Aberdeen Line).

1858. *Bremen*, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1856.

1858. *Great Eastern* launched into the Thames, Jan. 31; commenced, May 1, 1854.

NUMBER OF VESSELS OVER 5,000 TONS EACH, AND PARTICULARS OF LARGEST VESSEL BELONGING TO EACH COUNTRY.

Country.	No.	Ship's Name.	Gross Tons.	Speed.	Owners.
Austria	19	Martha Washington	8,312	12½	Unione Austriaca di Nav.
Belgium	10	Lapland	18,694	16	Red Star Line.
Brazil	—	Purus	3,822	*	Lloyd Brazileiro.
Chile	1	Rancagua	6,210	*	S. American Nav. Co.
Denmark	5	United States	10,101	16	Forenede Dampskibs, Copenhagen.
France	79	La Provence	13,753	21	Com. Gén. Transatlantique.
Germany	201	George Washington	25,570	19	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Great Britain	624	Mauretania	31,938	25	Cunard. (Nav. Co., Ltd.
Greece	2	Athinai	6,742	*	Hellenic Transatlantic Steam
Holland	43	Rotterdam	24,149	17	Holland-American Line.
Italy	39	Principessa Mafalda	9,210	18½	Società di Nav. Lloyd Italiano.
Japan	40	Tenyo Maru	13,454	14	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Norway	1	Björnstjerne Björnson	5,268	*	V. Torkildsen.
Portugal	3	Lisboa	7,700	—	Empreza Nacional de Nav. à Vapor.
Russia	12	Russia	8,339	—	
Spain	8	Alfonso XII.	6,748	19	Compania Trasatlantica.
Sweden	1	Vollrath Tham	5,826	*	P. A. Welin.
United States	217	Minnesota	20,718	*	Gt. Northern Steamship Co.
Total	1,305				

* Under 12 knots.

FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE.

(1) Wood Paddle-boats. (2) Iron ,, (3) Iron Screw Steamers. (4) Steel ,, ,, (5) Steel Twin-Screw Steamers.

Date.	Name of Steamer.	Owners.	Remarks.
1833	Royal William ..... (1)	Quebec & Halifax S.N. Co.	From Pictou (N.S.), 1st to cross the Atlantic.
1838	Sirius	British and Amer. S.N. Co.	From Cork, 1st departure from U.K.
,,	Great Western	Great Western S.N. Co. ...	,, Bristol, 1st built for Atlantic.
,,	Royal William (2)	Transatlantic SS. Co.	,, Liverpool, 1st departure.
1840	Britannia.....	Cunard Line	,, Liverpool, 1st carried British mails.
1849	Atlantic	Collins ,, ...	,, New York, 1st carried U.S. mails.
1856	Borussia	Hamburg-American Line ...	,, Hamburg, 1st ,, ,,
,,	Adriatic	Collins Line	Last sailing of Line.
1858	Bremen.....	Norddeutscher Lloyd	From Bremen to New York.
1856	Persia .....(2)	Cunard	1st Cunard iron paddle steamer.
1862	Scotia	,, ...	Last ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
1845	Great Britain.....(3)	Great Western S.N. Co. ...	1st Atlantic iron screw steamer.
1850	City of Glasgow.....	Inman Line.....	1st to carry steerage passengers.
1858	GREAT EASTERN	East. and Australian SS. Co.	Paddle wheels and propeller.
1868	Italy	National Line	1st Atlantic ss. with comp. engines.
1869	City of Brussels.....	Inman ,, ...	1st ,, ,, ,, steam steering gear.
1871	Oceanic (1st)	White Star Line	1st with 'midship saloon, &c.
1874	Britannic.....	White Star ,, ...	1st to exceed 5,000 tons, Great Eastern
1875	City of Berlin.....	Inman ,, ...	1st with electric light. [excepted.
1879	Arizona.....	Guion ,, ...	Watertight compartments floated her.
1881	Alaska	,, ,, ...	1st "ocean greyhound."
1883	Oregon	,, ,, (1).....	Sunk outside New York; everyone
		Cunard ,, (2).....	saved by N.D. Lloyd ss. Fulda.
1879	Buenos Ayrean.....(4)	Allan Line	1st Atlantic steel steamer.*
1881	Servia	Cunard ,, ...	1st Cunard ,, ,,
,,	City of Rome	Inman (1) Line	Fitted with three funnels.
		Anchor (2) ,, ...	
1884	America	National ,, ...	1st and last express ss. of Line.
,,	Umbria	Cunard ,, ...	1st with 20 knots speed.
	Etruria		
1886	Aller	Norddeutscher Lloyd	1st triple-expansion express ss.†
1888	City of New York .....(5)	Inman & International (1)	1st twin-screw ocean expresses.‡
	City of Paris	American Line (2)	1st to exceed 10,000 tons, G.E. excepted.
1889	Teutonic	White Star Line	Designed as mercantile cruisers.
	Majestic		
1890	Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg-American Line ...	1st under 6½ days from Southampton.
1892	La Touraine	Compagnie Générale Trans.	Record Havre to New York, 6¼ days.
1893	Campania	Cunard Line	Lucania: highest day's run 562 knots.
	Lucania.....		Liverpool to New York records.
1895	St. Paul.....	American	Largest express steamers ever built in
	St. Louis		America.
1897	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Record day's run, 580 knots. [tons.
1899	Oceanic	White Star Line	Balanced engines. 1st to exceed 15,000
1900	Deutschland	Hamburg-American Line ...	Fastest ocean steamer to date.
1901	Celtic	White Star Line	1st to exceed 20,000 tons.
1902	Kronprinz Wilhelm.....	Norddeutscher Lloyd	
1903	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Largest express steamer to date.
1904	Baltic.....	White Star Line	Largest steamer to date.
,,	Victorian	Allan Line	1st fitted with turbine engines.
1907	Lusitania.....	Cunard Line.....	Largest and fastest in world. Fitted
,,	Mauretania.....	,, ,, ...	with turbine engines. Record day's run, Mauretania, 673 knots.

* Union Co. of N.Z.'s Rotomohana, 1,763 tons, was first ocean steel ss. 1879.
† Martello, 2,432 tons, of Wilson Line, was first Atlantic cargo triple-expansion ss., 1884.
‡ Notting Hill, 3,921 tons, of Twin-Screw Cargo Line, came out so engined, 1881.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.

	Days.			Tons.
1862.	Under 9	from Q'town.	Scotia	3,871
1869.	,, 8 ,,	,,	City of Brussels	3,081
1882.	,, 7 ,,	,,	Alaska	6,400
1889.	,, 6 ,,	,,	City of Paris ...10,669	
1894.	,, 5½,,	,,	Lucania 12,950	
1897.	,, 6 ,,	S'ton.	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse...14,349	
1903.	,, 5½ ,,	Cherb'g.	Deutschland ...16,502	
1909.	4*d.* 10*h.* 41*m.*	from Q'town.	Mauretania 31,938	

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

	Feet.			Tons.
1838.	1st to exceed	200	Great Western...	1,340
1845.	,,	300	Great Britain ...	2,084
1858.	,,	680	Great Eastern ...	18,918
1871.	,,	400	Oceanic (1).....	3,807
1881.	,,	500	Servia	7,392
1893.	,,	600	Campania	12,952
1899.	,,	700	Oceanic (2).....	17,247
1904.	,,	725	Baltic	23,000
1907.	790 × 88 × 80 feet.		Mauretania	31,938

LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners of over 100,000 gross tons in order of tonnage.

Lines.	Head Office.	Total Tonnage.	Over 20 knots	Knots. 20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	Under 12 knots.	Total.
Hamburg-American	Hamburg	934,000	1	1	...	...	3	5	4	7	14	40	93	168
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen	692,000	4	...	1	2	...	5	15	6	20	27	56	136
White Star	Liverpool	461,000	1	2	...	1	5	4	1	...	11	1	4	30
P. & O. Steam N. Co.	London	460,000	2	1	1	14	3	7	3	16	4	4	8	63
British India Steam N. Co.	London	444,000	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	8	4	24	63	109
"Blue Funnel" Line	Liverpool	398,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17	11	31	66
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool	356,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	28	50	89
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	329,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	13	13	72	108
Union-Castle	London	319,000	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	3	5	13	10	44
Compagnie Générale Trans.	Paris	319,000	3	1	1	...	8	4	6	6	2	10	49	90
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tokio	307,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	18	4	37	79
Messageries Maritimes	Paris	289,000	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	1	23	26	2	66
Furness-Withy & Co., Ltd.	West Hartlepool	283,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	79	94
Hansa	Bremen	272,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52
Leyland	Liverpool	249,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	14	13	42
Austrian Lloyd	Trieste	234,000	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	8	18	14	18	66
Harrison	Liverpool	217,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	11	4	43
Clan	Glasgow	203,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	26	49
Cunard	Liverpool	202,000	3	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	1	...	7	18
Lamport & Holt	Liverpool	200,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	14	9	30
Wilson	Hull	198,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	8	9	66	90
Hamburg South American	Hamburg	197,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	33	42
Royal Mail S.P. Co.	London	195,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	2	5	22	45
Canadian Pacific Railway	Montreal	193,000	...	2	2	...	...	5	3	...	7	12	32	63
Kosmos	Hamburg	186,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	21	37
Pacific Steam N. Co.	Liverpool	170,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	3	17	8	40
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand	Dunedin	170,000	...	1	1	...	1	2	5	10	6	9	31	66
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London	166,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44*
R. Ropner & Co.	West Hartlepool	161,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris	156,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	9	10	1	26
Allan	Glasgow	155,000	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	6	9	25
Deutsche-Australische	Hamburg	153,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab	Copenhagen	151,000	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	6	4	100	120
Bucknall S.S. Lines Ltd.	London	134,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	13	31
Anchor	Glasgow	131,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	8	5	21
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	London	130,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	32	38
Andrew Weir & Co.	Glasgow	128,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38*
Osaka S. K. Ltd.	Osaka	128,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	97	109
Holland-American	Rotterdam	125,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	6	12
Booth	Liverpool	125,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	4	24	36
Atlantic Transport Co.	London	124,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	8	16
Red Star Line	Antwerp	123,000	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	8	14
Prince	Newcastle-on-Tyne	121,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	26	37
New Zealand Shipping Co.	London	120,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	1	4	16
Nederland Line	Amsterdam	114,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	15	24
Hain & Son	St. Ives	111,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36
Moor Line	Newcastle-on-Tyne	107,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31
Orient Line	London	103,000	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10

* Steam and Sail.

LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS, 1909.

	Ships.	Tl. tons.
Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast	16	88,952
Swan, Hunter, Ltd., Newcastle	23	77,637
Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Barrow	7	60,200
Russell & Co., Port Glasgow	14	55,519
Northumberland Shipbuilding Co., Howdon	9	41,379
Irvine's Shipbuilding and Dry Docks Co., West Hartlepool	11	37,004
Wm. Denny & Bros., Dumbarton	6	33,564
W. Gray & Co., West Hartlepool	8	31,922
Harland & Wolff, Belfast	6	29,708
Wm. Hamilton & Co., Port Glasgow	8	28,859
Wm. Doxford & Sons, Sunderland	8	28,393
Fairfield S. and E. Co., Govan	6	27,688
C. Connell & Co., Scotstoun	6	25,467

VESSELS 10,000 TONS AND OVER. SPEED UNDER 20 KNOTS.

Owners and Steamers.	Speed.	Under 11,000 Tons.	11,000 Tons to under 12,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons and above.
Hamburg-American Line –				
Amerika, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	17	...	...	2
Cincinnati, Cleveland	15½	...	...	2
Hamburg (16), Blucher (16½), Moltke	15	1	...	2
President Grant, President Lincoln	14	...	...	2
Patricia, Pennsylvania, Graf Waldersee	13½	...	...	3
Batavia, Bulgaria, Pretoria	12	...	2	1
Norddeutscher Lloyd—Prinzess Alice	16	1	...	...
George Washington (25,570 tons)	19	...	...	1
Berlin, Prinz Frederick Wilhelm	18	...	...	2
Bremen, Barbarossa, Fried. der Grosse, Koningin Luise	15½	4	...	...
Prinzess Irene, König Albert	15	2	...	...
Grosser Kurfurst	14	...	1	...
Main, Rhein	13½	2	...	...
Com. Gen. Transatlantique—Espagne	19½	...	...	1
Chicago	16	1	...	...
Holland-American Line—Rotterdam	17	...	...	1
New Amst'rd'm, Statendam, Potsdam, Ryn'd'm, Noord'm	15	1	...	4
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—Korea, Siberia	18	...	2	...
Mongolia, Manchuria	16	...	...	2
United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen—United States, Hellig Olay	16	2	...	...
Great Northern S.S. Co. of U.S.—Minnesota (21,000 tons)	14½	...	...	1
Red Star Line—Lapland	18	...	...	1
Vaderland	16	...	1	...
International Mercantile Marine—Finland, Kroonland...	16	...	...	2
International Navigation Co—Zeeland	16	...	1	...
Haverford, Merion	14	...	2	...
British—Malwa, Mantua, Morea ..... P. & O. Co.	18½	3	...	...
Macedonia, Marmora ..... ,,	18	2	...	...
Briton, Saxon, Walmer Castle ..... Union-Castle Line	17½	2	...	1
Armadale Castle, Kenilworth Castle ,, ,,	17½	...	...	2
Balmoral Castle, Edinburgh Castle ,, ,,	17½	...	...	2
Adriatic (24,541 tons)..... White Star ,,	18	...	...	1
Celtic, Cedric, Baltic, Laurentic, Megantic ,, ,,	17	...	...	5
Arabic ..... ,, ,,	16	...	...	1
Victorian, Virginian ..... Allan ,,	18	2	...	...
Grampian, Hesperian ..... ,, ,,	15	2	...	...
Tunisian, Corsican ..... ,, ,,	16	1	1	...
Ivernia, Saxonia, Carpathia..... Cunard ,,	15½	1	...	2
Carmania ..... ,, ,,	18	...	...	1
Ultonia (13), Caronia (20,000 tons)	18	1	...	1
Cymric..... White Star Line	15	...	...	1
Winefredian, Devonian..... Leyland ,,	14½	2	...	...
Georgic, Athenic, Corinthic, Ionic... White Star ,,	13	1	...	3
Afric, Medic, Persic, Runic, Suevic ,, ,,	12½	...	5	...
Romanic, Canopic ..... ,, ,,	16	...	2	...
Cretic ..... ,, ,,	16	...	...	1
Minneapolis, Minnehaha ..... Atlantic Transport	16	...	...	2
Minnetonka, Minnewaska ..... Line	16	...	...	2
Amazon, Araguaya, Avon, Asturias Royal Mail	15	2	1	1
Ruahine ..... New Zealand S. Co.	14	1	...	...
Themistocles..... Geo. Thompson Co., Ltd.	15	1	...	...
Orcoma ..... Pacific S. N. Co.	16½	...	1	...
Orsova, Orvieto, Osterley, Otway Orient Line	18	...	...	4
Otranto ..... ,, ,,	18	...	...	1
Totals.....	...	35	19	58

N.B.—Of the 346 steamers under construction in Great Britain, Sept. 30, 1910, 211 were above 2,000 tons each; of these, 52 exceeded 6,000 tons each, 21 were not less than 10,000 tons each, 8 exceeded 12,000 tons each, two exceeded 15,000 tons each, and two 20,000 tons each.

LARGEST ENGINE BUILDERS, 1909.

	I.H.P.		I.H.P.
Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Barrow	122,100	Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co., Wallsend	55,800
Fairfield, S. & E., Co., Govan	93,500		
John Brown & Co., Clydebank	89,200	Swan, Hunter, Ltd., Newcastle	53,800
North Eastern & Marine Engineering Co., Sunderland and Wallsend	83,897	Harland & Wolff, Belfast	46,250
		J. S. White & Co., East Cowes	41,900
Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast	76,550	David Rowan & Co., Glasgow	41,800
Denny & Co., Dumbarton	71,750	R. & W. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., Newcastle	41,500
Yarrow & Co., Glasgow	64,050	Cammell, Laird & Co., Birkenhead	40,900

OCEAN STEAMERS. 20 KNOTS AND OVER. In order of Tonnage.

Built in	Names.	Owners.	Gross Tons.	Dimensions.	Speed.	Builders.
1907	*Mauretania	Cunard	31,938	790×88×77	24	Swan & Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd.
1907	*Lusitania	"	31,550	785×88×77	24	Clydebank.
1908	Kronprinzessin Cecilie	N.D. Lloyd	19,503	685×72×40	23½	Stettin V. Co.
1902	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	"	19,360	678×72×38	23¾	"
1899	Oceanic	White Star	17,274	685×68×44	21	Harland & W.
1900	Deutschland	Hamburg-American	16,502	662×67×40	23½	Stettin V. Co.
1901	Kronprinz Wilhelm	N.D. Lloyd	14,908	640×65×43	23	"
1897	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	N.D. Lloyd	14,349	627×66×35	22½	Stettin V. Co.
1906	Empress of Britain	Canadian Pacific Ry.	14,189	548×65×36	20	Fairfield.
1906	Empress of Ireland	" "	14,191	548×65×36	20	"
1905	La Provence	Com. Gén. Trans.	13,753	602×65×38	20	†
1908	Tenyo Maru	Toyo Kisen, Japan	13,454	558×61×35	20	Mitsu Bishi, Nagasaki.
1908	Chiyo Maru	"	13,426	550×63×35	20	
1893	Campania	Cunard	12,950	601×65×37	22	Fairfield.
1900	La Savoie	Com. Gén. Trans.	11,168	563×60×35	20	Owners.
1900	La Lorraine		11,146			
1895	St. Louis	International Mercantile Marine Co.	11,629	535×63×37	21	Cramp & Sons.
1895	St. Paul		11,629			
1907	Royal George	Canadian Northern S.S., Ltd.	11,146	525×60×27	20	
1908	Royal Edward		11,117	526×60×26	20	
1888	New York	"	10,798	527×63×22	20	Clydebank.
1889	Philadelphia (ex Paris)	"	10,786			
1890	Majestic	White Star	10,147	565×58×39	20	Harland & W.
1889	Teutonic	"	9,984			Stettin V. Co.
1901	Smolensk	Russ. Vol. Fleet Assn.	7,270	486×58×26	20	Hawth. L. & Co
1907	Maori	Union of N.Z.	3,399	350×47×24	20	Denny Bros.
1908	Salsette	P. & O.	5,842	440×53×33	20	Caird & Co.
1907	Charles Roux	Com. Gén. Trans.	4,104	385×45×26	20	‡
1907	Harvard	Metropolitan S.S. Co.	3,737	376×61×20	21½	
1906	Yale	"	3,731	376×61×20	21½	
1898	Isis		1,728	300×37×17	20	Caird & Co.
1898	Osiris	"				

* 1st Cl., 550; 2nd Cl., 500; 3rd Cl., 1,200; Crew, 800; Horse Power, 70,000. † Chantiers et Ateliers de St. Nazaire.
‡ Chant. de l'Atlantique, Nazaire.

SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS (British and Foreign). 20 KNOTS AND OVER.

		Owners.
BRITISH BOATS.		
†Connaught, Leinster, Munster, Ulster, all 23½ knots	4	City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.
Empress Queen 22, Prince of Wales 21, Queen Victoria 21, Viking,* Ben-my-Chree	5	Isle of Man Steam Packet Co.
France 21½, Sussex, Tamise, Manche, all 21¼, Arundel	5	London B. & S. C. Railway.
Brighton,* Dieppe*	2	London B. & S. C. Railway.
Cambria, Anglia, Hibernia, Scotia, Rathmore	5	London & North-Western Railway.
Antrim, Londonderry,* Manxman*	3	Midland Railway.
Brighton Queen, Britannia, Cambria, Westward Ho	4	P. A. Campbell, Ltd.
The Queen,* Invicta,* Onward,* Empress,* Victoria*	5	South-Eastern & Chatham Railway.
St. David,* St. George,* St. Patrick,* St. Andrew	4	Fishguard & Rosslare Rail & Harbour [Co.
Queen Alexandra*	1	John Williamson.
Devonia	1	Barry & Bristol Channel S.S. Co.
Royal Sovereign	1	Fairfield S. & E. Co., Ltd.
La Marguerite	1	Liverpool & North Wales SS. Co., Ltd.
Princess Maud*	1	Portpatrick & Wigtownshire Railway.
Kingfisher*	1	General Steam Navigation Co.
Duchess of Argyll*	1	Caledonian Steam Packet Co., Ltd.
Viper* 22	1	G. & J. Burns, Ltd.
Copenhagen,* Munich,* St. Petersburg	3	Great Eastern Railway.
Duke of Albany, Duke of Argyll,* Duke of Cumberland*	3	Lancashire & Yorkshire and London & North-Western Railways.
Total	51	
FOREIGN BOATS.		
Belgian Government: 3, 24 kts.; 3, 22 kts.; 3, 21 kts.	9	Dover—Ostend Service.
Cie. des Chemins de Fer du Nord of France	2	Dover—Calais Service.
Zeeland Steamship Co. of Holland	6	Queenborough—Flushing Service.
Kaiser 20	1	Hamburg-American.
Tashmoo	1	White Star Line, U.S.
Newport News: Southland	2	Norfolk & Washington S. B. Co., U.S.
Commonwealth	1	New England Nav. Co., U.S.
Total	22	

* Turbine engines. † The four fastest short-trip steamers in the world.

OCEAN STEAMERS. 16 KNOTS AND OVER. Number belonging to each Country.

Country.	20 knots & above.	19 knots.	18½ kts.	18 knots.	17½ kts.	17 knots.	16 knots.	Total.
Argentine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Belgium	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
France	4	1	...	11	7	5	28
Germany	6	1	...	2	2	1	4	16
Great Britain	14	1	8	17	13	12	34	99*
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Italy	...	...	1	...	5	2	1	9
Japan	2	2	...	...	...	3	1	8
Peru	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Roumania	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Russia	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4
Spain	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
United States	4	2	...	6	2	9	13	36
	31	9	13	28	33	38	76	228

* P. & O., 22; White Star, 13; Union Castle, 10; Orient, 8; Cunard, 7; British India, 6; Union of N.Z., 5; Allan, 4; Atlantic Transport, 4; Can. Pacific R., 4; Huddart Parker, 3; Adelaide S.S. Co., Canadian Northern S.S. Co., and Howard Smith, 2 each; and Anglo-Algerian S.S.Co., Imperial W. India, International Nav. Co., Pacific S.S. Co., Quebec S.S. Co., and Wilson Line, 1 each. N.B.—There were on June 30, 1910, about 2,730 steamers in the world capable of a sea-speed of at least 12 knots per hour, of which about 1,528 were British. Of the total number about two-thirds are ocean-going steamers.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage. Net tons.	Belonging to	Name and Tonnage of Largest Ship.	Remarks.
A. D. Bordes & Son	42	108,758	Dunkirk	Nord 2,905	Own 3 Steamers.
Société Nouvelle Armement	29	59,000	Nantes	Ville du Havre 2,806	
Rhederei Aktien Ges V., 1896	22	42,292	Hamburg	Urania 3,060	
F. Laeisz	16	42,060	Hamburg	Potosi 3,755	
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd	16	40,217	London	Navahoe 6,970	Own 31 Steamers.
Knohr & Burchard	15	31,778	Hamburg	Reinbeck 2,630	
J. S. Winslow & Co.	23	30,497	Portland, Maine	Edw. J. Lawrence 2483	
Andrew Weir & Co.	14	26,000	Glasgow	Cedarbank 2,825	Own 24 Steamers.
Wm. F. Palmer	12	26,000	Dorch'st'r, Mass.	Jane Palmer... 2,823	
Com. Maritime Française	13	26,000	Nantes	Thiers 2,251	
George Milne & Co.	15	22,000	Aberdeen	Inverlogie 2197	
Thomas Law & Co.	12	21,000	Glasgow	Dumfriesshire 2,483	Own 1 Steamer.
Soc. Anon. des Voil. Nantais	10	20,000	Nantes	Rochambeau 2,311	
Macvicar, Marshall & Co.	8	20,000	Liverpool	Dunstaffnage 3,129	Own 3 Steamers.
"Alster" Aktien Ges.	8	20,000	Hamburg	Alsterdamm 3,259	
D. H. Watjen & Co.	9	18,000	Bremen	Adelaide 2,915	
Robert Thomas & Co.	11	18,000	Liverpool	Milverton 2,070	
The Coastwise Transpn. Co.	9	18,000	Boston, Mass.	Wm. L. Douglas 3,470	Own 2 Steamers.
John Stewart & Co.	12	18,000	London	Wm. Mitchell 1885	

Historical Sketches.

For other large Steamship Owners, see p. 772.

ABERDEEN LINE, between London and Australia *vid* South Africa, is managed by the owners, Messrs. George Thompson & Co., Ltd. (founded at Aberdeen, 1824), who have long occupied a prominent position in the Australian cargo and passenger trades, due to the "runs" of their noted clippers to Melbourne and to Sydney, the general high standard of their fleet, and its exceptional immunity from loss over more than half a century. The present fleet consists purely of steamers. In 1904 two fast twin-screw passenger vessels of 6,800 tons—the *Marathon* and *Miltiades*—were built, and the company have now under construction two steamers of 12,000 tons—the *Themistocles* and *Demosthenes*. Both commence running early in 1911 and the *Demosthenes* will be the first turbine steamer trading between Australia and the United Kingdom. The Aberdeen Line carry first and third class passengers only, and a very large proportion of their cabins are single-berth.

Fleet, 6 vessels; 45,000 tons.

London Office, 7, Billiter Square, E.C.

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, the earliest African line, originated from a private expedition of the *Elburkah* up the Niger in 1832, its success leading to others for opening up the West Coast of Africa or suppressing the slave trade. This company received its charter in 1852, with an annual subsidy of £30,000 for a monthly mail, passenger, and freight service performed continuously ever since, the pioneer boats *Forerunner*, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity* rendering valuable aid in the Crimean War. In 1891 the company came (*see* p. 760) under the management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Company, of Liverpool, and now maintains seven distinct services from Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp to West and South-West Africa, the one from the last-mentioned port being under contract with the Congo Free State.

Fleet, 28 steamers; 87,273 tons.

London Office, 23, Billiter Street, E.C.

ALLAN LINE.—The Allan Line of Steamers was originally called the Montreal Ocean Steam-

ship Company, formed by the Allan Brothers, who, as sailing-ship owners, had been connected with Canada since June, 1819, when the founder of the line, Alexander Allan, sailed in command of his brig *Jean*, of 73 tons register, from Greenock to Quebec, since which the connexion with Canada has been continuous. The mail service began in April, 1856, with the sailing of the *North American*. The line has since continued to meet and promote the postal, commercial, and passenger requirements of the now vast Dominion, and has carried the mails nearly the whole of the time and is still doing so. Since 1859, sailings have been weekly. The steamers go to Halifax and St. John, N.B., when the St. Lawrence is closed. The itinerary includes Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, and London, embracing on the other side, in addition to several Canadian ports, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the River Plate. In 1905 the *Virginian* and *Victorian* (540′×60′×40′ 6″: 17½ knots), the first turbine-propelled Atlantic steamers, successfully augmented the service; both have beaten all records, the passage of *Virginian* (10,754 tons) in August, 1908, between Rimouski and North of Ireland in 5 days 4 hours being the fastest. In August, 1909, the *Victorian* made the passage from Liverpool to Montreal, including all stoppages and delays, in 6 days 22 hours, running at an average speed of 18·4 knots per hour. Time from land to land 3 days 22 hours. The largest steamer is the *Corsican*, 11,436 tons. *Hesperian* and *Grampian* are the latest additions.

Fleet, 25 steamers; 154,958·87 tons.

Head Office, 25, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

AMERICAN LINE (*see* International Mercantile Marine Co.).—The International Navigation Co., the proprietary organisation, established in Philadelphia, 1871, started between Philadelphia and Liverpool (calling at Queenstown), 1873, with the four American-built, brig-rigged screw steamers *Pennsylvania*, *Ohio*, *Illinois*, and *Indiana*, which, supplemented by the British steamers *Abbotsford* and *Kenilworth*, formed a regular weekly line. In 1886 the company acquired the Inman Line—which had been running in Liverpool-New York trade since 1856—then composed of the passenger steamers *City of Montreal*, *City of Berlin*, *City of Richmond*, *City of Chicago*, and *City of Chester*, and continued to employ these steamers under the name of the Inman & International Steamship Co., Ltd. In 1887 a contract was entered into with Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, Clydebank, to build the *City of New York* and *City of Paris*, the pioneers of twin-screw passenger ships in the Atlantic trade, and the largest steamers then afloat. In 1893 the Inman & International Steamship Co., Ltd., was merged into the American Line, the mail steamers exchanging Liverpool for Southampton, their names being shortened to the bare titles of cities. The *New York* and *Paris* (the latter since re-named *Philadelphia*) were, under special Act of Congress, naturalised into United States register. In 1895 the William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, delivered the steel twin-screw steamships *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*, each 11,629 tons. These, with the *New York*, 10,798 tons, and *Philadelphia*, 10,786 tons, did good service as fast cruisers in Spanish-American War. The four steamers named perform weekly mail service between Southampton and New York, calling at Cherbourg West-bound, and Plymouth and Cherbourg East-bound.

The Liverpool-Philadelphia service of the American Line is now maintained by the twin-screw steamers *Haverford* and *Merion*, each 11,621 tons, *Friesland*, 6,409 tons, and *Southwark*, 8,607 tons, forming a regular weekly line from Liverpool Wednesdays, from Philadelphia Saturdays, calling at Queenstown on both the West-bound and East-bound voyages.

Fleet, 8 steamers; 80,303 tons.

London Offices, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ANCHOR LINE.—In 1852 a service was established from the Clyde to Portuguese and Spanish ports extending later to upper Mediterranean ports. Some years later additional services between Glasgow and New York *viâ* Moville; Mediterranean and New York; and Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay, and to Calcutta were inaugurated, which trades have since been vigorously prosecuted with fine steamers, the sizes increasing with the development of the trades. *Columbia*, 8,202 tons, *Caledonia*, 9,222 tons, and *California*, 8,662 tons, are latest additions to New York service; a sister ship to the latter is building. *Olympia*, 5,124 tons, *Mavilia*, 5,091 tons, *Circassia*, 6,716 tons, and *Castalia*, 6,388 tons, and *Elysia*, 6,368 tons, have recently been added to Indian service, while two new vessels are at present in course of construction. About 90,000 passengers are carried annually.

Fleet, 21 steamers; 130,502 tons.

London Office, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, Ltd., founded in 1888 to carry on the business of oil merchants and shipowners, now owns a fleet of 30 steamers (128,000 tons gross), 14 sailing vessels (38,388 tons net), and 35 lighters and 2 tugs (2,000 tons). The company was founded for the transportation of petroleum and its products in bulk and otherwise from the United States to port or ports in the United Kingdom. The largest vessel owned by the company is the s.s. *Narragansett*, of 9,196 tons gross and 5,776 tons net, the largest sailing vessel being the *Navahoe*, of 6,965 tons net. The company also owns the s.s. *Iroquois*, which vessel carries on the unique performance of towing the sailing barque *Navahoe* in ballast across to the United States, and back again to the United Kingdom with cargo.

Fleet, 44 vessels; 166,388 tons.

London Office, 36–38, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

THE ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY, Ltd., which was founded in 1907 to carry on the combined business relative to the tank steamers and oil installations of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Ltd., the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., and the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., has now a fleet owned or managed by them of 38 steamers, 6 ocean-going lighters and 4 tugs, with a gross tonnage of nearly 130,000 tons, and a carrying capacity of about 160,000 tons of kerosene. The trade in which these craft are engaged is the transport of petroleum and its products in bulk or in cases from the producing centres in Sumatra and Borneo to ports all over the world, and especially for the conveyance of benzine in bulk to Europe and to the United States. Most of the steamers belonging to the company are fitted for oil-fuel burning, and are so constructed as to be speedily converted from oil-fuel to coal burning or *vice versâ* as circumstances require.

London Office, 21 Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT CO., Ltd. (*see* International Mercantile Marine Co.), originated in London in 1886. In 1889 the boats were all transferred to the Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., registered in London for the purpose, the prime movers and principal stock-holders being Americans. The company in 1896 purchased the controlling interest in the National Steamship Co., a line which dated back to 1863 and, after flourishing into front rank, declined by degrees. When the Atlantic Transport Co. commenced, a line was run from London to Baltimore, *viâ* Swansea; soon Philadelphia was added to the itinerary, subsequent growth leading to a service to New York, necessitating large steamers built specially for the carriage of cargo, refrigerated meat and live stock, together with only first-class passengers. Saloon accommodation has increased from 50 to 250, which can be carried by the new twin-screw steamers *Minnehaha*, 13,443 tons, *Minneapolis*, 13,448 tons, *Minnetonka*, 13,440 tons, and *Minnewaska*, 14,317 tons.

Fleet, 16 steamers; 123,654 tons.

London Office, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, established in 1836, belongs to Trieste, whence services are kept up to and from Adriatic, Mediterranean, and Levant ports, served by three branch lines. There is an accelerated fortnightly mail service between Trieste and Bombay; also an ordinary monthly service as between Trieste, Bombay, China, and Japan. The itinerary now includes a monthly line to Calcutta. The largest steamers are the *Austria*, 7,588 tons, and *Erzerzog Franz Ferdinand*, 6,046 tons, *Nippon*, 6,350 tons, and *Vorwaerts*, 5,990 tons.

Fleet, 66 steamers; 234,252 tons.

London Agents, M. Samuel & Co., 104 and 105 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

BIBBY LINE.—This line was founded in 1807 by Mr. John Bibby, the grandfather of the present representatives, the fleet at that time consisting of small sailing vessels. In 1851 the steam fleet was commenced with the *Tiber* and the *Arno*. In 1891 the *Lancashire*, whose passage of 23 days 20 hours, in July, from Liverpool to Rangoon stands the fastest, started the present service, which runs to Colombo and Rangoon, *viâ* Marseilles, from which port of call Ceylon is 18 days' passage, and Burmah 23. The fast and modern steamers of this line, which belong chiefly to the Bibby family, are all built by Harland & Wolff, and authorised by the Indian Government for officers returning on expiry of furlough, it being the recognised route to Burmah; easy connexions being made with Southern India generally by a daily steam service between Colombo and Tuticorin. Largest steamer, *Gloucestershire*, 8,100 tons.

Fleet, 8 steamers; 56,864 tons.

London Office, 10 & 11, Mincing Lane, E.C.

THE "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE (OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Ltd., and CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.).—The Ocean Steam Ship Company was formed in 1865 by Mr. Alfred Holt. The *Agamemnon* began the line on April 19th, 1866, sailing from Liverpool for Singapore and China *viâ* Mauritius. The Cape route was given up on the opening of the Suez Canal. The company maintains (in conjunction with the China Mutual S.N.C., Ltd., which was formed in 1882, and of which Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. acquired the control in 1902) a weekly service of cargo steamers from Glasgow, Bristol Channel ports, and Liverpool to the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, with a four-weekly extension across the Pacific to British Columbia and Puget Sound; a three-weekly one from Amsterdam *viâ* Liverpool to Sumatra and Java, and another between Singapore and West Australian ports. In 1901 a monthly cargo service was begun from Glasgow to Australia. This has now been converted into a three-weekly service run in conjunction with three passenger steamers which were specially built for the Australian trade in 1910. These are the *Aeneas*, *Ascanius*, and *Anchises*, each of over 10,000 tons and fitted with saloon accommodation amidships for nearly 300 passengers. Among other large ships belonging to the line are the *Antilochus*, *Bellerophon*, *Cyclops*, *Keemun*, *Ningchow*, *Oanfa*, *Protesilaus*, *Teucer*, and *Titan* of 9,000 tons each.

Fleet, 66 steamers; 397,620 tons.

London Agents, J. Swire & Sons, 8, Billiter Square, E.C.

THE BOOTH LINE was founded in 1866 by Messrs. Alfred Booth & Co., of Liverpool. In 1869 Messrs. R. Singlehurst & Co.'s Red Cross Line was founded. These two lines have since been closely identified with the rapid progress of the Amazon ports of Pará and Manaos. A further service between North Brazil and New York was started in 1882. In 1901 the Booth and Red Cross Lines were amalgamated in The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., under the management of the former owners. The steamers sail at frequent intervals from New York, Liverpool, Havre, Vigo, Leixões, and Lisbon to Pará, Manaos, Maranham, Ceará, and Parnahyba, a large passenger business is done between the Portuguese ports and the Amazon. The twin-screw steamers *Hildebrand*, 7,000 tons, *Anthony*, 6,435 tons, *Lanfranc*, 6,275 tons, and *Hilary*, 6,325 tons, have a speed of 14 knots and carry 200 saloon and 350 third-class passengers. The company is interested in and manages The Iquitos Steamship Co., Ltd., whose steamers trade from Liverpool and New York more than 2,000 miles up the river Amazon to Iquitos, in Peru. The *Manco*, of 2,979 tons, and carrying 60 saloon passengers, is the latest addition to this service. The Company carries the royal mails to Pará and Manaos; also the mails between New York and Brazil; and the combined fleets include 11 passenger steamers.

Combined fleet, 36 steamers; 125,391 tons.

Liverpool Office, Tower Building, Water Street.

London Office, 11, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd., established in 1858 mail, passenger, and cargo service of steamers named after various ports, trading stations, and rivers on the West Coast of Africa, to which the run from Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg. Waterways have been discovered, explored and brought into prominence by their captains one, the *Jones*, being so called after the late Sir A. L. Jones, K.C.M.G., the presiding genius of the firm of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, who acquired this company in 1900 and considerably enlarged its fleet. Owing to the head of the firm's extraordinary energy, Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. are now established at Liverpool, London, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff, Hamburg, Antwerp, Grand Canary, Santa Cruz

Teneriffe, New Orleans, Montreal, Mobile and Galveston. Their trade enterprises are upon a comprehensive and enormous scale, but space only admits of the following summary of the lines controlled by this firm :—

Name of Company.	No. of boats	Gross tonnage
African Steamship Co.	23	70,563
British & African S.N.C., Ltd.	40	101,903
Elder Line, Ltd.	25	77,611
Imperial Direct W. India Mail Serv.	5	22,800
Cie. Belge Maritime du Congo	3	16,058
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	12	39,737
	108	328,672

Fleet, 35 steamers ; 92,618 tons.
London Office, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—In 1855 the founder of this company, the late Sir William MacKinnon, arranged to establish the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company for the performance of mail services for the East India Company, with which object it was incorporated in 1856, the *Baltic* and *Cape of Good Hope* being sent out in 1857 to start the business. In 1862 a fresh mail service was entered into which included additional routes, and the name of the company was officially altered to its present title—more in keeping with its business, which strikingly benefited from the opening of the Suez Canal, through which the company's steamship *India* conveyed the first cargo of Indian produce. The Aden-Zanzibar mail service was put on in 1872, and from then until now new routes have been constantly added to its itinerary, the extent of which will not admit of more than a bare outline. The company is under contract with the Home and Indian Governments for mail services to Arabia, Persia, India, Burmah, East India, Zanzibar, Queensland, and also runs other services to Java, Australia, Mauritius, &c. This important undertaking, with its far-reaching organisation and connexions, supplies about 150 ports with commercial facilities ; it is under the management in India of Messrs. MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co., Calcutta. The s.s. *Queda*, 7,703 tons, is the largest. Latest additions, *Anjora*, 5,500 tons (turbine steamer), and *Alhona*, 4,500 tons (twin-screw).

Fleet, 109 steamers ; 444,263 tons.
London Office, 9, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

THE BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP LINES, Ltd., was formed in 1900 to take over and extend the British and Colonial Line from London to C. and E. African ports, established in 1892, for passengers and cargo ; also lines between N. York and S. Africa, N. York and Australia and New Zealand, N. York and India, N. York and Manchurian and Far East Ports. London and other English ports to ports on the Red Sea and Persian Gulf ports *vid* Marseilles, Australia, and U.K., Cont. ; and Australia and South Africa.

Fleet, 31 steamers ; 133,731 tons.
London Office, 23, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE was established in 1893, and runs in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The service is in the hands of the Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand, and is subsidised by the Canadian Commonwealth and Fijian Governments. The route is from Sydney to Vancouver *vid* Brisbane, Suva and Honolulu, and the steamers at present employed in the service are the *Makura* (8,075 tons), *Marama* (6,437 tons), and *Zealandia* (6,500 tons).
London Office, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The rail mileage, including branch lines and systems operated by the Company, about 15,225, extends from Atlantic Ocean to Pacific Ocean. THE EMPRESS LINE, a three-weekly service between Vancouver and Japan and China, was established 1891. A contract exists between the British Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway under which mails are carried from Liverpool in the following time : To Hong Kong, summer, 818 hours ; winter, 853 hours. Mails and passengers are carried in "Empress" Atlantic steamers from Liverpool to Quebec, where close connection is made with the "Imperial Limited," one of the fastest long-distance trains in the world, which runs daily and covers the distance between the two oceans in about 100 hours. During 1903 15 large Atlantic steamers, aggregating 94,026 tons, were purchased from Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. The steamers in the Atlantic Ocean services include the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain*, 14,500 tons, and *Empress of Ireland*, 14,500 tons, 18,000 H.P. (largest and fastest to Canada). The *Empress of Ireland* made a record eastbound passage, Rimouski to Liverpool, of 5 days 10 hrs. 58 mins., and a record westbound voyage from Liverpool to Rimouski of 5 days 14 hrs. 44 mins. There is also an Upper Lake Service (Fort William–Owen Sound Route), a British Columbia Coast Service, and a British Columbia Lake and River Service.

Fleet, 63 steamers ; about 193,000 tons.
London Office, 62 to 65, Charing Cross, S.W.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS of Paris (Port of Registry, Havre) was established in 1872, and is the third largest shipping company in France. Services are maintained to Indo-China, West Africa, Brazil and River Plate, China, and Japan. The fleet consists of 26 steamers from 3,000 to 10,000 tons, five of which are 15-knot twin-screw vessels.

Fleet, 26 steamers ; 156,000 tons.
London Agents, Hackett, Ausender & Co., 19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. ; Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd. *See* Ocean Steam Ship Co., page 760.

CITY LINE.—Messrs. George Smith & Sons, who sold their line and fleet in 1901 to Mr. J. R. Ellerman, celebrated their jubilee at Glasgow in 1889, fifty years after their *Constellation*, 344 tons, sailed thence for Calcutta. Sailings are from Glasgow and Liverpool to Calcutta and back to London ; as well as to Bombay and Karachi, returning to Liverpool ; all the steamers carrying passengers regularly to and from Malta and Egypt, in addition to the above ports. Large extensions have been made in the passenger fleet, over £1,000,000 having been spent in recent years upon new steamers.

Fleet, 28 steamers ; 133,671 tons.
London Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

CLAN LINE began a fortnightly service from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay and Karachi in 1878, adding one to South and East African ports in 1881, and another to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta in 1882, a joint service from N. York direct to South and East African ports appearing

in 1893. Since then a direct service has been added to the principal South African ports, Malabar Coast, and Chittagong. Twenty-eight turret-deck steamers figure in the fleet, of which the *Clan Colquhoun*, 5,856 tons, is the largest. The line is under the management of Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Limited, of Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and London, whose chairman, Sir Charles Cayzer, Bart., was the founder.

Fleet, 49 steamers ; 202,622 tons.
London Office, 115, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE, established 1862, is the second largest company in France, and is heavily subsidised by that Government. With its fleet of mostly fast boats, the company maintains important connexions between Havre (its head port), St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, Marseilles, &c., and various Mediterranean, African, West Indian, and North, Central, and South American ports. *La Provence*, 13,753 tons, 22 knots, *La Lorraine*, 11,146 tons, and her sister ship *La Savoie*, 11,168 tons, are now in the service, having been built on French soil, according to terms of mail contract, at the company's own shipyard. They are the largest ever constructed in France, and have a speed of 21 knots. Two steamers building are included in the total.

Fleet, 90 steamers and tugs ; 319,225 tons.
London Office, 36, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA of Barcelona and Cadiz is the leading company in Spain, the largest steamers in the fleet being *Alfonso XII.*, 6,748 tons, *Antonio Lopez*, 5,975 tons, and *Manuel Calvo*, 5,617 tons.

This company in 1881 succeeded Messrs. A. Lopez & Co., who were established in 1860. Regular mail and passenger services are maintained to New York, Antilles, Canary Islands, Mexico, Colon (for Pacific ports), River Plate, North Africa, Philippines, &c. Liverpool agents, Messrs. Larrinaga & Co., who conduct a regular service between Liverpool and Cuba, Galveston and Manchester.

Fleet, 21 steamers ; 87,856 tons.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd., completed 70 years of successful Atlantic service on July 4, 1910. Starting in 1840 with the *Britannia*, a wooden paddle steamer, which made her first voyage between Liverpool and New York in 14 days 8 hours at the rate of 8½ knots per hour, the Cunard Company's steamers have steadily advanced in size and speed, till their Atlantic fleet contains steamers crossing from Liverpool to Boston (the *Ivernia* and *Saxonia*), and to New York (the *Lusitania* and *Mauretania*, *Caronia*, *Carmania*, and *Campania*). The New York and Mediterranean service is conducted with the *Carpathia*, *Ultonia*, and *Pannonia*, and conveys passengers at moderate rates to Gibraltar, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Trieste and Fiume, with the option of crossing Europe by train and returning to New York or Boston by Cunard steamer from Liverpool. There is a frequent freight service from Liverpool to Havre, Portugal, Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and Black Sea ports. All the passenger ships of the Cunard Company are fitted with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. The *Cunard Daily Bulletin*, a thirty-two page illustrated paper published on board these boats, records news received by wireless telegraphy, and is the first real ocean daily newspaper. The *Lusitania*, *Mauretania*, *Caronia*, and *Carmania* are fitted with the Stone-Lloyd system of patent water-tight doors, rendering these steamers practically unsinkable. All the passenger boats on the New York and Boston service are fitted with the patent submarine signalling apparatus. In August, 1903, an agreement was made with the British Government by which the Cunard Co. were to build two new steamers, to be, with another Cunard ships, at the disposal of the Admiralty for hire or purchase whenever they may be required, the Government lending the company £2,600,000 to build the ships and granting them a subsidy of £150,000 a year. One, the *Lusitania*, 31,550 tons, was launched on June 7, 1906, and the *Mauretania*, 31,937 tons on Sept. 19. (*See* p. 757.) They are quadruple screw turbine steamers, about 70,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most palatial steamers in the world. The *Lusitania*, Sept. 1907, broke all records for maiden trips with passage of 5*d.* 0*h.* 54*m.*, or an average of 23 knots, 593 knots being the highest day's run. The totals given includes the *Caronia*, 20,000 tons, fitted with reciprocating engines, and the *Carmania*, 20,000 tons, turbine steamer. Two new ships, the *Tranconia* and *Laconia* (each 18,000 tons gross and twin screws) are being built for the Liverpool-Boston service. They will also make trips between New York and the Mediterranean.

West.			East.			Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run.
	d.	h. m.	d.	h. m.		Knots.	Knots.
Mauretania	4	10 41	4	13 41		26·06	673
Lusitania	4	11 42	4	15 52		25·88	666
Campania	5	9 6	5	9 18		21¾	553

Fleet, 18 steamers ; 202,037 tons.
London Offices, 93, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. ; and 29 & 30, Cockspur Street, S.W.
Head Office, 8 & 12, Water Street ; 1 & 3, Rumford Street, Liverpool.

DEUTSCH AUSTRALISCHE DAMPFSCHIFF-GESELLSCHAFT.—German-Australian Steamship Company, of Hamburg, was established in 1888 ; the pioneer steamer *Ebberfeld* was despatched July 24, 1889. Three lines of steamers from Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Lisbon to South Africa and Australia ; one steamer a month regularly from Scandinavian ports to Australia ; one steamer every six weeks direct *via* Suez Canal, to Java ports, in addition to steamers of the two lines which call at Java on the homeward voyage ; New York to Australia in connexion with the Tyser lines, and Australia *via* South Africa, to Boston. The largest steamer is the *Rostock*, 4,957 tons ; the latest addition to the fleet being the *Harum*, 4,508 tons, and *Rendsburg*, 4,639 tons. Seven steamers are being built.

Fleet, 35 steamers ; 153,500 tons.

DOMINION LINE.—(*See* International Mercantile Marine Co.) Formerly the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, Ltd. Founded in 1870, the proprietary company since 1894 has been the British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. A weekly passenger service in conjunction with the White Star Line is maintained in the summer, whilst in the winter the Dominion Line maintains a weekly passenger

service to Halifax and Portland (Maine) between Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal, as well as a regular weekly freight service from Liverpool to Portland throughout the year. There is also a fortnightly freight service between Avonmouth and Quebec and Montreal in the summer, and Portland in the winter. The largest steamer is the *Norseman*, 9,546 tons.

Fleet, 12 steamers; 77,355 tons.

London Office, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.

DONALDSON BROTHERS (Donaldson Line) began business at Glasgow in 1854. The twin-screw steamers *Athenia*, *Cassandra*, and *Saturnia* are the latest additions, fitted with accommodation for passengers and regularly engaged in Canadian trade. The principal trade of the firm is between Glasgow and Montreal, steamers sailing every Saturday from Glasgow and every Thursday from Montreal during the open navigation of the St. Lawrence. In winter-time the service is a weekly one to St. John, N.B. The steamers are fitted with cold storage, also with mechanical ventilation. The St. John, N.B., service in the summer months is fortnightly, and the other regular services of the firm are Glasgow to Baltimore and Glasgow to Newport News and Norfolk, Va., and a fortnightly service of steamers between Montreal and Rotterdam.

Fleet, 12 steamers; 65,159 tons.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.—*See* p. 760.

ELDERS & FYFFES, Ltd.—This company, which was formed in 1901, is the outcome of the immense development of the West Indian banana trade. The service began in 1902 with 4 steamers adapted for the carriage of fruit; but these have since been disposed of, as being not sufficiently up to date for the safe conveyance of fruit. The company have since had built 10 steamers with special arrangements for the fruit trade and accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers, the vessels being fitted with all the latest appliances, the largest being the *Tortuguero* (4,161 tons), *Reventazon* (4,042 tons), *Chirripo* (4,041 tons), and *Barranca* (4,115 tons). Regular services are maintained between Manchester and Santa Marta, Colombia, and Bristol (Avonmouth) and Port Limon, Costa Rica; and at the expiration of the Government contract with the Imperial Direct West Indies Service in February, 1911, an additional regular fortnightly service will be maintained between Bristol and Jamaica by new steamers, which are being built for the trade. In 1904 the company was entrusted by the British Postal authorities with the carriage of parcels mail to Costa Rica. In the coffee season large consignments are brought from Costa Rica. The small inter-insular steamers employed at the Canary Islands are not included below.

Fleet, 10 steamers (and 2 building); 50,000 tons.

London Office, 31 and 32, Bow Street, W.C.

ELLERMAN LINES, Ltd.—The Ellerman lines of steamers comprise the following:—The *Ellerman Line*, which trades between Liverpool and Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Adriatic, Alexandria, Gibraltar, Malta, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Odessa, was founded in 1840, and was conducted by Messrs. John Bibby, Sons & Co. under the style of the "Bibby Line" until the year 1870, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Frederick Leyland & Co., and was thereafter known as the "Leyland Line" until the Leyland Line was acquired by the Morgan combination, who sold the Mediterranean portion of their business to (now) Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bart., then chairman of the Leyland Line, the line in January, 1902, passing into the ownership of the Ellerman Lines, Ltd.—The *City Line*, see p. 761.—The *Hall Line*, which traces its history back for about 50 years, has a regular service of passenger and cargo steamers between Liverpool and Bombay and Karachi, calling at Marseilles on the homeward passage. Also in conjunction with the Harrison and Clan Lines from Glasgow and Liverpool to South and East African ports, and during the year a new joint service with these firms has been inaugurated to East Africa.—The *Papayanni Line*, which was acquired from Messrs. Papayanni & Co., was established in the early 'forties, trading between Liverpool and the Mediterranean, touching at Tangiers, Algiers, Malta, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, and Alexandria. In May, 1901, the business was sold to Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bart., and in January, 1902, passed into the ownership of the Ellerman Lines, Limited.—*Westcott & Laurance Line*. This business, established in 1866, was in December, 1901, acquired by the Ellerman Lines, Limited, the services consisting of lines between Antwerp and London to Malta, Alexandria, Smyrna, Odessa, Constantinople, Batoum, Novorossisk, &c.—*Coverley and Westray Line*. This line runs its service of steamers between London and Oporto, taking both passengers and cargo. By arrangement with the Company, the Bucknall Steamship Lines have come under the management of Sir John Ellerman, who owns all the management or ordinary shares of that company.

Line.	Steamers.	Tonnage.
City	22	133,671
Hall	26	117,921
Ellerman	25	54,982
Papayanni	9	32,266
Westcott & Laurance	7	17,418
Total	89	356,258

Bucknall, 31 steamers; 133,731 tons.

Fleet, 120 steamers; 489,989 tons.

London Registered Office, 12, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

FEDERAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.—The fleet, which was established in 1885, consists of large steamers engaged in conveying general merchandise to Australia and New Zealand, returning to South Africa and London with wool and frozen produce, being fitted with very large capacity for refrigerated cargoes. The twin-screw steamers *Dorset*, 7,630 tons, and *Suffolk*, 7,573 tons, are the largest.

Fleet, 11 steamers; 70,299 tons.

London Office, 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

FORWOOD BROTHERS & CO.—This line, running to Morocco, Canary Islands, and Madeira, was established in 1872, and during 1908 was taken over by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. The sailings are now fortnightly from London, the voyage occupying 22 to 23 days, and the line specially caters for those desiring short sea trips for health or pleasure. Two new steamers, the *Agadir* and *Arzila*, each of 2,722 tons, have been added to the service.

Office, 18, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Ltd.—This company has its head office at West Hartlepool. The chairman of the company is Lord Furness, who has large interests in shipbuilding and shipowning, and in numerous important undertakings relating thereto. The steamers not engaged in regular services are employed in general trades, but it is not possible here to enumerate more than the aggregate total tonnage of the different fleets controlled by the company. The largest steamer is the *Guardiana*, 6,852 tons.

Fleet, 94 steamers; 283,493 tons.
London Office, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd., established 1820, incorporated by Act of Parliament 1824, and incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1900 in 1902, is essentially a London institution. Besides East Coast services to Scotland, Continental trades are served between Hamburg in the north and Bordeaux in the south; other lines extend to the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant, and Black Sea. The sea-going services include the *Sheldrake*, 2,697 tons; *Adjutant*, 2,392 tons; the *Ortolan*, 1,719 tons, *Grive*, 2,037 tons, and *Drake*, 2,267 tons. The turbine *Kingfisher*, the fast paddle steamer *Eagle*, *Golden Eagle*, and two similar popular pleasure boats run during the summer season to seaside resorts in Essex, Kent, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

Fleet, 55 steamers; 59,975 tons.
London Office, Trinity Square, E.C.

GLEN LINE of steamships, which began about 39 years ago to run from London to the Straits, China, and Japan, belongs to Messrs. McGregor, Gow & Co., whose service for cargo and passengers is one of the most important of the few lines now owned privately, and has superseded the famous racing tea-clippers. *Glen Logan* is 5,838 tons, and *Glenroy* 4,901 tons.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 40,586 tons.
London Office, 1, East India Avenue, E.C.

HAIN STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.—Established in 1878 the business was conducted with steamers owned by single-ship companies under the management of Edward Hain & Son, the present company having been formed in 1901. The fleet consists of cargo steamers engaged in general carrying trades. Largest steamer, *Treverlyn*, 3952 tons.

Fleet, 36 steamers; 110,974 tons.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, in point of carrying capacity, owns the largest fleet in the world, with the exception of the International Mercantile Marine Co. (Morgan Combine). The packet company began its Transatlantic service in 1847 with sailing vessels. The ss. *Borussia*, 2,026 tons, appearing in 1855, was followed by other steamers, monthly departures being kept up from 1856 until 1860, when the ships were sold, and enough steamers purchased to make fortnightly departures to New York, the sailings being increased to weekly ones in 1866. In 1888 the company decided upon twin-screws, and the *Columbia*, *Auguste Victoria*, *Normannia*, and *Furst Bismarck* successively joined the ever-swelling fleet. The *Deutschland* (16,502 tons, built at Stettin, 1900) held for some years the record for ocean steaming with an average speed on a homeward passage of 23·51 knots. The "P" ships are noticeable for their size as cargo and passenger ships, being each over 13,000 tons, with accommodation for 350 cabi and 2,400 'tween deck passengers, and ver large cargo space. The Company's largest an best equipped Transatlantic steamers are th new leviathans *Amerika*, 22,622 tons, *Kaiseri Auguste Victoria*, 24,581 tons, *President Lincol* 18,074 tons, *President Grant*, 18,072 tons, *Cleveland*, 16,960 tons, and *Cincinnati*, 16,339 ton These steamers represent the latest develop ments in ocean travel, and are fitted wit every comfort and luxury. A giant steamer o 50,000 tons is being built. The routes of th weekly twin-screw express steamers carrying th American and European mails are: Hamburg Southampton, Cherbourg to New York, returnin *vid* Plymouth and Cherbourg. Other service leave Hamburg every Thursday for New York *vi* Boulogne-sur-Mer and Southampton, returnin *vid* Plymouth and Cherbourg, in addition t which there are regular services from Han burg to Montreal, Halifax, Boston, Philadelphi Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, West Indie (6 lines), North, Central, and South Brazil, Rive Plate, Panama, Mexico (4 lines), Venezuel Colombia and West Coast of S. America. Ther is also a service to Eastern Asia, to the Wes Coast of Africa, and to Arabia and Persia; an others from New York to China and Japan, t West Indies, to West Africa, to Brazil, and fro Stettin to New York. Mediterranean Steamshi Lines run from Genoa *vid* Palermo and Napl to New York. This company also manages th passenger business of the Union Line to Ne York, the Hamburg South American Compan to Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Winte and summer cruises are conducted by the spec ally designed twin-screw steamers *Oceana*, 7,8 tons, the fine ocean pleasure yacht, and th steamer *Meteor*, 3,613 tons. 320,122 passenger were carried, in 974 voyages (miles traverse 6,802,000), in 1909, and 5,749,000 cubic metres cargo.

	Cherbourg to New York.	New York to Plymouth.	Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	knots.	knots
Deutschland .	5 11 54	... ...	23·15	
,, .	... ...	5 7 38	23·51	

Fleet, 168 steamers, 934,426 tons; and 217 riv steamers, lighters, &c., 44,791 tons.
London Offices, 22, Cockspur Street, S.W.; 8 Strand; 77 & 78, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHI COMPANY was established at Hamburg in 187 the largest steamers being *Cap Arcona*, 9,83 tons; *Cap Vilano*, 9,467 tons. Regular passenge services are maintained from Hamburg *vi* Belgium, France, Portugal, and Spain, to Brazi Uruguay and Argentine. A new service ha been established from New York to Brazi There is also a Patagonian coasting line fro there down to Punta Arenas and the Terra d Fuego.

Fleet, 42 steamers; 196,732 tons.

HANSA COMPANY, of Bremen, establishe in 1881, maintains regular cargo services fro Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp fortnightly t Bombay and Karachi; fortnightly to Colombo Madras, and Calcutta; three-weekly to Rangoon; a fortnightly service between Bremen, Antwerp, and the River Plate. Lines have also bee established from Calcutta to New York and t South African ports, New York to Australia

New York to Java, New York to Java and Calcutta, Hamburg to Lisbon and Oporto, Savannah to Bremen and Hamburg, and Middlesbrough to India (four weekly). The *Drachenfels*, 7,006 tons, is the largest steamer; the total is exclusive of 16 lighters (5,881 tons), 2 tugs, and 2 launches.

Fleet, 52 steamers; 271,997 tons.
London Agents, J. H. Wackerbarth & Co., 26, Billiter Buildings, E.C.

HARRISON LINE was established in 1830, and is managed by Messrs. Thos. and Jas. Harrison, of Liverpool, under the name of the Charente Steamship Company, Limited, regular services being maintained to and from West Indies, United States, Mexico, Brazil, East Indies, South and East Africa, Calcutta and Charente.

Fleet, 43 steamers; 217,000 tons.
London, Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, of Rotterdam, was established in 1872, and maintains a regular passenger and freight service between that port and New York *vid* Boulogne-sur-Mer, as well as a direct line between Amsterdam and Newport News. The twin-screw steamers *Potsdam*, 12,522 tons, *Rijndam*, 12,527 tons, *Noordam*, 12,531 tons, have been surpassed in size by the *New Amsterdam*, 16,967 tons, and the *Rotterdam*, 24,149 tons. The quickest passages between New York and Boulogne-sur-Mer are about nine days.

Fleet, 12 steamers; 125,363 tons.
London Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

HOULDER BROTHERS, & CO., Ltd., which became a public company in 1898, was established in 1849 by the late Mr. Edwin Houlder. Regular steamship services for passengers and cargo are maintained between England and Australia and New Zealand, England and River Plate ports, England and South and East Africa, and from New York and to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the steamers under the company's management, are specially fitted for the conveyance of frozen meat, in which an important trade is carried on to this country from Australia and the River Plate. The two twin-screw steamers, *Drayton Grange* and *Oswestry Grange*, are respectively 6,664 tons and 7,368 tons. The twin-screw steamer *Everton Grange* is 8,096 tons.

Fleet, 20 steamers; 95,937 tons.
Head Office, 146, Leadenhall Street, London.

THE HOUSTON LINE was formed in 1883 by the senior partner of the firm of R. P. Houston & Co., of Liverpool. Regular services of freight steamers are maintained to and from United Kingdom to River Plate and South Africa; United States to River Plate and South Africa; Corunna and Vigo to River Plate; also Galveston to Liverpool and Continental ports; and from Australia to U.K. and Continent; River Plate to Brazil, Cuba, West Indies, and United States; also River Plate to Antwerp and Hamburg. The *Hyacinthus*, 5,756 tons, heads the list. 500 tons of harbour craft are not included in the total given.

Fleet, 23 steamers; 87,838 tons.
London Office, 16, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

IMPERIAL DIRECT WEST INDIA MAIL SERVICE COMPANY, Ltd., from Bristol to Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.—The *Port Morant*, 2,831 tons, opened this service from Bristol, Feb. 16, 1901. The steamers have accommodation for first and second class passengers, the largest being the *Port Kingston*, 7,584 tons. They were subsidised for a period of ten years for the carriage of H.M. mails, and specially fitted up for conveying fruit, being expected to bring home 20,000 bunches of bananas every voyage, and the contract terminates in January, 1911. The *Port Kingston*, sailing every six weeks, also calls at Bermuda outward and homeward bound. This effort to foster the West Indian-Bristol trade was promoted by the late Sir Alfred L. Jones, K.C.M.G., whose firm (Elder, Dempster & Co.), now Limited, and having as a Board of Directors Sir Owen Phillips, K.C.M.G., M.P., and the Rt. Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., P.C., manage the company.

Fleet, 5 steamers; 22,802 tons.
Head Office, Colonial House, Liverpool.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.—A company formed in 1902, embracing the American, Atlantic Transport, Dominion, Leyland, Red Star, and White Star lines, together representing, with vessels building, a total of 127 steamers and 1,133,107 tons.

JOHNSTON LINE gradually entered the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Danube, and American trades, and keep up regular lines from Liverpool, London, and Antwerp. *Quernmore*, 7,302 tons, and *Rowanmore*, 9,456 tons, head the steamers belonging to Messrs. Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., of Liverpool.

Fleet, 18 steamers; 74,953 tons.
London Office, 1, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

KOSMOS COMPANY, of Hamburg, performs a direct service from Hamburg, Antwerp, and London, to the West Coast of South, Central, and North America, *vid* Straits of Magellan. The line was begun in 1873 to Chile and Peru, and afterwards extended to various other Central American ports, the service having recently developed to the inclusion of Mexican ports, 'Frisco and Seattle. There are fortnightly departures to Chile and Peru from Hamburg and Antwerp, also a sailing from London every four weeks to Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Central America, Mexico, 'Frisco, and Seattle. The steamers range from the *Pentaur*, 3,060 tons, to the *Heluan*, 7,246 tons.

Fleet, 37 steamers; 186,476 tons.
London Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

LAMPORT AND HOLT LINE.—The Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was formed in 1865, being popularly known as the Lamport and Holt Line, after its first and present managers. The steamers are run at regular intervals from Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, London, Antwerp, Havre, and New York to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario; also to the ports of Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, on the West Coast of South America. There is also a line from New York to Manchester. All the steamers are fitted with telescopic masts. Those running between New York and South America form a passenger and mail line, while most of the ordinary cargo steamers have first and second-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Others have been specially constructed to carry large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep. The latest addition to this company's large fleet is the passenger steamer *Vasari*, with a gross tonnage of 8,401 tons.

Other vessels are the *Verdi*, 6,578 tons, *Veronese*, 7,063 tons, and *Voltaire*, 8,406 tons. In addition to their own steamers there are 11 vessels with a total tonnage of 70,650 tons, which run regularly under the "L. & H." flag.

Fleet, 30 steamers; 200,000 tons.

London Office, 36, Lime Street, E.C.

LEYLAND LINE.—This old-established business was converted into a public company in 1892, after the death of its founder, Mr. F. R. Leyland. The company's fine fleet now includes the *Devonian*, 10,418 tons; *Winifredian*, 10,405 tons; *Bohemian*, 8,548 tons; *Canadian*, 9,301 tons, and *Cestrian*, 8,823 tons. In 1900 the company acquired by purchase the business of the West India and Pacific Steamship Co., an old-established concern, with a fleet consisting of 22 steamers with a gross tonnage of 111,183 tons, and maintaining services from Liverpool to St. Thomas, Colon (for ports on West Coast of America), Kingston (Jamaica) and Mexican ports; also Barbados, Trinidad, and Spanish Main ports, returning to Liverpool from Galveston or New Orleans. Special attention has been paid to the cotton trade, and the steamers of the company engaged in it have the largest cotton-carrying capacity of any entering the port of New Orleans. In addition to the Liverpool and Boston weekly service, the company maintain a line between Liverpool and New Orleans for both passengers and cargo, as well as one between London, Antwerp, and New Orleans. Lines for cargo only are run between London and Boston, Antwerp and Montreal, and Manchester and Boston.

Fleet, 42 steamers; 248,820 tons.

Head Office, 27, James Street, Liverpool.

London Offices, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W., and 39, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LIMITED (first and present chairman, Lord Furness), was formed in 1898 to work steamship lines of modern cargo carriers to and from the port of Manchester, &c. Itinerary includes Canada, Philadelphia, Pensacola, and New Orleans, and back to Manchester. Largest is *Manchester City*, 7,696 tons.

Fleet, 14 steamers, 63,295 tons.

London Office, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE.—From a concern for inland mail carriage, the present company developed. In 1851 an oversea contract was entered into for the French mails to Italy, Egypt, Syria, the Levant, and Greece. There are five services to Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, the last two trades being taken up in 1857. The India and China mail contract was secured in 1861. There is a service every 28 days to Australia and New Caledonia, *vid* Aden, Bombay, and Colombo; connecting at Colombo with the China main lines. A fortnightly service is maintained to Aden or Jibouti, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, China, and Japan, with monthly connections for Pondicherry and Calcutta, and fortnightly for Java and the Tonquin ports. There are departures on 25th of every month to Aden, Jibouti, Mahé (Seychelles), Madagascar and Mauritius, with branch lines at Diego-Suarez for ports on east and west coasts of Madagascar, Delagoa Bay, and Durban, and on 10th of every month to Jibouti, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius. The foregoing, with a weekly cargo line to London *vid* Havre, sail from Marseilles. The mail service from Bordeaux to Brazil and River Plate, commenced in 1861, now leaves fortnightly, with a steamer once a month for cargo only. Cargo steamers are run from Antwerp to the Far East every two months, and from Marseilles every month to the French Possessions in Indo-China. The largest passenger steamers are the *Atlantique*, 6,446 tons; *Armand-Behic*, 6,385 tons; *Ville de la Ciotat*, 6,378 tons; *Australien*, 6,365 tons; *Polynesien*, 6,363 tons.

Fleet, 66 steamers; 289,267 tons.

London Office, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

THE MOOR LINE of steamers, which trade to all parts of the world, was commenced in 1885 by Messrs. Walter Runciman & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne; the fleet is composed of modern-built vessels. The *Dalemoor*, 4,124 tons, and *Pearlmoor*, 4,119 tons, are the largest.

Fleet, 31 steamers; 106,789 tons.

London Office, Exchange Chambers, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.

NATAL LINE.—In the middle of the last century, the firm of Bullard, King & Co. established a line of clipper ships between England and Natal, and in 1879 inaugurated the present service with the *Pongola*. Steamers are despatched every 10 days from London *direct* to Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and East African ports, which offer special facilities for passengers and cargo for those ports. Besides a through service at regular intervals between South African ports and China and Japan, another fortnightly one, under contract with the Natal Government, from Cape Colony and Natal *vid* East African ports to Madras and Calcutta, calls at Ceylon. A new vessel was added to the fleet in 1910 named *Umona*, 4,000 tons and 13½ knots. Quickest passages: Outward, *Umvoti*, 22 days, 23 hours; Homeward, *Umtata*, 21 days, 12 hours.

Fleet, 13 steamers; 34,000 tons.

London Office, 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.—Under this title were united the lines which formerly belonged to Florio, of Palermo, and Rubattino, of Genoa, having the head office at Rome. There are lines to and from Italy China, New York, Brazil, and River Plate. In 1910 about 73 steamers, running in the Mediterranean, Bombay, and Hongkong services, were taken over by the Società Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi, the Navigazione Generale Italiana retaining only the services to North and South America.

London Agents, A. Laming & Co., 8, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

THE NEDERLAND LINE (**Stoomvaart Maatschappij, "Nederland"**), of Amsterdam, is under mail contract with the Government of the Netherlands to maintain a mail service between Holland and Java. The Nederland Steam Navigation Company was established in 1870, and now maintains three separate services, *viz.*, two from the Netherlands to the Dutch Indies, one carrying the Royal Mails, passengers, and goods, and the other cargo only. The third is a cargo line between Java and Bengal. *Mail Line.*—The Company has nine mail steamers, one of which is laid up as reserve mail steamer. The other eight sail every alternate Tuesday from Southampton to Colombo, Sabang Bay, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, *vid* Lisbon, Tangier, Algiers, Genoa, Port Said, and Suez. Colombo is, however, not to be touched by

those homeward bound mail steamers leaving Batavia between June 1 and Aug. 15. The homeward bound mail steamers do not call at Southampton. The steamers employed in the mail service are continually being replaced by more modern ships. The four newest-built steamers, the *Rembrandt*, 3,723 tons, *Vondel*, 3,717 tons, *Grotius*, 3,706 tons, and the Prinses Juliana (twin screw), tons. The connections with ports in Netherlands India are made with the steamers of the Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappij. The cargo services employ 14 steamers.

Fleet, 24 steamers; 114,292 tons, Building 1 mail steamer, 8,300 tons.

London Agents, Keller, Wallis & Co., 2 King William Street, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY, organised at Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1873, carried on business for ten years with sailing ships specially built for passengers and the trade. The first direct steamer, *Stad Harlem*, conveyed (in 1879) 600 emigrants to the enterprising colony; four years later the *British King* began the Government mail contract, for which ten steamers were built. Of the present fleet, two are triple-screw steamers, the largest being the *Ruahine*, 10,758 tons, and *Rotorua*, 11,130 tons. New Zealand emphasises its British characteristics by sending here nearly all its produce, which the development of the frozen industries has multiplied. This company's *Mataura* sailed from Port Chalmers in 1882, with 150 tons of mutton prepared on board in the absence of the necessary plant ashore. The passenger steamers sail from London every fourth Thursday *vià* Plymouth, Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart, returning round Cape Horn *vià* Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro. Rates are low compared with the conveniences and table supplied to all classes. This Company's new steamer *Olaki* was the first vessel fitted with turbine engines in combination with the usual reciprocating engines.

Fleet, 16 steamers; 119,697 tons.

London Office, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (the Japanese Mail Steamship Company) was established in 1885. The importance of the company rose with the size of its fleet owing to the war with China in 1894. Independent of a complete Japanese coastal system, extending to all the principal ports in Japan, as well as to Keeling from Kobe, and to Bonin Islands from Yokohama, the European passenger line runs fortnightly from Japan to Antwerp and London, starting from Middlesbrough on the return journey; the American line is a fortnightly service connecting at Seattle with the Great Northern Railway for inland United States points. There is also a monthly line to and from Australia, and other services to China, Corea, Asiatic Russia, Hawaii, Straits Settlements, and India.

Fleet, 79 steamers; 306,674 tons.

London Office, 4, Lloyd's Avenue.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD was established in 1856. On 19th June, 1858, the *Bremen*, 334 × 42 × 28, sailed to New York *vià* Southampton. Extensions to Baltimore 1868, New Orleans 1869, West Indies 1871, Brazil and River Plate 1876, evidenced the growth towards front rank which was assumed in 1881 with fast mail-boats built for an express Atlantic service, now maintained weekly from Bremen to New York *vià* Southampton and Cherbourg. The Imperial German Mail Service from Bremen and Hamburg *vià* Antwerp, Southampton, and Genoa to Eastern Asia and Australia, with various branch lines, began in 1885, and was followed in 1891 with an express line between Italy and New York in conjunction with the Hamburg-American Line. In 1900 the steamers and trade were acquired of the Scottish Oriental Co. and the East Indian Ocean S.S. Co., and extensions made between Penang and Belawan (Deli) and between Singapore and Palembang, Asahan, and Sandakan (Borneo). The line from Singapore to Labuan has been extended one way to Sulu and the Archipelago, and the other way to Manila. Steamers have been built for the development of the company's Chinese coasting business, and which now carry the German postal flag far into the interior of China up the Yangtsze. A branch line has been established between Hong Kong and Sydney *vià* Mariana Islands, Carolines, New Guinea, and Queensland. In 1901 sailings were resumed from Bremerhaven to Cuba. In 1904 the Singapore and Sydney line *vià* Batavia, &c., was superseded by a new line from Sydney to Yokohama *vià* New Guinea, Manila, and Hong Kong; additional lines being also established between Genoa and New York, and between Marseilles and Alexandria, *vià* Naples. In 1906 the company started a weekly service to the Levant. The *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, 14,908 tons, 35,000 H.P., joined the N.D.L. fleet in 1901, followed by the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, 19,361 tons, 43,000 H.P., built by the Vulcan Works at Stettin, and *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, 19,503 tons, 45,000 H.P., all monuments to German shipbuilding and industrial art.

West. (Between Cherbourg and Sandy Hook.)		East.		Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run.
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.		knots.	kts.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	5 12 44	...		23·12	583
	...	5 8 16		23·71	564
Kronprinz Wilhelm	5 11 57	...		23·05	581
	...	5 8 18		23·47	565
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	5 15 20	...		22·81	580
	...	5 10 0		23·0	553
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	5 11 9	...		23·27	590
	...	5 7 25		23·46	560

136 ocean and coasting steamers; 692,468 tons.

London Agents, Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street, E.C.

ORIENT LINE.—The Orient Company, who provided Australia with her first direct service of full-powered steamers in 1877, is the only Company under contract with the Commonwealth Government of Australia for the carriage of mails between Australia and England. They are also entrusted by the various State Governments of Australia with the carriage of passengers receiving Government assistance. Five new twin-screw steamers of over 12,000 tons have recently been added to the fleet, and a sixth is now building. These steamers are amongst the most luxurious afloat. The accommodation includes spacious lounges, cabins de luxe, and bedstead state-rooms. There are electric laundries, and the vessels are fitted with wireless telegraph.

The steamers sail from London on alternate Fridays, calling at Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Taranto, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Fremantle,

Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. The outward and homeward steamers are timed to connect at Marseilles, so as to provide a sea voyage from London and back of 14 or 15 days, with one or two days on shore.

The Orient Company are pioneers of pleasure cruises by large ocean steamers. These voyages are purely pleasure cruises, and saloon passengers only are carried. The cruises vary in length from two to five weeks, and give opportunities for visiting the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, the Western Islands, Portugal, Norway, &c., according to season.

Fleet, 10 steamers; 103,428 tons.

Managers, F. Green & Co., and Anderson, Anderson & Co.

Head Office, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.
West End Branch, 28, Cockspur Street, S.W.

THE OSAKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF JAPAN owns 109 vessels, aggregating a gross registered tonnage of 128,328 tons. The total sum the company received from the Government by way of subsidies in 1909 amounted to £180,965. The largest vessel is the *Shibertoro Marn*, 3,376 tons.

Fleet, 109 steamers; 128,328 tons.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This well-known American line, which was established at San Francisco in 1847, maintains services to Central America, Japan, China, Honolulu, &c. The *Korea*, 11,276 tons, and *Siberia*, 11,284 tons, recently built in the United States, steam 18 knots, and the *Manchuria*, 13,638 tons, and *Mongolia*, 13,639 tons, each 16 knots.

Fleet, 21 steamers; 99,651 tons.

London Agent, Rudolph Falck, 49, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 22, Cockspur Street, S.W.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter in February 1840, began business with the *Chile* and *Peru*, receiving a small subsidy. A bi-monthly service between Valparaiso and Panama necessitated four more steamers in 1852, the Pacific trade developing and fresh branches of commerce being opened up. Compound engines were welcomed and adopted in 1856, thereby reducing the costly consumption of coal, the scarcity of which article had been the earliest difficulty. The company's powers were enlarged in 1865 to run as far as the River Plate. In 1867 the capital was increased for the onerous performance of a monthly mail service from Liverpool, through the Straits of Magellan to Valparaiso, the *Pacific*, 1,630 tons, sailing from that port May, 1868. The success of the new line resulted in three sailings a month, and an extension to Callao by 1870. Again, two years later, the capital was added to, the *Sorata*, 4,038 tons, starting in 1873 a weekly service under contract with H.M. Postmaster-General from Liverpool to Callao *vid* France, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and River Plate. The fleet owned by the company contains a long list of vessels called after South American places. The *Orcoma*, 11,532 tons, the *Oriana*, 8,086 tons, *Ortega*, 7,996 tons, and *Oronsa*, 7,980 tons, all twin-screw steamers, are the latest additions to the fleet.

Fleet, 40 steamers; 170,184 tons.

Head Office, 31–33, James Street, Liverpool.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Mr. Brodie McG. Wilcox began to sow the seeds in 1825, and from the *William Fawcett*, 206 tons: 60 h.-p.: 74×15×8, blossomed the Peninsular Company, subsequently ripening into the above institution, which was incorporated 1840 (*see* p. 752), and celebrated its Jubilee 1887. Universally known as the "P. & O.," it glories in the motto, "Quis separabit."

Mails were conveyed by Post Office sailing packets from Falmouth to Lisbon before the contract was given to the Peninsular Company. The Indian mails were at that time taken in Government steamers from Bombay to Suez. Prior to the completion of the railway, 1857 (followed by the Suez Canal, 1870), everybody and everything had to take the caravan route across the desert to Cairo, intimately associated with the name of Lieut. Waghorn, who organised quicker and better facilities, Nile steamers afterwards superseding the sailing boats between Cairo and Alexandria. From Alexandria, Home Government steam packets carried the mails to Gibraltar, where the Peninsular Company received them. They soon suggested and pressed a better service than this upon the Government, and eventually a line from England *vid* Gibraltar and Malta to Alexandria was begun by the *Oriental*, 1,610 tons, and *Great Liverpool* 1,540 tons, for which purpose the above company was constituted. The P. & O. Company secured the contract for the mails between Suez and Calcutta in 1842, the first sailing being the *Hindustan*, 1,800 tons; but the East India Company obstinately refused to hand over their inferior Bombay-Suez Line until 1854, by which period the P. & O. had engaged to run to China and Singapore. The first service to Australia was interrupted by the Crimean War, 11 P. & O. boats being employed for the transport of troops. The necessity growing for an independent Australian mail line, the Government called for tenders in 1856, but the P. & O. declined the onerous conditions, which were swallowed by the European and Australian Steam Navigation Company, who soon failed. The Royal Mail Company stopped the breach but temporarily, and the Government, having learnt a lesson, accepted the tender of the P. & O. Company in 1859.

The present contract provides for the delivery of the London mails at Bombay in 13¼ days; at Shanghai in 30¼ days; and at Adelaide in 28½ days. All the existing mail and sea-transit records from England *vid* Suez to Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Australian ports have been accomplished by P. & O. steamers.

The *Malwa*, *Mantua* and *Morea*, each about 11,000 tons, and 18 knots speed, have recently been placed in the company's service, while other two steamers of similar type and speed, with a gross register of 13,000 tons, are in course of construction. Their completion will make a total of ten sister ships known as the "M" class.

These new vessels, together with the Company's acquisition in May, 1910, of Lund's Blue Anchor steamers (running to Australia *vid* the Cape), bring the P. & O. fleet to 63 ships, totalling upwards of 460,000 tons. About 3,500,000 miles are traversed every year.

London Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

THE PRINCE LINE is the substantial handiwork of Mr. James Knott, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, since he despatched the *Saxon Prince* in 1881 as the pioneer of his present big fleet of ubiquitous steamers, of which the largest are the *Spanish Prince*, 6,505 tons gross and of nearly 10,000 tons carrying capacity, and *Royal Prince*, 5,547 tons gross and 9,500 tons capacity, and with a speed of 12 knots. The line has regular services from

Manchester, Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London and Dunkirk to Tunis, Malta, Alexandria, Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Levant, and Smyrna, with return services to Manchester, Liverpool, Dunkirk, London, and other ports in the United Kingdom and Continent. Other lines maintained are those from Antwerp and London to the River Plate, and returning to the United Kingdom; New York to the Brazils and River Plate, and back to New York; New York to the Brazils, thence New Orleans, and from the latter port to the United Kingdom and Continent; New York to China, Japan, Philippines, Straits, and back to New York; New York to South African ports and back.

Fleet, 37 steamers; 121,405 tons.
London Office, 118, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

THE RED STAR LINE was established in 1872, and at first maintained a service between Antwerp and Philadelphia with the steamers *Nederland*, *Switzerland*, &c., but since then has developed and now maintains regular services between :—

1. Antwerp and New York, calling at Dover, with the powerful twin-screw steamers *Lapland* of 19,000 tons, and *Vaderland*, *Kroonland*, *Finland*, and *Zeeland*, each of 12,000 tons register, and with up-to-date accommodation for first, second, and third class passengers.

2. Antwerp, Boston and Philadelphia by a triangular service with the steamers *Menominee*, *Marquette*, *Manitou*, &c., these steamers having accommodation for cabin passengers only.

3. Antwerp and Baltimore by a regular service of cargo steamers.

Moreover, the line, when occasion requires, has a supplementary service between Antwerp and New York carrying third-class passengers and cargo by steamers of the *Samland* and *Gothland* type.

The New York steamers call, West and East-bound, at Dover during the summer season for landing and embarking first and second class passengers only.

The latest addition to the company's fleet is the steamer *Lapland*, built at Messrs. Harland & Wolff's Yard, in Belfast, 605 feet long, and 18,694 tons register, with most luxurious arrangements for about 700 cabin passengers on five decks.

Fleet, 14 steamers; 122,521 tons.
London Offices, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & COMPANY, ABERDEEN DIRECT LINE.—The steamers of this line leave the West India Dock every ten days for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Chinde, calling at Portland and the Canary Islands (Las Palmas and Teneriffe alternately); they also take passengers for East African ports as far as Mombasa and Madagascar. The line was inaugurated in the year 1856 with sailing ships which traded regularly between London and Natal. Steam was first tried in 1857 with the *Waldensian* and *Madagascar*, which were the first steamers on the South African coast, and carried the mails from Cape Town as far as the port of Durban. The present service was commenced in 1882 with the *Dabulamanzi*, 1,679 tons. The East African service was commenced in the year 1892, and the steamers of the Aberdeen Line now maintain a regular service as far north as Beira, calling at Delagoa Bay and Inhambane, and carrying goods also to the British concession at Chinde and Quilimane, these ports forming the best and cheapest routes for passengers for Rhodesia, Matabeleland, Nyassaland, British Central Africa, and the African Lakes District. The passenger fares are moderate and the accommodation, especially on the newer steamers, superior. The s.s. *Inkosi*, 3,576 tons, 13 knots, has gone from London to Natal in 23 days 10½ hours' steaming time, and the *Insizwa* has completed the homeward passage in 22 days 2½ hours.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 28,400 tons.
London Offices, 4, East India Avenue, E.C., and 21, Cockspur Street, S.W.

R. ROPNER & CO., of West Hartlepool, were established in 1851. The *Stagpool*, 4,621 tons, heads the fleet, which is engaged in general carrying trades.

Fleet, 51 steamers; 160,520 tons.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD line of steamers to Java, *viâ* Suez Canal, is under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government. The service was established in 1883 by the present managers, Messrs. Wm. Ruys & Sons. The steamers are despatched from Rotterdam, *viâ* Southampton, fortnightly, for Padang, Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya, calling at Lisbon, Tangier and Marseilles, from which last port passages of 20 days have been made to Batavia. The mail steamers have all been built in recent years, since 1900, the largest being the twin-screw ss. *Goentoer*, 5,894 tons gross reg. They are equipped with Marconi wireless telegraphy and submarine signalling apparatus. Of the cargo steamers, 5 are of 8,000 tons carrying capacity. 52 voyages were completed in 1909, and about 1,000,000 miles traversed.

Fleet, 21 steamers; 99,000 tons.
London and Southampton Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY was incorporated 1839 by Royal Charter with a subsidy of £240,000. In 1857 the company temporarily took over the carriage of the Australian mails *viâ* Suez. In 1868 the West Indian Mail Line was extended to Colon. In 1869 the South American main line was continued to Buenos Ayres (doing away with branch steamers from Brazil), developing by 1872 into a fortnightly service, and later into a weekly service. Cargo services are now operated from Glasgow and London to the West Indies and Central America; and from Newport, Swansea, Hull, and Antwerp to Brazil; also a line to Cuba and Mexico from Newcastle, Antwerp, and London, *viâ* Havana direct, and from Hull and London to the River Plate. The West Indian Mail subsidy, which had dwindled to £85,000 a year, was allowed by the Government to lapse in 1905, much against the expressed wishes of the Colonies. The company availed themselves of the freedom to extend their West Indian Main Line service to New York *viâ* Jamaica, maintaining their communications with the West Indian and British Guiana Colonies. In August, 1907, a contract was made for a fortnightly inter-colonial service from and to Barbados, distinct from the transatlantic service (run without subsidy). The *Aragon*, 9,795 tons, which sailed on her maiden voyage July 14, 1905, was the first of a series of similar vessels for the Brazil and River Plate route. The *Amazon*, 10,037 tons, and *Araguaya*, 10,537 tons, were launched in 1906,

the *Avon*, 11,072 tons, and *Asturias*, 12,500 tons, in 1907. The R.M.S.P. service to Australia (carried on for a short time in 1857) was resumed at the end of 1905, the Company then acquiring a half-interest in the Australian mail service. In 1907 the company acquired a half share in the "Shire" Line, thus extending their operations to Japan, China, and the Far East. From London (Albert Dock), the ports of call including Port Said, Suez, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama. In 1908 the Company acquired Messrs. Forwood Bros. & Co.'s line to Gibraltar, Morocco, Canary Islands, and Madeira (*see* pp. 763). A service of cruising steamers (of 11,000 tons each) to Norway was successfully inaugurated in 1909. The winter of 1909–1910 has witnessed the placing on the New York station of a service of yachting cruises by R.M.S.P. *Avon* (11,072 tons), and the establishment of a regular service from New York to Bermuda. Two new inter-colonial mail steamers, R.M.S.P. *Berbice* and *Balantia* (twin-screw), were placed on the West India station at the end of 1909. In June, 1910, the R.M.S.P. arranged to purchase the whole of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's share capital at par value of £25 per share, thus acquiring control of the fleet and interests of the Pacific S.N. Co. in the South American trade, the fleets of the combined companies thus practically circumnavigating the whole of South America.

The New York-Bermuda passenger service was in September last extended to Antilla, Cuba, and the Southampton West Indies-New York mail steamers also included Antilla in their itinerary, thus providing a weekly service between Cuba and New York.

Fleet, 45 steamers; 195,000 tons.
London Office, 18, Moorgate Street, E.C.

SHAW, SAVILL AND ALBION COMPANY, LIMITED.—This company, successors to Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Co. and The Albion Co., established over 50 years ago, maintain a regular service of fast steamers between London and New Zealand. Their passenger steamers are despatched from London to New Zealand every four weeks, calling on the outward journey at Plymouth, Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart (to transhipAustralian passengers); and on the homeward journey, *viâ* Cape Horn, they call at Monte Video and/or Rio de Janeiro, Teneriffe, and Plymouth. The company also despatch fast direct cargo steamers monthly from London to various ports in New Zealand; while, in addition, a service of cargo steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool to New Zealand is maintained at regular intervals. The company own 12 steamers, including the twin-screw steamers *Kia Ora*, 6,558 tons, *Mamari*, 6,689 tons, and *Matatua*, 6,488 tons. The more recent additions to the passenger fleet are the twin-screw passenger steamers *Arawa*, 9,372 tons, and the *Tainui*, 9,957 tons, and the twin-screw cargo steamers *Rangatira*, 7,465 tons, and *Pakeha*, 7,911 tons. The fleet will be augmented in the current year by the addition of a new large twin-screw steamer of about 10,000 tons. All the steamers are fitted with patent refrigerators for the conveyance of frozen meat, as well as butter, cheese, and fruit, from New Zealand, and aggregate a total carrying capacity equal to about 3,000,000 carcases of sheep annually. The White Star Co. have associated with this line their ss. *Athenic*, ss. *Corinthic*, ss. *Ionic*, and ss. *Delphic*, which are not included in the totals given.

Fleet, 12 vessels; 84,113 tons.
Head Office, 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

STOCKHOLMS REDERIAKTIEBOLAG SVEA THE STOCKHOLM STEAMSHIP CO., SVEA, Ltd.) is the largest Swedish steamship company in point of numbers of vessels. The company was formed in 1908 by the amalgamation of two old established companies, viz.: Stockholms Ångfartygs Rederibolag and Nya Rederiaktiebolag Svea, with which was amalgamated in 1909 the Ångfartygs Aktiebolag Södra Sverige. They maintain regular sailings from Stockholm and Norrkoping to London and Hull, also between Stockholm and Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Rhine, Antwerp, Havre, La Pallice and Bordeaux. They also run cargo and passenger steamers between Stockholm and Riga, Lübeck, Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Christiania, calling at the principal intermediate ports.

Fleet, 43 steamers; 18,768 tons.
London Agents, The British and Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE.—Early in 1900 the two well-known steamship companies, the Union Steamship Company, Limited, and the Castle Mail Packets Company, Limited, the former company having been formed in 1856 and the latter one in 1881, who for many years had performed the mail service between England and S. Africa, were formally amalgamated, under the title of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, the joint concern being managed by Messrs. Donald Currie & Co., who were the managers of the Castle Line. The Royal Mail steamships of the line, under contract with the Colonial Governments, are despatched from Southampton every Saturday for the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, calling at Madeira. The Intermediate steamships are despatched every Friday from London, calling at Southampton on the following day, for the Cape Colony, Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mauritius, taking passengers at lower rates than the Mail steamers. These steamers proceed alternately *viâ* Las Palmas or Teneriffe, and call once a month with mails at Ascension and St. Helena under contract with His Majesty's Government. At intervals, as the trade requires, extra steamships are despatched from England to the South African ports; steamers also call at Lobito Bay as required. Every 28 days an intermediate steamer is despatched *viâ* Marseilles, Naples, and the Suez Canal, direct to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Chinde, Beira, Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay), and Natal. Special tourist fares are arranged for the spring and summer to Madeira and the Canary Islands; also to Hamburg and Antwerp all the year round. The steamers of the fleet are amply furnished with every contrivance for the safety, comfort, and convenience of all classes of passengers. The largest steamers in the fleet are: *Balmoral Castle*, 13,361 tons; *Edinburgh Castle*, 13,326 tons, and *Kenilworth Castle*, 12,975 tons.

Fleet, 44 steamers; 319,333 tons.
London Office, 3 & 4, Fenchurch Street.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.—This company, established in 1875, is now the most important shipping concern in

the Southern Hemisphere, and testifies to the expansion of both colony and company. In 1901 the company established a four-weekly mail service from Sydney to Vancouver, and discontinued running a steamer on the San Francisco mail route. The Company's fleet includes 3 turbine steamers: the *Loongana*, 2,500 tons (20 knots), the *Maori*, 3,500 tons (20 knots), and the *Maheno*, 5,500 tons (17 knots). The Company control a four-weekly service from Sydney to Vancouver *vid* Suva and Honolulu, and have recently arranged with the New Zealand Government for a four-weekly service from New Zealand to San Francisco *via* Rarotonga and Tahiti.

Fleet, 66 steamers; 170,000 tons.
London Office, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

DET FORENEDE DAMPSKIBS SELSKAB (The United Steamship Co.) of Copenhagen celebrated its 40th anniversary in 1906. It is the largest maritime undertaking in Denmark. The company's far-reaching operations cover services with Russia, Germany, Norway, United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, the Levant, also North and South America, 20 of the fastest steamers being fitted with refrigerating machinery for the transport of dairy produce. The Scandinavian Amerika Passenger Line is maintained between Copenhagen and New York, *vid* Christiania and Christiansand, for which service 4 twin-screw steamers, each over 10,000 tons, have recently been built, with a speed of 16 knots, each with accommodation for 1,500 passengers. The largest steamer is the *United States*, 10,101 tons. One ice-breaker and salvage steamer, 14 sea-going lighters, and 7 tug-boats belong to the company (3,790 tons). In 1909 3,414,198 miles were traversed.

Fleet, 120 steamers; 150,874 tons.
London Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

ANDREW WEIR & CO. were established in 1885 by the senior partner, when the barques *Willowbank*, 862 tons, and *Francis Thorpe*, 1,343 tons, were acquired. Starting building for themselves in 1886, the size of the fleet, known as the Bank Line, grew to 43 clippers, which gradually diminished as the number of steamships increased, the first belonging to the firm being the s.s. *Duneric*, 1,878 tons, in 1896; now the s.s. *Orleric*, 7,000 tons, heads a list of 24 steamers grossing 101,636 tons. The *Cedarbank*, 2,825 tons, is the biggest of the 14 sailing ships, representing a further 26,423 tons, this being still one of the largest sailing fleets in the world. Both fleets are mostly employed in general trades.

Fleet, 38 vessels, steam and sail; 128,059 tons.
Head Office, 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

WHITE STAR LINE.—(*See* International Mercantile Marine Co.) The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., better known as the White Star Line, was founded in 1869 by the late Mr. T. H. Ismay. The New York mail steamers of the White Star Line now leave Southampton each Wednesday morning, call at Cherbourg the same afternoon, and then proceed to Queenstown to take the mails on board. Homewards the steamers leave New York every Wednesday, and steam direct to Plymouth (where the mails and such passengers as so elect are landed); from thence to Cherbourg, and end the voyage at Southampton. The White Star Line's passenger steamers from Liverpool for New York sail each Saturday, and this service is maintained by the twin-screw steamers *Baltic*, *Cedric*, *Celtic*, and *Arabic*, the average gross register of which is over 20,000 tons. The Boston steamers are despatched from Liverpool on Tuesdays, and in addition to the foregoing, the White Star Line also has services between Liverpool and New York (cargo and live-stock), Liverpool, South Africa, and Australia (passengers and cargo), Liverpool and Australia (cargo), Liverpool and New Zealand (cargo), New York and Mediterranean ports (passengers and cargo), Boston and Mediterranean (passengers and cargo). For the London and New Zealand passenger and cargo services, under the auspices of the Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., the White Star Line has had built the largest vessels in the New Zealand trade. *Olympic* and *Titanic*, which in point of size will eclipse everything afloat, are building. Each will be 45,000 tons register, and will be propelled by a combination of turbine and reciprocating machinery. Early in 1909 the White Star Line entered the Canadian trade, maintaining a weekly service between Liverpool, Quebec, and Montreal, in conjunction with the Dominion Line. The new steamers *Laurentic*, 14,892 tons, and *Megantic*, 14,500 tons, are the largest despatched to Canada, specially built for this service. The *Laurentic* is a triple-screw steamer, propelled by a combination of turbine and reciprocating machinery, and the *Megantic* is twin-screw propelled by reciprocating machinery alone. All the services are maintained entirely with twin-screw steamers (except the *Laurentic*).

Quickest crossings to date:—

Steamer's Name.	West.	East.	Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run.
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	Knots.	Knots.
Oceanic	5 16 34	5 18 30	20·7	524
Teutonic	5 16 31	5 21 3	20·3	528
Majestic	5 17 56	5 23 16	20·4	520

Fleet, 30 steamers; 461,227 tons.
London Offices, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.

WILSON LINE.—Founded at Hull about 1835 and converted into a private company in 1891 (Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited). The company is now the largest private shipowning company in the world. The home trades, Hamburg, Antwerp, Ghent and Dunkirk are worked by the Wilsons and North-Eastern Railway Shipping Company, Limited. The Swedish, Norwegian, Baltic, Mediterranean, Black Sea, and Indian trades, by Messrs. Wilson's vessels, with weekly communication from Hull to Gothenburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Christiansand, Christiania, Stavanger, Bergen, Drontheim, St. Petersburg, Reval and Riga by first class passenger steamers (some of them fitted with the Marconi wireless telegraphic apparatus). To Stettin and Danzig weekly; to Sicily and the Adriatic fortnightly; Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn and Naples, fortnightly; to Alexandria, Constantinople and Odessa fortnightly; and to Bombay and Karachi fortnightly.

Fleet, 90 steamers: 198,290 tons.
London Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Our thanks are due to the owners and agents who have furnished us with information, and also to the Secretary of *Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping*.

OTHER LARGE STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

(*Also see pages* 758–771.)

		Vessels.
Adelaide SS. Co.	Adelaide	30
Adria Sea Nav. Co.	Fiume	32
Alta Italia Nav. Co.	Turin	10
Amazon S. N. Co., Ltd.	London	45
American-Hawaian SS. Co.	New York	17
American Petroleum Co.	Antwerp	10
Asiatic S. N. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	16
Australasian United S. N. Co.	London	22
Becker, W. H.	Cleveland, Ohio	9
Bell Bros. & McLelland	Glasgow	11
Bombay & Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.	Bombay	14
C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	33
T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd.	Liverpool	9
Brostrom, Dan	Gothenburg	26
Brunsgaard, Kjösterud & Co.	Norway	14
Burrell & Son	Glasgow	28
Cairns, Noble & Co.	Newcastle	25
Carl, L. H.	Copenhagen	17
James Chambers & Co.	Liverpool	11
R. B. Chellew	Truro	13
China Merchants S. N. Co.	Shanghai	30
China Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	62
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	14
Clyde Steamship Co.	New York	20
W. H. Cockerline & Co.	Hull	14
Commercial Nav. Co.	Genoa	15
Compagnie du Nord	Dunkirk	20
Compagnie Havraise	Havre	10
Compania Sud. Americana	Valparaiso	18
James P. Corry & Co.	London	7
John Cory & Sons, Ltd.	Cardiff	21
Adolf Deppe	Antwerp	31
Deutsch A. Petroleum Co.	Hamburg	21
Deutsch Levante Linie	Hamburg	31
Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie	Hamburg	18
H. W. Dillon	London	10
Thomas Dixon & Sons	Belfast	11
Thomas Dunlop & Sons	Glasgow	12
Empreza Nav. Co.	Lisbon	20
Erie & Western Transptn. Co.	Philadelphia	13
Cyprien Fabre & Co.	Marseilles	12
Farrar, Groves & Co.	London	11
Peter L. Fisker	Copenhagen	27
Galbraith, Pembroke & Co.	London	11
James Gardiner & Co.	Glasgow	14
General Transport Co.	Marseilles	26
J. C. Gilchrist	Cleveland, Ohio	35
Glen & Co.	Glasgow	19
Greenshields, Cowie & Co.	Liverpool	6
C. K. Hansen	Copenhagen	38
Harris & Dixon, Ltd.	London	19
Harrison, J. & C., Ltd.	London	16
Gow, Harrison & Co.	Glasgow	12
Robt. Harrowing & Co.	Whitby	14
P. Henderson & Co.	Glasgow	11
G. Heyn & Sons	Belfast	16
T. Hogan & Sons	New York	9
Hugh Hogarth & Sons	Glasgow	15
H. C. Horn	Schleswig	15
M. H. Horsley	W. Hartlepool	10
Houlder, Middleton & Co.	London	13
Hoult & Co.	Liverpool	13
Huddart, Parker & Co., Ltd.	Melbourne	20
Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	10
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	London	40
Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	122
Italia S. S. Co.	Genoa	7
W. & C. T. Jones S. S. Co., Ltd.	Cardiff	12
Khedivial Mail S. S. Co.	London	17
A. F. Klaveness & Co.	Norway	16
Koninklijke Packet Co.	Amsterdam	59
,, Nederlandsche Co.	Amsterdam	36
Lane & Macandrew	London	14
Larrinaga & Co.	Liverpool	16
Lawther, Latta & Co.	London	12
Lloyd Brazileiro	Rio de Janeiro	59
Luckenbach Trans. & Wr. Co.	New York	10
Maclay & McIntyre	Glasgow	49
Mallory S. S. Co.	New York	13
Christopher Marwood	Whitby	23
Mer. & Min. Transportation C.	Baltimore	23
Mercantile S. S. Co., Ltd.	London	16
J. Mitchell	Cleveland, Ohio	18
Morel, Ltd.	Cardiff	18
Moss S. S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	13
Mutual Travail Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	12
Navigazione Aga Italia	Turin	10
H. & W. Nelson, Ltd.	Liverpool	13
New England Navigation Co.	New York	33
N. York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.	New York	25
N. Nory & Pacific S. S. Co., Ltd.	London	9
New York & Porto Rico	New York	12
Northern S. S. Co., Ltd.	St. Petersburg	19
Ocean Steam. Co. of Savannah	New York	9
Ostasiatiske Co.	Copenhagen	14
Ottoman S. S. Co.	Constantinople	42
Pacific Coast S. S. Co.	San Francisco	20
Philipps, Philipps & Co.	London	13
Pinillos Izquierdo & Co.	Cadiz	8
Pittsburg Steamship Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	100
Pyman Bros.	London	19
George Pyman & Co.	W. Hartlepool	13
Thomas (Evan) Radcliffe & Co.	Cardiff	29
Raeburn & Verel	Glasgow	9
Rankin, Gilmour & Co.	Liverpool	17
Reading Co.	Philadelphia	78
Rickmers Linie	Bremerhaven	20
F. & W. Ritson	Sunderland	11
Joseph Robinson & Sons	N. Shields	11
T. B. Royden	Liverpool	14
Russian S. Nav. & Tradg. Co.	Odessa	67
Russian Vol. Fleet Assoc.	St. Petersburg	18
Simpson, Spence & Young	London	6
Robert M. Sloman, Jr., & Co.	Hamburg	23
Sivewright, Bacon & Co.	Manchester	10
Smith, Howard & Co., Ltd.	Melbourne	22
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao	39
Southern Pacific Co.	New York	24
Steel, Young & Co.	London	10
F. C. Strick & Co., Ltd.	London	24
W. J. Tatem & Co.	Cardiff	20
W. Thomas, Sons & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	22
William Thomson & Co.	Leith	17
William Thomson & Co.	St. John, N.B.	10
G. A. Tomlinson	Duluth, Minn.	17
Toyo Kisen S.S. Co.	Tokio	9
D. Tripcovich	Trieste	16
Turnbull, Martin & Co.	London	7
Turner, Brightman & Co.	London	14
Tyser & Co.	London	8
Union Austrian Nav. Co.	Trieste	34
U. S. Transportation Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	15
La Veloce Nav. Italiana	Genoa	11
Watts, Watts & Co.	London	25
J. H. Welsford & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	15
James Westoll	Sunderland	35
Western Transit Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	13
W. Hartlepool S.N. Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool	16
W. Wilhelmsen	Norway	31
Wilson Transit Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	8
Woermann Linie	Hamburg	32
A. B. Wolvin	Duluth, Minn.	7
Woods, Tylor & Brown	London	10
Ybarra & Co.	Seville	29

Administrative Counties.

ANGLESEY. Acres 175,836. Pop. 50,606. Rental £223,342.
Ld. Lieut. (1896) *and Chairman of Q.S.*, Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., Baron Hill, Beaumaris.
High Sheriff, James Venmore, Wylfa, Cemaes, Anglesey.
Chairman of County Council, William Owen.
Clerk of the Peace, J. Rice Roberts, Llangefni.
Chief Constable, L. Prothero, Llangefni (32).
Coroner, Robert Jones Roberts, Bangor.

BEDFORDSHIRE. Acres 302,947. Population 171,707. Rental £977,084.
Lord Lieut., Rt. Hon. Lord St. John, Melchbourne, Sharnbrook.
High Sheriff, Albert Edward Bower, Colworth House, Sharnbrook.
Chairman of Q.S., Lord St. John of Bletsoe.
Chairman of County Council, The Duke of Bedford, K.G., Woburn Abbey.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., W. W. Marks.
Chf. Const., Maj. F. A. D. Stevens, Bedford (107).
Coroner, Mark Whyley, Bedford.
Coroner for Honor of Ampthill, Frederick Thomas Tanqueray, Woburn.

BERKSHIRE. Acres 456,491. Pop. 180,354. Rental, £1,365,172.
Lord Lieutenant, James Herbert Benyon (1901), Englefield House, Reading.
High Sheriff, A. F. Clarke.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir R. G. C. Mowbray, Bart.
Chairman of C.C., W. Hew Dunn.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., J. T. Morland.
Ch. Constable, Maj. A. F. Poulton, Reading (235).
Coroners: Bromley Challenor, Abingdon; S. V. Pinniger, Newbury; Wm. Weedon, Reading; and W. C. Jotcham, Wantage.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE. Acres 469,301. Population 54,213. Rental £314,740.
Lord Lieutenant, The Lord Glanusk, Crickhowell.
High Sheriff, Capt. J. J. Watkin, Crickhowell.
Chairman of C.C., The Lord Glanusk.
Chairman of Q.S., Hon. R. C. Devereux.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., H. F. W. Harries.
Chief Constable, A. S. Williams.
County Coroners: Richard H. Arlingham Davies, Crickhowell; M. F. Thomas, Brecon; Dr. Wm. Rees Jones, Senny Bridge.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 477,738. Population 179,359. Rental £1,099,214.
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Rothschild.
High Sheriff, N. McCorquodale, Winslow Hall.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir A. Cripps, K.C., M.P.
Chairman of C.C., Tonman Mosley, Baugors Park, Iver.
Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Chief Constable, Maj. Otway Mayne, Aylesbury (197).
Coroners: T. F. Vaisey, Winslow; H. Small, Buckingham; E. Wilkins, Aylesbury; A. E. W. Charsley, Beaconsfield; E. T. Worley, Newport Pagnell; F. T. Tanqueray, Ampthill.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Acres 311,938. Population 81,885. Rental £411,336.
Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Clifden.
High Sheriff, Walter Wooll West, Needham Hall, Wisbech.
Chairman of Q.S., Edward S. Fordham, J.P., D.L.
Chairman of C.C., Sir H. G. Fordham, J.P., D.L.
Clerk of Peace and C.C., S. R. Ginn, D.L.
Chief Constable, Charles J. D. Stretten, M.V.O., Cambridge (77).
Coroner, Algernon Jasper Lyon, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

CARDIGANSHIRE. Acres 443,071. Population 61,078. Rental £331,115.
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Herbert Davies-Evans (1888), Highmead.
High Sheriff, John Thomas.
Chairman of C.C., R. S. Rowlands.
Chairman of Q.S., J. W. Willis-Bund.
Clerk of the Peace, F. R. Roberts, Aberystwyth.
Clerk to C.C., Evan Evans, Aberystwyth.
County Treasurer, J. D. Perrott, Aberystwyth.
Chief Const., E. Williams, Aberystwyth (41).
Coroners: Abel Evans, Lampeter; John Henry Evans, Newcastle Emlyn; John Evans, Aberystwyth.

CARMARTHENSHIRE. Acres 587,816. Pop. 135,328. Val. £600,540.
Lord Lieutenant, Sir James Drummond, Bart., Edwinsford, Llandilo.
High Sheriff, Alfred Robert Orton Gery.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Rev. A. F. Mills.
Chairman of County Council, Thomas Jones.
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen.
Ch. Constable, W. Picton Philipps, Llandilo (103).
Coroners: Thomas Walters, Carmarthen; Richard Shipley Lewis, Llandilo; J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen.

CARNARVONSHIRE. Acres 365,930. Population 125,649. Rateable value £698,618.
Lord Lieut. and Chairman of Q.S., John Ernest Greaves (1886), Bron Eifion, Criccieth.
High Sheriff, D. P. Williams.
Chairman of C.C., John Owen.
Clerk of the Peace, A. Bodvel-Roberts, Carnarvon.
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck, Carnarvon (88).
Coroners: J. Pentir Williams, Bangor; O. Robyns Owen, Pwllheli.

CHESHIRE. Acres 643,360. Pop. 593,885. Rental £4,080,539.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Westminster, Eaton Hall, Chester.
High Sheriff, F. A. Frost, Grappenhall.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir Horatio Lloyd.
Chairman of County Council, Col. George Dixon.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Reginald Potts.
Ch. Const., Maj. P. Malcolm, D.S.O., Chester (511).
County Coroners: J. C. Bate, Chester; Hercules Campbell Yates, Macclesfield; A. E. Ferns, Stockport; T. Ridgway, Warrington.

CORNWALL. Acres 868,208. Pop. 322,334. Rental £1,540,120.
Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe (1877).
High Sheriff, Francis Buller Howell.
Chairman of C.C., W. C. Pendarves.
Chairmen of Q.S., Wm. C. Pendarves and His Hon. Judge Granger.
Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., C. L. Cowlard.
Chief Constable, Maj. H. B. Protheroe Smith (230).
Coroners: W. F. Thompson, Launceston; John Pethybridge, Bodmin; Edmund Laurence Carlyon, Truro; Edward Boase, Penzance; Albert de Castro Glubb, Liskeard.

CUMBERLAND. Acres 973,086. Pop. 266,921. Rental £1,504,729.
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Muncaster (1876), Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass.
Vice-Admiral of the Coast, Earl of Lonsdale.

High Sheriff, Thomas Harrison Rymer.
Chairman of Q.S., George A. Rimington.
Chairman of C.C., H. C. Howard.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., C. Courtenay Hodgson.
Chief Constable, Chas. de Courcy Parry, Penrith (202).
Coroners: F. W. Halton, East; E. Atter, Cockermouth and West; P. B. Stoney, Millom; H. B. Lonsdale, Carlisle; and G. A. L. Skerry, Egremont.

DENBIGHSHIRE. Acreage 426,084. Population 131,582. Rental £720,488.
Lord Lieutenant, Col. William Cornwallis West (1872), Ruthin Castle, Ruthin.
High Sheriff, Godfrey Fitzhugh, Plas Power, Wrexham.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., C.B.
Chairman of C.C., W. Edge Samuels.
Clerk of the Peace, W. R. Evans, LL.B., Ruthin.
Chief Con., Maj. T. J. Leadbetter, Wrexham (87).
Coroners: Robert Davies, Denbigh; Llewelyn Kenrick, Ruabon.

DERBYSHIRE. Acres 646,972. Pop. 504,610. Rental £2,558,037.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Devonshire, Chatsworth.
High Sheriff, Gerald Holbech Hardy.
Chairman of C.C., George Herbert Strutt.
Chairman of Q.S., His Hon. Judge Lindley.
Clerk of Peace & of C.C., N. J. Hughes-Hallett.
Chief Constable, Capt. H. C. Holland, M.V.O., Derby (386).
Coroners: William Harvey Whiston, Derby; Richard Sale, Derby; Godfrey Mosley, Derby; A. Green, M.B., Chesterfield; Sydney Taylor, Buxton.

DEVONSHIRE. Acres 1,662,586. Population 436,938. Rental £3,553,526.
Lord Lieut. and Chairman of C.C., Rt. Hon. Earl Fortescue (1905), Castle Hill, S. Molton.
High Sheriff, Richard Wallis Cory.
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Coleridge; Lord Clifford; G. C. Davie.
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Michelmore, Exeter.
Chief Constable, Capt. H. R. Vyvyan, Exeter (434).
Coroners: Dr. E. R. Tweed, Honiton; H. W. Gould, Crediton; G. W. F. Brown, Barnstaple; John D. Prickman, Okehampton; A. M. Davson, Dartmouth; Sidney Hacker, Totnes; R. Robinson Rodd, East Stonehouse.

DORSET. Acres 625,578. Population 202,063. Rental £1,244,458.
Lord Lieutenant, Col. John Mount Batten, C.B. (1906), Up Cerne House, Dorchester.
High Sheriff, Hector Edmund Munro.
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Portman.
Chairman of Q.S., Col. J. R. P. Goodden.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., E. A. Ffooks.
Chief Cons., Capt. D. Granville, Dorchester (190).
Coroners: William Harry Creech, Sturminster Newton (North Dist.); G. P. Symes, Weymouth (South Dist.); Chas. H. Watts Parkinson, Wimborne (East Dist.); Charles Geo. Nantes, Bridport (West Dist.).

DURHAM (COUNTY PALATINE). Acres 649,244. Pop. 1,187,474. Value £4,066,159. (*See also* p. 183.)
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Durham (1884), Lambton Castle, Durham.
High Sheriff, Hon. James Arthur Joicey.
Chairman of Q.S., His Hon. Judge Greenwell.
Chairman of C.C., George W. Bartlett.
Clk. of the Peace and to C.C., R. Simey, Durham.
Chief Const., Wm. George Morant, Durham (750).
Coroners: John Graham, Sunderland; John Thomas Proud, Bishop Auckland; C. E. Cadle, Durham; J. H. Bell, Stockton.

ELY (ISLE OF), Cambridgeshire. Pop. 64,495.
Custos Rotulorum, Lord De Ramsey, Ramsey Abbey, Hunts.
High Sheriff, see CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
Chairman of Q.S., A. J. Pell.
Chairman of County Council, Joseph Martin.
Clerk of Peace and C.C., C. E. F. Copeman.
Chief Const., Capt. J. H. Mander, Ely (69).
Coroners: Thomas R. Dawbarn, Wisbech; G. M. Hall, Ely.

ESSEX. Acres 974,849. Population 816,640. Rental £5,106,804.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Warwick (1901), Easton Lodge, Dunmow.
High Sheriff, Ralph Frederic Bury, St. Leonard's, Nazeing.
Chairmen of Q.S., Hon. C. H. Strutt and E. N. Buxton.
Chairman of C.C., Andrew Johnston.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., John Heyden Goold, Chelmsford.
Chief Constable, Captain Edward Maclean Showers, Chelmsford (483).
Coroners: J. Harrison, Braintree; C. Edgar Lewis, Brentwood; A. Ambrose, M.D., Loughton.

FLINTSHIRE. Acres 164,050. Pop. 81,490. Rental £436,369.
Lord Lieutenant, Hugh Robert Hughes (1874), Kinmel Park, Abergele.
High Sheriff, John Lloyd Price.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir J. Eldon Bankes.
Chairman of C.C., Walter Y. Hargreaves.
Clerk of the Peace, Richard Bromley, Mold.
Chief Constable, J. Ivor Davies, Mold (60).
Coroners: F. Llewellyn Jones, Mold; Wm. Alma Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

GLAMORGAN. Acres 489,535. Population 531,833. Rateable value £3,511,951.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Plymouth, C.B. (1890), St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff.
High Sheriff, W. J. Percy Player.
Chairman of C.C., John Blandy Jenkins, J.P.
Chairman of Q.S., O. H. Jones.
Clerk of Peace and of C.C., T. Mansel Franklen, Cardiff.
Chief Const., Lionel Lindsay, Cardiff (552).
Coroners: David Rees, Pontypridd; R. J. Rhys, Aberdare; H. Cuthbertson, Neath; F. H. Glynn-Price, Swansea; S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Acres 786,115. Pop. 321,350. Rateable value £1,939,678.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Ducie (1857), Tortworth Court, Falfield.
High Sheriff, Arthur Edmund Moss.
Chairman of C.C., M. W. Colchester-Wemyss.
Chairman of Qr. Sess., Francis Adams Hyett.
Clerk of the Peace and of the C.C., Edwd. Theodore Gardom.
Chief Constable, Maj. Richard Chester-Master, Cheltenham (387).
Coroners: Edward Mills Grace, M.D., Thornbury; Alfred J. Morton Ball, Stroud; John Waghorne, Cheltenham; Richard Macartney, Cinderford; N. G. Moore, Tewkesbury; Charles Scott, Gloucester.

HAMPSHIRE (OR SOUTHAMPTON). Acres 942,441. Pop. 406,933. Val. £2,312,596.
Lord Lieutenant (1904), The Marquess of Winchester, Amport St. Mary's, Andover.
High Sheriff, William Ingham Whitaker.
Chairmen of Q.S., The Duke of Wellington, K.C., G.C.V.O. (Civil); John Lindsay Johnston (Judicial).
Chairman of C.C., The Earl of Northbrook.
Clerk of Peace and County Council, Henry Barber, LL.B., The Castle, Winchester.
Chief Constable, Major St. Andrew Bruce Warde, West Hill, Winchester (471).
County and Franchise Coroners: P. E. J. Talbot, Andover; R. Druitt, Christchurch; F. A. Johns, Ringwood; L. Warner, Fareham; Hy. White, Winchester; Bernard Harfield, Southampton; Spencer Clarke, Whitchurch.

HEREFORDSHIRE. Acres 537,363. Population 114,401. Rental £570,448.
Lord Lieutenant, Sir John R. G. Cotterell, Bt. (1904).
High Sheriff, Capt. Evans Mynde Allen.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir Richd. Harington, Bt.
Chairman of C.C., Colonel Prescott Decie.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., John Reginald Symonds.
Ch. Const., Capt. the Hon. Evelyn Scudamore-Stanhope, Hereford (81).
Coroners: Thomas Hutchinson, Hereford; Charles E. Arthur Moore, Leominster.

HERTFORDSHIRE. Acres 404,518. Population 258,023. Rental £1,499,366.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. (1892), The Grove, Watford.
High Sheriff, Sir Alfred Reynolds.
Chairman of C.C. and of St. Albans Q.S., Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey.
Chairman of Hertford Q.S., The Marquess of Salisbury, G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C.
Clerk of Peace and of C.C., C. E. Longmore.
Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Henry Daniell, Hatfield (277).
Coroners: Thomas Joseph Sworder, Hertford; Lovell Drage, M.D., Hatfield; Francis Shillitoe, Hitchin; Lovel Smeathman, Hemel Hempstead; Ethelbert Collins, Bishop Stortford; D. B. Balding, Royston; T. J. Broad, Watford; A. MacKinnon Forbes, 7 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Acres 232,984. Pop. 54,125. Rateable val. £319,976.
Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of C.C., The Earl of Sandwich (1892), Hinchingbrooke, Hunts.
High Sheriff, Walter Wooll West.
Chairman of Q.S., H. C. Geldart, Huntingdon.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., J. Percy Maule.
Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Alan G. Chichester, Godmanchester (54).
Coroners: C. B. Margetts, Huntingdon and Hurstingstone; C. R. Wade-Gery, St. Neots; Gerald Hunnybun, Hundred of Leightonstone; H. C. Gaches, Peterborough; F. R. Serjeant, Ramsey.

ISLE OF WIGHT. Acres 94,068. Pop. 82,418. Val. £534,991.
Governor and Captain-General, H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Osborne.
Deputy Governor, Francis John Stuart Hay-Newton, M.V.O.
Chairman of C.C., Godfrey Baring, Cowes.
Chief Constable, Capt. H. G. Adams-Connor, M.V.O., D.L. (61).
Clerk of the Council, John Dufton, Newport.

KENT. Acres 972,905. Pop. 936,240. Rental £6,155,910.
Lord Lieutenant, Marquis Camden (1905), Bayham Abbey.
High Sheriff, Robert Norton.
Chairmen of Q.S., The Lord Harris, East Kent; The Earl of Cranbrook, West Kent.
Chairman of County Council, F. S. W. Cornwallis, Linton Park, Maidstone.
Clerk of Peace & to C.C., Walter Byron Prosser, Maidstone.
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Henry Murray Ashley Warde, Maidstone (540).
Coroners: Thomas Buss, Tunbridge Wells; Ruttey Mowll, Canterbury; H. B. Sewell, Greenwich; C. B. Harris, Sittingbourne; C. D. Murton, Cranbrook; H. W. Stringer, New Romney; B. C. Drake, Hythe; F. W. Hardman, Deal; and W. P. Morrison, Redhill.

LANCASHIRE. Acres 1,208,154. Pop. 3,923,096. Rental £20,214 462. (*See also* p. 150.)
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Shuttleworth, Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley.
High Sheriff, R. A. Talton, Cuerdon Hall, Preston.
Chairmen of Q.S., E. B. Dawson, Lancaster; H. Wilson Worsley-Taylor, K.C., Preston; Sir Wm. Bower Forwood, Knt., Liverpool; J. M. Yates, K.C., Manchester.
Chairman of C.C., William Scott Barrett.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Jos. Maghull Yates, K.C.
Clerk of Peace & to C.C., Harcourt E. Clare, Preston.
Chief Constable, Capt. C. V. Ibbetson, Preston (1,652). (*Asst. do.*, H. P. P. Lane.)
Coroners: Henry John Robinson, Blackburn; John F. Price, Manchester; Fredk. Nassau Molesworth, Rochdale; Samuel Foster Butcher, Bury; Samuel Brighouse, Ormskirk; John Parker, Preston; Neville Holden, Lancaster; John Poole, Furness, Ulverston; Sir J. de Hoghton, Bt. (*Deputy*, R. Ascroft), Manor of Walton-le-Dale; H. Greenall, Manor of Hale; F. Smith, Manor of Prescot.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Acres 532,788. Population 437,490. Rateable value £1,541,450.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Rutland (1900), 16 Arlington St., London, S.W.
High Sheriff, H. H. Smith-Carington.
Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C., Thomas Cope.
Clerk of Peace to County Council & Lieutenancy, Wm. Jesse Freer, 10 New Street, Leicester.
Chief Constable, Edward Holmes, Leicester (183).
Coroners: Geo. Edmund Bouskell, Leicester; Henry John Deane, Loughborough; Arthur Henry Marsh, Melton Mowbray.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Acres 1,596,332. Population 500,022. Rental £3,661,224.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Brownlow (1867), Belton House, Grantham.
High Sheriff, Fitzalan Howard, Spalding.
Chairmen of Q.S., William Garfit, Boston; F. Howard, Spalding (Parts of Holland); Earl of Ancaster, Sleaford and Bourne (Parts of Kesteven); Wm. Embleton Fox, Northorpe (Parts of Lindsey).
Chairmen of C.C.: Lindsey, W. E. Fox; Kesteven, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.; Holland, H. P. Carter.

Clerks of the Peace and to County Councils: Lindsey, Chas. Scorer, Lincoln; Kesteven, T. H. Holdich, Sleaford: Holland, H. Chaderton Johnson, Boston; Lincoln City, F. C. Brogden.
Chief Constable, Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, Lincoln (359) £850
Coroners: Arthur Tuxford, M.D., Boston; Richard Mason, Grimsby; Theodore Norton, Grantham; Wm. Hy. Breffit Brook, and M. H. Footman, Lincoln; Philip Gamble, Gainsborough; Herbert Sharpley, Louth; Dr. G. L. Barritt, Spalding; Francis J. Walker, Spilsby; Dr. Cragg, Billingborough; V. G. Stapleton, Stamford; A. C. Greenwood, Corby.

LONDON. Acres 74,816. Pop. 4,536,272. Rateable value £44,873,614. *(See* also pp. 494-499.)
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Fife, K.G.
High Sheriff, Herbert Brooks.
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson.
Clerk of C.C. (see pp. 494–9), G. Laurence Gomme.
Coroners, see p. 206.

MERIONETHSHIRE. Acres 422,018. Pop. 48,852. Rental, £223,644.
Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of Q.S., Sir Osmond Williams, Bt. (1909), Castell Deudraeth.
High Sheriff, Capt. H. M. Richards.
Chairman of C.C., R. E. Roberts.
Clerk of the Peace, David Breese, Portmadoc.
Chief Constable, Thomas Jones, Dolgelly (34).
C. Coroner, R. Owen Jones, Blaenau Festiniog.

MIDDLESEX. Acres 148,701. Pop. 1,059,684. Rateable value £6,828,715.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Bedford, K.G. (1898), Woburn Abbey, Beds.
High Sheriff, E. Moore.
Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C., Montagu Sharpe, K.C.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Walter George Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.
Coroners: Western: W. Bruce Gordon Hogg, M.D., Chiswick; Central: George Alexander Cohen, 461 Green Lanes, N.; Eastern: A. M. M. Forbes; Duchy of Lancaster: A. M. M. Forbes, 8 Queen Street, Cheapside.

MONMOUTHSHIRE. Acres 345,281. Pop. 230,806. Rateable value £1,260,894.
Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Tredegar (1899), Tredegar Park, Newport.
High Sheriff, Isaac Butler.
Chairman of Q.S., Samuel Courthope Bosanquet, Dingestow Court, near Monmouth.
Chairman of C.C., W. P. James.
Clerk of Peace & to C.C., Hy. Stafford Gustard.
Ch. Const., Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny (227).
County Coroners: M. Roberts Jones, Cardiff; J. B. Walford, Abergavenny; B. H. Deakin, Monmouth; Fothergill Evans, Chepstow.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Acres 510,111. Population 54,901. Rental £497,173.
Lord Lieutenant, Sir Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., C.B. (1891), Ruabon.
High Sheriff, Lord Herbert Lionel Vane-Tempest.
Chairman of Q.S., Richard Lloyd.
Chairman of C.C., Hugh Lewis.
Clerk of the Peace, G. R. D. Harrison, Welshpool.
Chief Constable, W. J. Holland, Newtown (35).
County Coroners: Chas. E. Humphreys, Llanfyllin; David Edwards, Machynlleth; J. T. C. Gittins, Newtown; R. D. Thomas, Welshpool.

NORFOLK. Acres 1,303,488. Population 313,504. Rental £1,837,698.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O. (1906), Holkham, Norfolk.
High Sheriff, William John Birkbeck.
Chairman of Q.S., Colonel Hy. E. Hyde.
Other Chairmen of Q.S., Sir Wm. Hovell Browne Ffolkes, Bart., K.C.V.O.; Hamon le Strange; Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy; and William Carr.
Chairman of C.C., Sir W. H. Ffolkes, Bart., K.C.V.O.
Clerk of the Peace & to C.C., George Christopher Davies, Norwich.
Chief Constable, Maj. Egbert Napier, Norwich (239).
Coroners: Henry Read Culley, Norwich; R. A. Wilkin, Lynn; Walter May Barton, East Dereham; H. E. Garrod, Diss; H. R. B. Wayman, Downham Market; O. F. Read, Thetford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Acres 585,148. Population 207,485. Rateable value £1,450,477.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl Spencer (1908), Dallington House, Northampton.
High Sheriff, W. Bean.
Chairman of C.C., Sackville G. Stopford Sackville, Drayton House, Thrapston.
Chairman of Q.S., C. Smyth, Little Houghton House, Northampton.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., H. A. Millington.
Chief Constable, Lieut. James Dalgleish Kellie MacCallum, Northampton (166).
Coroners: Charles Henry Davis, Northampton; John Thos. Parker, Wellingborough; W. E. Whitton, Towcester.

NORTHUMBERLAND. Acres 1,272,294. Pop. 291,306. Rental £2,180,517.
Lord Lieut., Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (1904), Alnwick.
High Sheriff, Hon. Chas. Algernon Parsons, C.B.
Chairman of Q.S., Geo. D. Atkinson-Clark, D.L.
Chairman of C.C., The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., S. Sanderson, D.L.
Chief Constable, Capt. F. James, Morpeth (248).
Coroners: Henry T. Rutherford, Blyth; Charles Percy, Alnwick.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 539,752. Pop. 514,459. Rental £2,617,015.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O. (1898), Welbeck Abbey, Notts.
High Sheriff, Thomas Craven.
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Belper, A.D.C., Nottingham; Wm. Evelyn Denison, Newark; Henry Mellish, Retford.
Chairman of County Council, Lord Belper, A.D.C.
Clerk of the Peace, H. Hampton Copnall, Nottingham.
Chief Constable, Capt. Wm. H. Tomasson, M.V.O., Nottingham (258).
Coroners: D. Whittingham, Nottingham; F. B. Foottit, Newark; E. S. Spencer, Retford.

OXFORDSHIRE. Acreage 475,968. Pop. 137,124. Rateable value £879,801.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1887), Middleton Park, Bicester.
High Sheriff, William Frederick Pepper.
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P., Bletchington Park, Oxford.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir William Reynell Anson, Bart., D.C.L., M.P., All Souls College, Oxford.
Clerk of Peace and of C.C., T. M. Davenport, M.A.

Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Edward A. Holmes-à-Court, Oxford (112).
Coroners: A. H. Franklin, Oxford; George Coggins, Deddington; Robert Frederick Cuthbert, Witney; J. F. Cooper, Henley.

PEMBROKESHIRE. Acres 392,710. Pop. 87,894. Val. £468,660.
Lord Lieutenant (1896), Earl Cawdor, Stackpole Court, Pembroke.
High Sheriff, John Harcourt Powell.
Chairman of Q.S., Abel Thomas, K.C., M.P.
Chairman of County Council, George Griffith, Bunkers Hill, Milford Haven.
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Wm. Davies George, Haverfordwest.
Chief Constable, Fred. T. B. Summers, Haverfordwest Castle (75).
County Coroners: Ivor Evans, Cardigan; H. J. E. Price, Haverfordwest.

PETERBOROUGH (SOKE OF), Northants. Acres 53,471.
Chairman of C.C., The Marquess of Exeter.
Clerk C.C. and of the Peace, Walter J. Deacon.

RADNORSHIRE. Acres 301,164. Pop. 23,281. Rental £185,381.
Lord Lieutenant, Sir Powlett Charles John Milbank, Bart. (1895), Norton Manor.
High Sheriff, Maj. S. N. Thompson.
Chairman of Q.S., Jno. Corrie Carter, Rhayader.
Chairman of C.C., C. C. Rogers, Stanage Park, Brampton Brian.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., H. V. Vaughan, Llandrindod Wells.
Chief Constable, Major H. H. Bromfield, D.S.O., Llandrindod Wells (21).
Coroners: Fred. L. Green, Presteigne (Eastern Division); E. Powell Careless, Llandrindod (Western Division).

RUTLANDSHIRE. Acres 94,889. Population 19,708. Val. £185,523.
Lord Lieutenant, Maj.-Gen. J. F. Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B. (1906), Ranksboro, Oakham.
High Sheriff, Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart.
Chairman of County Council, Earl of Gainsborough, Exton Park, Oakham.
Chair. of Q.S., Sir Arthur John Fludyer, Bart.
Clerk of Peace and to C. C., B. A. Adam, Oakham.
Chief Constable, William Wilson, Oakham (15).
Coroner: Valentine George Stapleton, Stamford.

SHROPSHIRE. Acres 861,802. Pop. 239,783. Assessable value £1,409,672.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Powis (1896), Walcot, Lydbury North, Salop.
High Sheriff, Hon. Sir R. R. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Bart.
Chairman of C.C., J. B. Bowen-Jones.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., E. Cresswell Peele.
Chief Constable, Capt. Gerard L. Derriman, Shrewsbury (170).
Coroners: John Vernon T. Lander, Wellington; Thomas H. Garside, Market Drayton; Henry Thomas Weyman, Ludlow; R. E. Clarke, Shrewsbury; R. F. Haslewood, Bridgnorth; J. Herbert Williams, Ludlow; W. A. Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

SOMERSET. Acres 1,034,055. Pop. 385,106. Rateable val. £2,758,174.
Lord Lieutenant, The Marquess of Bath (1904), Longleat, Warminster.
High Sheriff, H. H. Wills.
Chairman of Q.S., Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B., Failand, Bristol.
Chairman of County Council, Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, Hadspen House, Castle Cary.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Geo. Iliff Simey, 3 Chapel Row, Queen Square, Bath.
Ch. Const., Capt. H. C. Metcalfe, Taunton (355).
Coroners: Samuel Craddock, M.R.C.S., Bath; Edward Queckett Louch, Yeovil; Thomas Foster Barham, Bridgwater.

STAFFORDSHIRE. Acres 744,984. Population 1,085,240. Rental £4,469,589.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Dartmouth (1891), Patshull House, Wolverhampton.
High Sheriff, Hon. F. G. L. Meynell.
Chairman of Q.S. and C.C., Lord Hatherton, C.M.G., Teddesley, Penkridge.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., R. Eustace Joy, M.A.
Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. Geo. Aug. Anson, M.V.O., Stafford (718).
Coroners: H. W. Adams, Tunstall; T. B. Cull, Cheadle; William Morgan, Stafford; G. C. Lewis, Walsall; T. A. Stokes, Wolverhampton; T. E. Auden, Burton-on-Trent.

SUFFOLK, EAST. Acres 549,742. Pop. 189,170. Rateable value £981,873.
(For *Lord Lieut., Vice-Admiral and High Sheriff*, see SUFFOLK, WEST.)
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Rendlesham and Hon. John de Grey.
Chairman of C.C., Lord Rendlesham.
Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., A. T. Cobbold.
Chief Constable, Capt. Jasper G. Mayne, Ipswich (183).
Coroners: Lionel F. Vulliamy, Stonham Aspal; Arthur F. Vulliamy, Ipswich; Walter Brooke, Woodbridge; Henry Edwin Garrod, Diss.

SUFFOLK, WEST. Acres 390,920. Pop. 117,553. Rateable value £575,654.
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Sir T. Courtenay T. Warner, C.B., M.P. (1910), Brettenham Hall, Ipswich.
Vice-Admiral, Earl of Stradbroke, Henham Hall.
High Sheriff, Almeric H. Paget.
Chairmen of Q.S., Col. Hon. Henry Wm. Lowry Corry; A. Maitland Wilson.
Chairman of C.C., Oliver Denn Johnson.
Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., A. T. Cobbold.
Chief Constable, Maj. E. P. Prest, Bury St. Edmunds (117).
Coroners, Rowland Holt Wilson, Bury St. Edmunds; Thomas Bates, Sudbury; S. J. Ennion, Newmarket.

SURREY. Acres 452,796. Pop. 519,654. Rateable value £5,430,244.
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Hon. Henry Cubitt (1906).
High Sheriff, Harry Waechter.
Chairman of Q.S., &c., George Cave, K.C., M.P.
Chairman of C.C., Sir Wm. Vincent., Bart.
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Thomas Weeding Weeding.
Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford (303).
County Coroners: Croydon District, W. Percy Morrison, Reigate; Kingston District, M. H. Taylor, Newark House, Richmond; Guildford Dist., G. F. Roumieu, Bethune House, Farnham.

SUSSEX, EAST. Acres 516,640. Pop. 182,094. Rental £2,187,761.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G. (1905), Arundel Castle.

High Sheriff, James Buchanan.
Chairman of Q.S., Hon. Sir Wm. Grantham.
Chairman of C.C., John James Lister.
Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, Frederic Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.
Chief Constable, Maj. H. G. Lang, Lewes (219).
County Coroners: G. V. Benson, Lewes; T. T. Harratt, Rye; Charles Sheppard, Rape of Hastings and Hundred of Robertsbridge.

SUSSEX, WEST. Acres 401,839. Pop. 151,276. Rental val. £1,045,588.
Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff. (See EAST SUSSEX.)
Chairman of Q. Sessions, His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C.
Chairman of County Council, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., C.B.
Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, Frederic Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.
Chief Constable, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, M.V.O., Horsham (171).
County Coroners, F. W. Butler, Horsham; J. W. Loader Cooper, Chichester; C. C. B. Cheesman, Hundred of Bosham.

WARWICKSHIRE. Acres 577,462. Population 897,835. Rental £3,328,652.
Lord Lieutenant, Marquis of Hertford (1905), Ragley Hall, Alcester.
High Sheriff, Lord Algernon Percy.
Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C., John Stratford Dugdale, K.C., Blyth Hall, Coleshill, Birmingham.
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Edward Field, Leamington.
Chief Constable, Capt. J. T. Brinkley, Warwick (356).
Coroners: Charles Webb Iliffe, M.D., Coventry; J. J. W. Wilmshurst, Kenilworth; Theodore Christophers, Henley-in-Arden.

WESTMORLAND. Acres 505,330. Pop. 64,409. Rental £567,839.
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hothfield (1881), Appleby Castle, Appleby.
High Sheriff, John Rankin.
Chairman of Q.S., The Earl of Lonsdale.
Chairman of C.C., J. Wakefield Weston.
Clerk of the Peace, John Bolton, Kendal.
Chief Constable, C. de Courcy Parry, Penrith (39).
Coroners: Geo. Edward Cartmel, Kendal; Wm. Hewitson, Appleby; E. A. Heelis, Appleby.

WILTSHIRE. Acres 864,105. Pop. 271,394. Rateable value £1,390,862.
Lord Lieutenant (1896), The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., Bowood, Calne, Wilts.
High Sheriff, Sir J. T. Goldney, Corsham.
Chairmen of Q.S., The Marquess of Bath and F. R. Y. Radcliffe, K.C.
Chairman of C.C., The Marquess of Bath.
Clerk of the Peace and C.C., R. W. Merriman, Marlborough and Trowbridge.
Chief Const., Capt. Hoël Llewellyn, D.S.O., Devizes (252).
Coroners: A. L. Forrester, Malmesbury; F. A. P. Sylvester, Trowbridge; (vacant), Salisbury; Isaac James, Corsham; G. S. A. Waylen, Devizes.

WORCESTERSHIRE. Acres 472,490. Population, 357,402. Rateable val. £2,139,471.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Coventry (1891), Croome Court, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
High Sheriff, G. F. Chance.
Chairman of Q.S., County Council, and of Standing Joint Committee, John William Willis Bund.
Clerk of the Peace and C.C. and County Solicitor, Samuel Thornely, Worcester.
Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Herbert Sutherland Walker, Worcester (463).
Coroners: Edwin Docker, Birmingham; G. F. S. Brown, Worcester; G. H. T. Foster, Upton-on-Severn; Edward Percy Jobson, Dudley.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING). Acres 741,050. Pop. 144,748. Rateable value £1,332,688.
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Nunburnholme, D.S.O. (1908), North Ferriby, Hull.
High Sheriff, F. J. Osbaldiston Montagu.
Chairman of Q.S., Arthur Grey.
Chairman of C.C., Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., John J. Bickersteth.
Chief Constable, Maj. W. H. Dunlop, Beverley (138).
Coroners: Sir Luke White, M.P., Driffield; John Richardson Wood, York; Jackson and Birks, Hull; Henry Green, Howden.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING). Acres 1,357,320. Pop. 247,875. Rental £2,550,939.
Lord Lieutenant, Sir Hugh Bell (1906).
High Sheriff. (See EAST RIDING.)
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, E. R. Turton.
Chairman of C.C., John Hutton.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., W. C. Trevor.
Chief Constable, Major Robert Lister Bower, C.M.G., Northallerton (303).
Coroners: J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Wm. Richardson, Guisborough; George Buchannan, Whitby; John Richardson Wood, York; Joseph Francis Porter, Helmsley; Oswald H. Cochrane, Middlesbrough; Wm. Lowther Carrick, Stokesley.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING). Acres 1,658,619. Pop. 1,219,997. Assessable val. £7,979,547.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Harewood (1892), Harewood House, near Leeds.
High Sheriff. (See EAST RIDING.)
Chairman of County Council, Sir John Cousin Horsfall, Bart.
Chairman of Q.S., G. B. C. Yarborough, Campsmount, Doncaster.
Clerk of the Peace and C.C., Francis A. Darwin.
Chief Constable, Maj. L. W. Atcherley (1,313).
Coroners: Edgar Wood, Skipton; J. R. Wood, York; J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Dossey Wightman, Sheffield; Frederick Edward Nicholson, Doncaster; E. H. Hill, Halifax; Pelham Page Maitland, Wakefield; Walter Brown Arundel, Pontefract; F. D. Robinson, Clitheroe; J. Charles R. Husband, Ripon.

London Boroughs.

THE CITY OF LONDON. *See* pp. 491–3.

BATTERSEA. Pop. (1901) 168,907. Val. £1,059,966.
Mayor, J. E. Astill.
Town Clerk, W. Marcus Wilkins.

BERMONDSEY. Pop. 126,634. Val. £942,719.
Mayor, A. Layman.
Town Clerk, Frederick Ryall.

BETHNAL GREEN. Pop. 131,316. Val. £549,849.
Mayor, Charles Edward Fox.
Town Clerk, Robert Voss.

CAMBERWELL. Pop. 273,856. Val. £1,386,960.
Mayor, Whitworth St. Cedd.
Town Clerk, Charles William Tagg.

CHELSEA. Pop. 73,842. Val. £934,617.
Mayor, Christopher Head (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Thomas Holland.

DEPTFORD, Kent and Surrey. Pop. 119,642. Val. £634,588.
Mayor, Edward G. H. Berryman (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Vivian Orchard.

FINSBURY. Pop. 101,463. Val. £1,040,357.
Mayor, Edward Henry Tripp.
Town Clerk, G. W. Preston.

FULHAM. Pop. 160,000. Val. £912,563.
Mayor, Henry George Norris (re-elected).
Town Clerk, J. Percy Shuter.

GREENWICH. Pop. 111,314. Val. £667,392.
Mayor, Walter Field Soames.
Town Clerk, Francis Robinson.

HACKNEY. Pop. 235,469. Val. £1,234,094.
Mayor, W. F. Jones.
Town Clerk, W. A. Williams.

HAMMERSMITH. Pop. 112,233. Val. £871,114.
Mayor, N. W. Shairp.
Town Clerk, H. Thompson.

HAMPSTEAD. Est. Pop. 94,185. Val. £1,115,741.
Mayor, W. Woodward.
Town Clerk, Arthur P. Johnson, M.A.

HOLBORN. Pop. 59,405. Val. £1,086,416.
Mayor, Horatio Porter, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Town Clerk, Lionel Walford.

ISLINGTON. Pop. 353,000. Val. £1,914,031.
Mayor, Ald. G. S. Elliott.
Town Clerk, Wm. Francis Dewey.

KENSINGTON (Royal Borough). Pop. 182,500. Rateable val. £2,389,907.
Mayor, Ald. Hon. Sir W. Phillimore, Bt., D.C.L.
Town Clerk, William Chambers Leete.

LAMBETH. Pop. 301,895. Val. £1,918,186.
Mayor, John Bott.
Town Clerk, Henry John Smith.

LEWISHAM. Pop. 160,749. Val. £1,094,155.
Mayor, Henry Adolphus Baxter.
Town Clerk, Edward Wright.

PADDINGTON. Pop. 152,396. Val. £1,551,690.
Mayor, Herbert Lidiard.
Town Clerk, Arthur W. J. Russell.

POPLAR. Pop. 168,822. Val. £833,454.
Mayor, Frederick Sedgwick.
Town Clerk, Leonard Potts.

ST. MARYLEBONE. Pop. 126,027. Val. £2,459,068.
Mayor, Ald. E. R. Debenham.
Town Clerk, James Wilson.

ST. PANCRAS. Pop. 237,247. Val. £1,794,293.
Mayor, Frederick William Avant.
Town Clerk, C. H. F. Barrett.

SHOREDITCH. Pop. 128,705. Val. £810,559.
Mayor, H. Busby Bird (4th time).
Town Clerk, H. Mansfield Robinson, LL.D.

SOUTHWARK. Pop. 211,832. Val. £1,301,523.
Mayor, Albert Wilson.
Town Clerk, J. A. Johnson.

STEPNEY. Pop. 298,600. Val. £1,490,943.
Mayor, Alderman Henry Potter.
Town Clerk, George William Clarke, B.L.

STOKE NEWINGTON. Pop. 54,101. Val. £353,246.
Mayor, Henry John Beavis.
Town Clerk, George Webb.

WANDSWORTH. Pop. 332,843. Val. £2,129,492.
Mayor, Archibald Davis Dawnay (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Henry George Hills.

WESTMINSTER (City). Pop. 183,011. Val. £6,370,929.
Mayor, E. L. Somers Cocks.
Town Clerk, John Hunt.

WOOLWICH. Pop. 128,448. Val. £812,700.
Mayor, Ald. S. H. Cuff.
Town Clerk, Arthur B. Bryceson.

Cities and Boroughs.

ABERAVON, Glamorg. Pop. 10,000. Val. £41,700.
Mayor, Rhys Davies.
Town Clerk, Marmaduke Tennant.

ABERGAVENNY, Mon. Pop. 9,400. Val. £37,755.
Mayor, John O. Marsh (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William H. Hopwood.

ABERYSTWYTH, Cardig. Pop. 8,013. Val. £42,335.
Mayor, Thomas J. Samuel.
Town Clerk, Arthur Johnson Hughes.

ABINGDON, Berks. Pop. 6,480. Val. £26,696.
High Steward, Earl of Abingdon.
Mayor, Arthur E. Preston.
Recorder, William Harry Nash.
Town Clerk, Bromley Challenor, F.R.G.S.

ACCRINGTON, Lancs. Pop. 46,000. Val. £103,590.
Mayor, Ald. A. S. Bury.
Town Clerk, Arthur Henry Aitken.

ALDEBURGH, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,500. Val. £10,782.
Mayor, William Henry Hall.
Town Clerk, Henry Clement Casley (Ipswich).

ANDOVER, Hants. Pop. 6,800. Val. £28 424.
Mayor, James Compton Reeks.
Recorder, Archibald John Mackey.
Town Clerk, Thomas Edgar Longman.

APPLEBY, Westmorland. Pop. 1,764. Val. £10,170.
Mayor, Ald. John Sewell Rigg.
Town Clerk, William Hewitson (solicitor).

ARUNDEL, W. Sussex. Pop. 3,070. Val. £13,454.
Mayor, John Nibloe Hare (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Arthur Holmes.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Lancs. Pop. 45,000. Val. £196,813.
Mayor, Charles Henry Waterhouse.
Town Clerk, Frederick William Bromley.

ASTON MANOR, Warwickshire. Pop. 82,000. Val. £265,500.
Mayor, Ald. Alfred Taylor.
Town Clerk, Joseph Ansell, J.P.

BACUP, Lancashire. Pop. 25,000. Val. £86,602.
Mayor, Ald. J. H. Maden (12th time).
Town Clerk, Joseph Entwistle.

BANBURY, Oxfordsh. Pop. 12,967. Val. £66,992.
High Steward, The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Mayor, Henry Reginald Fryer Brooks.
Recorder, Henry Staveley-Hill.
Town Clerk, Oliver James Stockton.

BANGOR (City), Carnarvon. Pop. 12,500. Val. £43,450.
Mayor, H. C. Vincent (re-elected).
Town Clerk, W. Huw Rowland.

BARNSLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 41,086. Val. £166,352.
Mayor, Henry Milnes Walker (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Henry Horsfield.

BARNSTAPLE, Devon. Pop. 14,500. Val. £56,319.
Mayor, John Thomas White.
High Steward, Lord Clinton.
Recorder, His Hon. Sir G. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, James Bosson.

*BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Lancashire. Pop. 70,000. Val. £308,230.
Mayor, T. F. Butler (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Leonard Hewlett.

BASINGSTOKE, Hants. Pop. 9,793. Val. £68,578.
Mayor, Frederick Arthur Prance.
Town Clerk, John A. Kingdon.

*BATH (City), Som. Pop. 50,0.0. Val. £333,316.
Mayor, Thomas Ball Silcock.
Recorder, Henry Coleman Folkard.
Town Clerk, Fredk. Darlington Wardle.

BATLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 36,819. Val. £142,216.
Mayor, John Stubley (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Joseph Hanson Craik (solicitor).

BEAUMARIS, Anglesey. Pop. 2,326. Val. £10,765.
Mayor, J. W. Jones (re-elected).
Town Clerk, John Rice Roberts, M.A.

BECCLES, E. Suffolk. Pop. 6,898. Val. £29,633.
Mayor, Col. Thomson Wilson.
Town Clerk, Tom Plowman Angell.

BEDFORD, Beds. Pop. 41,000. Val. £210,720.
Mayor, Basil Hope.
Recorder, H. D. Bonsey.
Town Clerk, Charles Stimson.

BERWICK UPON TWEED (Town & County), Northumberland. Pop. 13,437 Val. £60,553.
Mayor, James Weatherhead Plenderleith.
Recorder, H. F. Manisty, K.C.
Town Clerk, A. H. M. Weddell.

BEVERLEY, Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 13,700. Val. £53,130.
Mayor, Henry Samman.
Town Clerk, James Willis Mills.

BEWDLEY, Worcester. Pop. 2,866. Val. £9,164.
High Steward, Viscount Cobham.
Mayor, John Green (5th time).
Town Clerk, Stanley Hemingway.

BEXHILL, E. Sussex. Pop. 16,126. Val. £119,718.
Mayor, Ald. J. A. Paton (re-elected).
Town Clerk, T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.

BIDEFORD, Devon. Est. Pop. 9,500. Val. £29,000.
Mayor, John Underhill Fulford.
Recorder, His Hon. Sir G. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, Wm. Britton Seldon.

*BIRKENHEAD, Cheshire. Pop. 120,955. Val. £673,127.
Mayor, A. W. Willmer.
Recorder, Ellis J. Griffith, M.P.
Town Clerk, James Fearnley.

*BIRMINGHAM (City), Warwick. Pop. 523,179. Val. £2,931,404.
Lord Mayor, W. H. Bowater (re-elected).
Recorder, John Stratford Dugdale, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate (vacant).
Town Clerk, Ernest V. Riley.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, Salop. Pop. 1,378. Val. £6,387.
Mayor, S. Hale Puckle, M.A.
Town Clerk, Ernest Griffiths.

*BLACKBURN, Lancs. Pop. 136,996. Val. £549,219.
Mayor, Ald. Franklin Talbot Thomas (6th time).
Recorder, Miles Walker Mattinson, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Lewis Beard.

§BLACKPOOL, Lancs. Pop. 65,000. Val. £518,787.
Mayor, William Henry Broadhead.
Town Clerk, Thomas Loftos.

BLANDFORD FORUM, Dorset. Pop. 3,649. Val. £14,599.
Mayor, Ald. John Iles Barnes (8th time).
Town Clerk, Edward C. Castleman-Smith.

BODMIN, Cornwall. Pop. 5,353. Val. £23,780.
Mayor, Walter Arthur Bawden.
Town Clerk, John Pethybridge.

*BOLTON, Lancs. Pop. 190,315. Val. £845,227.
Mayor, Joseph Tyas Cooper (re-elected).
Recorder, Collingwood Hope, K.C.
Town Clerk, Samuel Parker.

*BOOTLE, Lancs. Pop. 75,000. Val. £479,626.
Mayor, James Rodger Barbour.
Town Clerk, Joseph Henry Farmer.

BOSTON, Lincs. (Holland). Pop. 20,772. Val. £58,172.
Mayor, James Eley.
Town Clerk, Meaburn Staniland.

*BOURNEMOUTH, Hants. Pop. 75,000. Val. £643,000.
Mayor, Charles Hunt.
Recorder, Robert Alexander Kinglake.
Town Clerk, George William Bailey.

BRACKLEY, Northants. Pop. 2,467. Val. £12,104.
Mayor, Ald. George Wm. Hawkins (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Charles Eric Barnes.

§BRADFORD (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 295,865. Val. £1,566,796.
Lord Mayor, Jacob Moser.
Recorder, T. E. D. Wright.
Stipendiary Magistrate, H. W. W. Wilberforce.
Town Clerk, Frederick Stevens.

BRECON, Brecknock. Pop. 5,875. Val. £24,898.
Mayor, Miss Gwenllian E. F. Morgan.
Town Clerk, G. Hyatt Williams.

BRIDGNORTH, Salop. Pop. 6,052. Val. £22,200.
Mayor, Enoch Sarjeant (re-elected).
Recorder, Alexander Graham.
Town Clerk, James Hughes Cooksey.

BRIDGWATER, Som. Pop. 15,209. Val. £67,305.
Mayor, Ald. Henry Wm. Pollard (7th time).
Recorder, Wyndham Neave Slade.
Town Clerk, William Thomas Baker.

BRIDLINGTON, Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 16,500. Val. £92,593.
Mayor, J. V. Mainprize.
Town Clerk, A. E. Matthewman, LL.B.

BRIDPORT, Dorset. Pop. 5,944. Val. £30,065.
Mayor, William Edward Randall.
Town Clerk, Charles George Nantes.

BRIGHOUSE, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 21,735. Val. £88,000.
Mayor, Robert Thornton (re-elected).
Town Clerk, James H. Rothwell.

*BRIGHTON, E. Sussex. Pop. 131,900. Val. £892,410.
Mayor, Charles Thomas-Stanford, M.A.
Recorder, Philip Chasemore Gates, K.C.
Town Clerk, Hugo Talbot.

*BRISTOL (City & County), Glos. & Som. Est. Pop. 382,550. Val. £1,845,149.
Lord Mayor, Christopher A. Hayes (re-elected).
High Steward, Duke of Beaufort.
Recorder, Edward James Castle, K.C.
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.

BROMLEY, Kent. Pop. 35,500. Val. £276,710.
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Davis (re-elected).
Town Clerk, F. H. Norman.

BUCKINGHAM, Bucks. Pop. 3,364. Val. £17,111.
High Steward, The Right Hon. Lord Addington.
Mayor, Richard Elkington Bennett.
Town Clerk, Thomas Risley Hearn.

*BURNLEY, Lancs. Pop. 105,000. Val. £407,117.
Mayor, Ald. J. M. Grey.
Recorder, A. M. L. Langdon, K.C.
Town Clerk, Peregrine Thomas.

§BURTON-UPON-TRENT, Stafford. Pop. 54,453. Val. £324,675.
Mayor, Thomas Jenkins (re-elected).
Town Clerk, T. N. Whitehead.

*BURY, Lancs. Pop. 58,029. Val. £293,149.
Mayor, William Bridge.
Town Clerk, John Haslam.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, W. Suffolk. Pop. 16,255. Val. £66,755.
Steward of the Liberty, The Marquess of Bristol.
Mayor, John Ridley Hooper.
Recorder, Reginald James Neville.
Town Clerk, Arthur P. Wheeler.

CALNE, Wiltshire. Pop. 3,456. Val. £12,279.
Mayor, Edwin Pound.
Town Clerk, George Isaac Gough.

CAMBRIDGE, Cambs. Pop. 38,379. Val. £309,582.
High Steward, Thomas Walter Harding.
Mayor, Ald. George Stace.
Recorder, John F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, John E. Ledsam Whitehead, M.A.

*CANTERBURY (City & County), Kent. Pop. 24,868. Val. £125,256.
Mayor, Francis Bennett-Goldney (6th year).
Recorder, Frank Safford.
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, Henry Fielding.

*CARDIFF (City), Glamorg. Pop. 199,189. Val. £1,149,203.
Lord Mayor, Ald. Charles H. Bird.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Thomas William Lewis.
Recorder, Benj. Francis Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, J. L. Wheatley.

CARDIGAN, Cardigan. Pop. 3,576. Val. £13,776.
Mayor, Evan Ceredig Evans.
Town Clerk, David Morgan Jones.

CARLISLE (City), Cumb. Pop. 50,675. Val. £226,366.
Mayor, Sir Benjamin Scott.
Recorder, Ernest Page, K.C.
Town Clerk, Alfred Henry Collingwood.

CARMARTHEN (County of the Borough), Carmarthen. Pop. 10,026. Val. £42,289.
Mayor, William Thomas.
Recorder, E. W. Milner Jones.
Town Clerk, James John.

CARNARVON, Carnarvon. Pop. 9,760. Val. £33,852.
Mayor, Ald. J. T. Roberts (re-elected).
Town Clerk, R. O. Roberts.

CHARD, Somerset. Pop. 4,437. Val. £18,200. Acreage 403.
Mayor, Ald. Samuel Hy. Dening (re-elected).
Town Clerk, J. A. Forward.

CHATHAM, Kent. Pop. 43,831. Val. £154,500.
Mayor, W. E. R. Randall (4th year).
Town Clerk, Henry Philip Mann.

CHELMSFORD, Essex. Pop. 20,000. Val. £95,770.
Mayor, T. J. Decks Cramphorn (5th time).
Town Clerk, William Smith.

CHELTENHAM, Glouc. Pop. 51,000. Val. £317,086.
Mayor, C. H. Margrett (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Robert Owen Seacome.

*CHESTER (City & County), Cheshire. Pop. 39,613. Val. £219,648.
Mayor, Ald. David Lythall Hewitt (re-elected).
Recorder, Sir Horatio Lloyd.
Town Clerk, James Husband Dickson.

CHESTERFIELD, Derby. Pop. 30,826. Val. £108,882.
Mayor, Charles P. Markham (re-elected).
Town Clerk, John Middleton.

CHICHESTER (City), W. Sussex. Pop. 12,241. Val. £57,397.
Mayor, Ald. George Michael Turnbull (re-elected).
Recorder, Charles Frederick Gill, K.C.
Town Clerk, J. W. Loader Cooper.

CHIPPENHAM, Wilts. Pop. 5,074. Val. £21,918.
Mayor, William Small.
Town Clerk, Francis Henry Phillips.

CHIPPING NORTON, Oxon. Pop. 3,780. Val. £12,578.
Mayor, Austin Webb (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Thomas Mace.

CHORLEY, Lancashire. Pop. 31,000. Val. £109,211.
Mayor, Henry William Hitchen (re-elected).
Town Clerk, John Mills.

CHRISTCHURCH, Hants. Pop. 5,000. Val. £24,500.
Mayor, Robert Druitt.
Town Clerk, John Druitt.

CINQUE PORTS. *See* Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye.
Lord Warden, Lord Brassey, G.C.B. (1908).

CLITHEROE, Lancs. Pop. 11,414. Val. £48 890.
Mayor, Alderman J. T. Whipp (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William Self Weeks.

COLCHESTER, Essex. Pop. 38,373. Val. £179,205.
High Steward, The Lord Cowdray.
Mayor, Frank Cant.
Recorder, His Hon. Judge Philbrick, K.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Charles Wanklyn.

COLNE, Lancashire. Pop. 26,150. Val. £97,999.
Mayor, Turner Hartley.
Town Clerk, Alfred Varley.

CONGLETON, Cheshire. Pop. 10,707. Val. £35,801.
High Steward, George B. Baker-Wilbraham, J.P.
Mayor, Alfred Barlow (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Edward A. Plant.

CONWAY, Carnarvon. Pop. 4,636. Val. £28,786.
Mayor, Henry Jones.
Town Clerk, T. E. Parry.

*COVENTRY (City), Warwick. Pop. 98,500. Val. £394,510.
Mayor, Alderman William Lee (re-elected).
Town Clerk, George Sutton.

COWBRIDGE, Glamorg. Pop. 1,202. Val. £4,036.
Mayor, David Tilley (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William Thomas Gwyn.

CREWE, Cheshire. Pop. 42,074. Val. £170,807.
Mayor, Abraham Jervis.
Town Clerk, Harold S. K. Feltham.

*CROYDON, Surrey. Pop. 164,485. Val. £1,135,373.
Mayor, Ald. James Trumble.
Recorder, Robert Frederick Colam.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, F. C. Lloyd.

DARLINGTON, Durham. Pop. 53,000. Val. £258,535.
Mayor, Lewis Eastwood.
Town Clerk, Henry Gordon Steavenson.

DARTMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 6,800. Val. £30,014.
Mayor, E. E. Lort-Phillips.
Town Clerk, Sydney J. Pope.

DARWEN, Lancs. Pop. 43,000. Val. £159,354.
Mayor, Walmsley Preston Kay (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William P. Halliwell, B.A.

DAVENTRY, Northants. Pop. 3,780. Val. £16,130.
Mayor, A. E. Harrisson.
Town Clerk, Frederick Willoughby.

DEAL, Kent. Pop. 10,581. Val. £52,416.
Mayor, Ald. James Edgar.
Recorder, Wm. Wilson Grantham.
TownClerk & Clerk of the Peace, Alf. Chas. Brown.

DENBIGH, Denbigh. Pop. 6,438. Val. £36,155.
Mayor, Ald. J. Humphrey Jones (re-elected).
Town Clerk, John Parry Jones.

*DERBY, Derby. Pop. 131,256. Val. £560,652.
Lord High Steward, Duke of Devonshire.
Mayor, Sir Thomas Roe, M.P.
Recorder, John Henry Etherington-Smith.
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, G. Trevelyan Lee.

DEVIZES, Wiltshire. Pop. 6,533. Val. £26,220.
Mayor, R. H. Caird.
Recorder, Robert George Seton.
Town Clerk, Joseph Thornthwaite Jackson, B.A.

*DEVONPORT, Devon. Pop. 84,695. Val. £343,204.
Mayor, William Littleton (re-elected).
Recorder, Henry Edward Duke, K.C.
Town Clerk, R. J. Fittall.

DEWSBURY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 51,246. Val. £248,682.
Mayor, Maj. P. B. Walker, V.D.
Town Clerk, H. Ellis.

DONCASTER, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 32,008. Val. £161,579.
Mayor, Charles Wightman.
Recorder, Samuel Hill Smith Lofthouse, K.C.
Town Clerk, Raymond Augustus Hall Tovey.

DORCHESTER, Dorset. Pop. 9,458. Val. £48,429.
Mayor, C. F. Symes (re-elected).
Town Clerk, A. G. Symonds.

DOUGLAS (I. of Man). Pop. 22,000. Val. £163,851.
Mayor, William Joughin.
Town Clerk, Alexander Robertson.

DOVER, Kent. Pop. 50,000. Val. £208,186.
Mayor, Sir W. H. Crundall (13th time).
Recorder, Archibald Henry Bodkin.
Town Clerk, R. E. Knocker.

DROITWICH, Worcest. Pop. 4,163. Val. £24,035.
Mayor, Ald. Jackson Gabb (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Samuel John Tombs.

*DUDLEY, Worcester. Pop. 50,000. Val. £165,644.
Mayor, Joseph Alfred Hillman (re-elected).
Recorder, William J. Disturnal.
Town Clerk, Henry Cartwright Brettell.

DUKINFIELD, Cheshire. Pop. 18,929. Val. £72,411.
Mayor, Ald. John Dyson Hibbert.
Town Clerk, Thomas Hodgetts Gordon, B.A.

DUNSTABLE, Beds. Pop. 7,500. Val. £28,152.
Mayor, Albert Gutteridge (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Chas. Crichton-Stuart Benning.

DURHAM (City), Durham. Pop. 16,992. Val. £67,834.
Mayor, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.
Recorder, His Hon. Francis John Greenwell.
Town Clerk, Frederick Marshall.

EALING, Middlsx. Pop. 52,500. Val. £467,778.
Mayor, J. Roose Francis.
Town Clerk, Geo. E. Brydges.

EAST HAM, Essex. Pop. 145,000. Val. £519,799.
Mayor, Ernest Edwards.
Town Clerk, C. Eustace Wilson.

EAST RETFORD, Notts. Pop. 12,500. Val. £57,000.
High Steward, Rt. Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe.
Mayor, T. H. Denman.
Town Clerk, William Percival Jones.

EASTBOURNE, E. Sussex. Pop. 50,696. Val. £432,056.
Mayor, Ald. Edward Duke.
Town Clerk, Henry West Fovargue.

ECCLES, Lancs. Pop. 42,000. Val. £181,000.
Mayor, William Scott Forbes.
Town Clerk, Edwin Parkes.

EVESHAM, Worcestersh. Pop. 8,000. Val. £32,287.
Mayor, John Lloyd Felton (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Thomas Allard Cox.

*EXETER (City & County), Devon. Pop. 48,793. Val. £277,720.
Mayor, Alfred Thomas Loram.
Recorder & Judge of the Provost Court, John Alderson Foote, K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lloyd Parry, LL.B.

EYE, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,004. Val. £8,376.
Mayor, Col. J. S. Wilkins, D.S.O. (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Harold Warnes.

FALMOUTH, Cornwall. Pop. 11,789. Val. £42,347.
Mayor, Frederick James Bowles (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Edward Ernest Armitage.

FAVERSHAM, Kent. Pop. 11,290. Val. £50,125.
Mayor, Sidney Robert Alexander, M.D.
Recorder, John Castleman Swinburn-Hanham.
Town Clerk, Guy Tassell.

FLINT, Flint. Pop. 4,625. Val. £23,740.
Mayor, Maj. Charles Edward Dyson.
Town Clerk, Thomas W. Hughes.

FOLKESTONE, Kent. Est. Pop. 35,000. Val. £258,151.
Mayor, Edward James Bishop.
Recorder, John Charles Lewis Coward, K.C.
Town Clerk, Arthur Frederic Kidson.

*GATESHEAD, Durham. Pop. 133,676. Val. £430,761.
Mayor, Ald. W. J. Costelloe.
Town Clerk, William Swinburne.

GILLINGHAM, Kent. Pop. 53,000. Val. £181,626.
Mayor, George Clement Swain (re-elected).
Town Clerk, F. C. Boucher, LL.B.

GLASTONBURY, Som. Pop. 4,016. Val. £25,432.
Mayor, Maurice Henry Stead.
Town Clerk, Reginald Thomason Gould.

GLOSSOP, Derby. Pop. 21,526. Val. £84,129.
Mayor, James Malkin.
Town Clerk, Theo. Walter Ellison.

*GLOUCESTER (City & County), Glos. Pop. 53,000. Val. £233,140.
High Steward, Viscount St. Aldwyn.
Mayor, James Bruton.
Sheriff, F. Hannam Clark (*C*).
Recorder, Charles F. Vachell, K.C.
Town Clerk, George Sheffield Blakeway.

GODALMING, Surrey. Pop. 8,748. Val. £59,295.
Mayor, A. Monro, M.A., C.I.E. (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Thomas Percival Whately.

GODMANCHESTER, Hunts. Pop. 2,017. Val. £14,282.
Mayor, J. P. L. D. Stables.
Town Clerk, Gerald Hunnybun.

GRANTHAM, Lincoln (Kesteven). Pop. 17,593. Val. £85,558.
Mayor, The Earl Brownlow.
Recorder, Thomas Spooner Soden.
Town Clerk, Aubrey Henry Malim.

GRAVESEND, Kent. Pop. 27,196. Val. £133,663.
Mayor, Henry Edward Davis (re-elected).
Recorder, Alexander D. O. Wedderburn, K.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Hampton Brown, B.A.

§GREAT GRIMSBY, Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 72,500. Val. £298,914.
High Steward, The Lord Heneage.
Mayor, J. Whiteley Wilkin.
Recorder, Isaac Saunders Leadam.
Town Clerk, William Grange.

GUILDFORD, Surrey. Pop. 22,000. Val. £157,694.
High Steward, The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
Mayor, W. T. Patrick.
Recorder, George Cave, K.C.
Town Clerk, Frederick Sydney Miller.

*HALIFAX, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 108,200. Val. £493,023.
Mayor, F. Whitley-Thomson (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Herbert Ashling.

HARROGATE, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 33,000. Val. £266,328.
Mayor, Capt. A. Boyd-Carpenter, B.A.
Town Clerk, Joseph Turner Taylor.

HARTLEPOOL, Durham. Pop. 22,723. Val. £74,589.
Mayor, William Scott Gibb, M.B.
Town Clerk and Recorder, Herbert Wright Bell.

HARWICH, Essex. Pop. 10,016. Val. £36,717.
High Steward, Charles Hugh Berners.
Mayor, Samuel Robert Groom.
Town Clerk, Arthur John Hanslip Ward.

HASLINGDEN, Lancs. Pop. 18,543. Val. £82,654.
Mayor, Alderman H. Worsley (re-elected).
Town Clerk, W. Musgrove.

*HASTINGS, E. Sussex. Pop. 68,520. Val. £432,942.
Mayor, Robert Wm. Mitchell, M.A. (re-elected).
Recorder, James Fenning Torr.
Town Clerk, Benjamin Frederick Meadows.

HAVERFORDWEST (Town and County), Pemb. Acres 1,381. Pop. 6,007. Val. £17,787.
Lord Lieut., Sir Charles E. G. Philipps, Bart. (1876), Picton Castle, Haverfordwest.
Mayor, G. Herbert Llewellin.
Chairman of Q.S., Marlay Samson.
Town Clerk, R. T. P. Williams.

HEDON, Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 1,020. Val. £3,584.
Mayor, Walter Ernest Allison.
Town Clerk, Robert Alan Park.

HELSTON, Cornwall. Pop. 3,098. Val. £9,602.
Mayor, Francis Henry Cunnack.
Town Clerk, Joseph Walker Tyacke.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts. Pop. 11,264. Val. £56,279.
Mayor, Charles John Austin.
Town Clerk, Alfred E. Usher.

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, Oxford. Pop. 5,984. Val. £36,769.
Mayor, Ald. Charles Clements (6th time).
Town Clerk, J. F. Cooper (*Dep.* A. Caldecott).

HEREFORD (City), Hereford. Pop. 21,382. Val. £127,770.
Chief Steward, Sir Jas. Rankin, Bart.
Mayor, W. Pilley (re-elected).
Recorder, His Hon. Judge A. Gwynne-James.
Town Clerk, Arthur Holt.

HERTFORD, Herts. Pop. 9,600. Val. £54,293.
High Steward, The Marquess of Salisbury, G.C.V.O.
Mayor, Alexander Purkiss Ginn.
Town Clerk, Thomas Joseph Sworder.

HEYWOOD, Lancs. Pop 29,000. Val. £121,758.
Mayor, Arthur Barrett.
Town Clerk, George G. Bouchier.

HIGH WYCOMBE (OR CHEPPING WYCOMBE), Bucks. Pop. 19,000. Val. £74,090.
Mayor, H. J. Cox.
Recorder, Frank W. Raffety.
Town Clerk, Arthur Joseph Clarke.

HIGHAM FERRERS, Northants. Pop. 2,750. Val. £8,356.
Mayor, Alderman Owen Parker (4th time).
Town Clerk, Wm. Hirst Simpson, B.A.

HONITON, Devon. Pop. 3,271. Val. £20,394.
Mayor, S. W. Hook.
Town Clerk, Edward William Hellier.

HORNSEY, Middlesex. Pop. 98,000. Val. £685,066.
Mayor, Alexander Alfred Yeatman.
Town Clerk, F. D. Askey.

HOVE, E. Sussex. Pop. 44,589. Val. £414,638.
Mayor, Ald. Barnett Marks.
Town Clerk, Henry Endacott.

*HUDDERSFIELD, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 100,000. Val. £512,208.
Mayor, George Thomson.
Town Clerk, Joseph Henry Field, LL.B.

*HULL (Kingston-upon-Hull) (City & County), Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 280,006. Val. £1,201,331.
High Steward, The Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
Mayor, Thomas S. Taylor.
Recorder, Harold Thomas, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, J. G. Hay-Halkett.
Town Clerk, H. A. Learoyd, LL.B.

HUNTINGDON, Hunts. Pop. 4,261. Val. £21,547.
High Steward, The Earl of Sandwich.
Mayor, Thomas Coxon (re-elected).
Town Clerk, J. Percy Maule.

HYDE, Cheshire. Pop. 32,766. Val. £137,405.
Mayor, Thomas Perrin.
Town Clerk, Thomas Brownson, B.A.

HYTHE, Kent. Pop. 5,557. Val. £38,529.
Mayor, F. W. Butler (re-elected).
Recorder, Beaumont Morice.
Town Clerk, George Stringer Wilks.

ILKESTON, Derbyshire. Pop. 32,500. Val. £87,512.
Mayor, Samuel Shaw.
Town Clerk, Wright Lissett.

*IPSWICH, E. Suff. Pop. 66,630. Val. £339,774.
High Steward, Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M.
Mayor, Philip Wyndham Cobbold.
Recorder, Sir Frederick Low, K.C.
Town Clerk, William Bantoft.

JARROW-ON-TYNE, Durham. Pop. 34,295. Estimated val. £121,799.
Mayor, M. C. James (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William Stephen Daglish.

KEIGHLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 41,564. Val. £199,521.
Mayor, Samuel Clough.
Town Clerk, William Bagshaw.

KENDAL, Westmorland. Pop. 14,283. Val. £69,729.
Mayor, William Henry Musgrove.
Town Clerk, John E. Bolton.

KIDDERMINSTER, Worcestershire. Pop. 24,681. Val. £88,686.
High Steward, The Earl of Dudley (Witley Court).
Mayor, John Johnston.
Town Clerk, James Morton.

KIDWELLY, Carmarth. Pop. 3,000. Val. £8,820.
Mayor, William Davies James (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Daniel Charles Edwards.

KING'S LYNN (Royal Borough), Norfolk. Pop. 21,000. Val. £86,484.
Mayor, C. W. Perry.
Recorder, H. St. John Raikes.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Johnson William Woolstencroft.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (Royal Borough), Surrey. Pop. 34,375. Val. £236,973.
Mayor, Ald. G. Huckle.
Recorder (vacant).
High Steward, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Town Clerk, Harold Albert Winser.

LAMPETER, Cardigan. Pop. 1,722. Val. £7,447.
Mayor, Prof. Arthur William Scott.
Town Clerk, J. Ernest Lloyd.

LANCASTER, Lancs. Pop. 46,770. Val. £211,700.
Mayor, Ald. Robert Preston (4th year).
Town Clerk, Thomas Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.

LAUNCESTON, Cornw. Pop. 4,053. Val. £19,378.
Mayor, William Wise.
Town Clerk, Claude Hurst Peter.

LEAMINGTON (Royal Leamington Spa), Warwickshire. Pop. 27,000. Val. £191,792.
Mayor, Harold Mason, M.B.
Town Clerk, Leo Rawlinson.

*LEEDS (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 490,985. Val. £2,140,696.
Lord Mayor, William Middlebrook, M.P.
Recorder, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrates, Chas. Milner Atkinson; Horace Marshall.
Town Clerk, Robert Eyes Fox.

*LEICESTER, Leicester. Pop. 244,255. Val. £1,102,929.
Mayor, William Wilkins Vincent.
Recorder, Marston Clarke Buszard, K.C.
Town Clerk, Herbert Arthur Pritchard.

LEIGH, Lancs. Pop. 46,000. Val. £182,000.
Mayor, Henry Cowburn.
Town Clerk, W. H. Cowburn.

LEOMINSTER, Hereford. Pop. 5,826. Val. £31,366.
Mayor, George James Abell (re-elected).
Town Clerk, W. T. Sale.

LEWES, E. Sussex. Pop. 11,249. Val. £63,605.
Mayor, Ald. George Holman (7th time).
Town Clerk, Montague Spencer Blaker, B.A.

LICHFIELD (City & County), Stafford. Pop. 7 902. Val. £47,268.
Mayor, Godfrey Benson (re-elected).
Recorder, Stamford Hutton.
Sheriff, F. D. Winterton.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Herbt. Russell.

*LINCOLN (City & County), Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 55,000. Val. £238,660.
Mayor, Clement Henry Newsum.
Recorder, Hugo Young, K.C.
Sheriff, William Henry Breffit Brook.
Town Clerk, William Tomlinson Page.

LISKEARD, Cornwall. Pop. 4,011. Val. £19,551.
Mayor, William Hotten Huddy (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Henry Lyde Caunter.

*LIVERPOOL (City), Lancs. Area 16,619 acres. Pop. 767,606. Val. £4,786,426.
Lord Mayor, S. M. Hutchinson.
Recorder, Edward George Hemmerde, K.C., M.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate (vacant).
Presiding Judge Court of Passage, Wm. Francis Kyffin-Taylor, K.C.
Coroner, Thomas Edward Sampson (solicitor).
Town Clerk, Edward Ralph Pickmere, M.A., J.P.

LLANDOVERY, Carmar. Pop. 1,809. Val. £8,041.
Mayor, J. C. Vaughan-Pryse-Rice (re-elected).
Town Clerk, H. Alfred Thomas.

LLANFYLLIN, Montgomery. Pop. 1,632. Val. £7,720.
Mayor, J. Marshall Dugdale.
Town Clerk, Thomas Jones.

LLANIDLOES, Montgomery. Pop. 3,920. Val. £7,525.
Mayor, Ald. Edward Hamer (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Arthur Davies.

LOSTWITHIEL, Cornwall. Pop. 1,331. Val. £4,369.
Mayor, Francis Alfred Green.
Town Clerk, J. Percival Heath.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire. Pop. 23,500. Val. £105,845.
Mayor, Thomas Mayo (8th time).
Town Clerk, Harry Perkins.

LOUTH, Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 9,518. Val. £38,831.
High Steward, Wm. H. Smyth, D.L.
Mayor, George Blaze.
Town Clerk, Thomas Falkner Allison.

LOWESTOFT, E. Suffolk. Pop. 36,381. Val. £147,000.
Mayor, T. E. Thirtle.
Town Clerk, Robert Beattie Nicholson.

LUDLOW (Royal Borough), Salop. Pop. 6,328. Val. £22,867.
Mayor, George Woodhouse (re-elected).
Recorder, Henry David Greene, K.C.
Town Clerk, John Herbert Williams.

LUTON, Beds. Pop. 48,000. Val. £215,000.
Mayor, Albert Wilkinson (re elected).
Town Clerk, Bruce Penny.

LYDD, Kent. Pop. 2,615. Val. £10,104.
Mayor, Alderman Edwin Finn (22nd year).
Town Clerk, Harold W. Stringer.

LYME REGIS, Dorset. Pop. 2,100. Val. £10,148.
Mayor, Alban James Woodroffe.
Town Clerk, Matthew Colbeck Preston.

LYMINGTON, Hants. Pop. 4,165. Val. £19,757.
Mayor, Edward Fluder Chinery (re-elected).
Town Clerk, John Davis Rawlins.

MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire. Pop. 34,624. Val. £112,089.
Mayor, Ald. William Frost.
Town Clerk, Frederick Ralph Oldfield.

MAIDENHEAD, Berks. Pop. 15,073. Val. £95,282.
High Steward, Lord Desborough, Taplow Court.
Mayor, William Ferguson Good.
Town Clerk, H. E. Davies.

MAIDSTONE, Kent. Pop. 33,516. Val. £198,804.
Mayor, Frederick Edwin Wallis.
Recorder, Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C.
Town Clerk, S. Lance Monckton.

MALDON, Essex. Pop. 5,558. Val. £21,857.
Mayor, Harry William Sadd.
Recorder, William Willis, K.C.
Town Clerk, Frederick Henry Bright.

MALMESBURY, Wilts. Pop. 2,854. Val. £7,745.
Mayor, Arthur Livesey Forrester.
Town Clerk, Montagu Henry Chubb.

*MANCHESTER (City), Lancs. Pop. 716,354. Val. £4,556,925.
Lord Mayor, Charles Behrens.
Recorder, Sir Joseph F. Leese, Bart., K.C., M.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edgar Brierley.
Town Clerk, Thomas Hudson.

MANSFIELD, Notts. Pop. 21,445. Val. £115,216.
Mayor, Timothy Taylor.
Town Clerk, John Harrop White.

MARGATE, Kent. Est. Pop. 26,000. Val. £186,284.
Mayor, W. B. Reeve.
Recorder, Herbert Stuart Sankey.
Town Clerk, Edward Brooke.

MARLBOROUGH, Wilts. Pop. 4,123. Val. £19,448.
Mayor, Thomas Free.
Town Clerk, Edward Llewellyn Gwillim.

MERTHYR TYDFIL. Pop. 78,000. Val. £292,777.
Mayor, Rowland Evans.
Recorder, Sir D. Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, T. Aneuryn Rees.

*MIDDLESBROUGH, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 105,000. Val. £451,308.
Mayor, Sir Samuel Alexander Sadler, V.D.
Recorder, William James Waugh, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Theodore Wilfrid Fry.
Town Clerk, Alfred Sockett.

MIDDLETON, Lancs. Pop. 27,500. Val. £100,697.
Mayor, W. H. Wolstenholme (re-elected).
Town Clerk, F. Entwistle.

MONMOUTH (Monmouth). Pop. 5,095. Val. £24,858.
Mayor, William Sambrook (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Bickerton Homer Deakin.

MONTGOMERY, Montgom. Pop. 1,034. Val. £7,562.
Mayor, N. W. Fairles-Humphreys (12th year).
Town Clerk, Charles Sidney Pryce.

MORECAMBE, Lancs. Pop. 11,798.
Mayor, Ald. John Robert Birkett (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William Tilly.

MORLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 24,000. Val. £97,675.
Mayor, Alderman Joseph Haigh (re-e'ected).
Town Clerk, Fred Thackray.

MORPETH, Northumb. Pop. 7,000. Val. £26,887.
Mayor, Robert Nelson Swinney.
Town Clerk, James Jardin.

MOSSLEY, Lancs. Pop. 13,452. Val. £61,684.
Mayor, Robert Radcliffe.
Town Clerk, Joseph Hyde.

NEATH, Glamorg. Pop. 13,720. Val. £57,606.
Mayor, David Llewellyn Davies, M.B.
Town Clerk, Edwin Charles Curtis.

NELSON, Lancs. Pop. 42,000. Val. £158,782.
Mayor, Samuel Davies.
Town Clerk, J. H. Baldwick.

NEWARK, Notts. Pop. 16,480. Val. £78,657.
Mayor, F. H. Appleby, M.R.C.S., V.D. (re-elected).
Recorder, William James Noble, K.C.
Town Clerk, Godfrey Tallents.

NEWBURY, Berks. Pop. 11,061. Val. £49,063.
High Steward, The Earl of Carnarvon.
Mayor, Alfred Camp (re-elected).
Recorder, Francis FitzGerald, LL.D.
Town Clerk, Francis Quekett Louch.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, Staffordshire. Pop. 19,914. Val. £66,349.
High Steward, Grand Duke Michael of Russia.
Mayor, Robert Cadwallader Trigger.
Recorder, A. J. David, K.C.
Town Clerk, Joseph Griffith, LL.B.

*NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (City & County), Northumb. Pop. 285,951. Val. £1,648,560.
Lord Mayor, Sir Wm. Haswell Stephenson, D.C.L. (re-elected).
Recorder, L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C., M.P.
Sheriff, Richard Henry Millican.
Town Clerk, Arthur Maule Oliver.

NEWPORT, Isle of Wight. Pop. 10,911. Val. £41,092.
Mayor, Ald. Francis Templeman Mew.
Town Clerk, T. Ross Pratt.

§NEWPORT, Mon. Pop. 80,000. Val. £436,000.
Mayor, John Henry Williams.
Town Clerk, Albert Augustus Newman.

NEW ROMNEY, Kent. Pop. 1,328. Val. £6,804.
Mayor, F. W. Maude (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Walter Lamacraft.

*NORTHAMPTON (Royal Borough). Pop. 96,500. Val. £371,522.
Mayor, Samuel Yarde.
Recorder, Edward Philip Monckton.
Town Clerk, Herbert Hankinson.

*NORWICH (City & County), Norfolk. Pop. 125,446. Val. £464,844.
Mayor, Eustace Gurney.
Sheriff, Harry Pearce Gould.
Recorder, W. E. Hume-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk, Arnold Henry Miller.

*NOTTINGHAM (City & County), Notts. Pop. 266,466. Val. £1,192,228.
Mayor, Sir Edward H. Fraser.
Recorder, His Hon. Judge Stanger, K.C.
Town Clerk, John Alfred Henderson Green.
Clerk of the Peace, Frank B. Harris.

OKEHAMPTON, Devon. Pop. 2,568. Val. £10,082.
Mayor, John Cornish (re-elected).
Town Clerk, J. J. Newcombe.

*OLDHAM, Lancs. Pop. 144,111. Val. £528,438.
Mayor, Mrs. Sarah Anne Lees.
Recorder, Allan Gibson Steel, K.C.
Town Clerk, J. H. Hallsworth.

OSSETT, Yorks. Pop. 14,150. Val. £65,000.
Mayor, T. W. Bentley (re-elected).
Town Clerk, F. W. Wilson.

OSWESTRY, Salop. Pop. 9,579. Val. £74,799.
Mayor, Lt.-Col. R. de la Poer Beresford, M.D., V.D. (re-elected).
Recorder, Robert Lloyd Kenyon, M.A.
Town Clerk, S. Pryce Parry, M.A.

§OXFORD (City), Oxford. Pop. 49,336. Val. £426,190.
High Steward, The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B.
Mayor, Sydney Francis Underhill.
Recorder, R. B. Dyke Acland, K.C.
Town Clerk, Richard Bacon.

PEMBROKE, Pembroke. Pop. 15,853. Val. £48,249.
Mayor, William Smith.
Town Clerk, Ronald D. Lowless.

PENRYN, Cornwall. Pop. 3,190. Val. £7,423.
Mayor, Alfred Geach.
Town Clerk, Matthew Henry Truscott

PENZANCE, Cornwall. Pop. 13,136. Val. £63,297.
Mayor, A. K. Barnett (re-elected).
Recorder, Samuel Henry Leonard.
Town Clerk, Thomas Henry Cornish.

PETERBOROUGH (City), Northants (soke of Peterborough) and Hunts. Pop. 30,870. Val. £156,741.
Mayor, Charles Edward Crawley.
Town Clerk, William Mellows.

*PLYMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 126,000. Val. £572,617.
Mayor, Ald. T. G. Greek Wills.
Recorder, Dr. Wm. Blake Odgers, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, John H. Ellis

PONTEFRACT, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 13,424. Val. £70,601.
Mayor, William Thornton.
Recorder, R. H. Vernon-Wragge.
Town Clerk, William Haddock.

POOLE (Town & County), Dorset. Pop. 35,000. Val. £180,401.
Mayor, L. D. Ballard (re-elected).
Recorder, A. Clavell Salter, K.C., M.P.
Sheriff, E. Howard May.
Town Clerk, Charles Lisby.

*PORTSMOUTH (Royal Borough), Hants. Pop. 189,133. Val. £1,281,232.
Mayor, Ald. T. Scott Foster.
Recorder, F. R. Y. Radcliffe, K.C.
Town Clerk, G. Hammond Etherton.

*PRESTON, Lancs. Pop. 119,253. Val. £454,896.
Mayor, N. Miller.
Recorder, Francis Hamilton Mellor, K.C.
Town Clerk, Alfred Howarth.

PUDSEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 14,907. Val. £57,725.
Mayor, Ald. Walter Forrest (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Alfred E. Evans.

PWLLHELI, Carnarvon. Pop. 4,000. Val. £15,451.
Mayor, Ald. R. Ivor Parry (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Evan R. Davies.

QUEENBOROUGH, Kent. Pop. 2,250. Val. £8,656.
Mayor, Charles Ralph Stevens (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Charles B. Harris.

RAMSGATE, Kent. Pop. 27,733. Val. £154,040.
Mayor, James William Woodhall.
Town Clerk, A. Blasdale Clarke.

RAWTENSTALL, Lancs. Pop. 31,053. Val. £120,866.
Mayor, Joseph Grimshaw (re-elected).
Town Clerk, James Whalley.

*READING (Royal Borough), Berks. Pop. 85,560. Val. £438,474.
High Steward, H.M. the King.
Mayor, John Wessley Martin.
Recorder, Arthur Hewett Spokes, LL.B.
Town Clerk, Walter Sweeting Clutterbuck.

REIGATE, Surrey. Pop. 25,993. Val. £237,721.
Mayor, Ald. Francis Edward Barnes.
Town Clerk, Alfred Smith.

RICHMOND (Royal Manor), Surrey. Pop. 35,952. Val. £325,777.
Mayor, Ald. Clifford B. Edgar.
Town Clerk, Henry Sagar.

RICHMOND, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 3,887. Val. £17,017.
Mayor, Andrew Currie.
Recorder, Charles Felix Palmer.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Christopher George Croft, M.A.

RIPON (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 8,230. Val. £43,006.
Mayor, Walter Fennell.
Town Clerk, M. Kirkley.

*ROCHDALE, Lancs. Pop. 89,654. Val. £419,471.
Mayor, Ald. Sir James Duckworth.
Town Clerk, William Henry Hickson.

ROCHESTER (City), Kent. Pop. 30,590. Val. £141,978.
Mayor, Alfred Joseph Knight.
Recorder, Morton William Smith.
Town Clerk, Apsley Kennette.

ROMSEY, Hants. Pop. 4,365. Val. £16,638.
Mayor, George Edward Melsome.
Town Clerk, Bartram Waller Attlee, M.A.

ROTHERHAM, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 66,414. Val. £213,648.
Mayor, P. Bancroft Coward.
Recorder, Geo. Fredk. Lloyd Mortimer.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, William John Board.

RUTHIN, Denbighshire. Pop. 2,641. Val. £12,058.
Mayor, Thomas Owen Jones (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Baldwin Griffith.

RYDE, Isle of Wight. Pop. 11,043. Val. £74,194.
Mayor, Michael Maybrick (5th year).
Town Clerk, Chas. G. Vincent.

RYE, E. Sussex. Pop. 3,900. Val. £17,495.
Mayor, Joseph Adams (re-elected).
Recorder, W. P. Gratwicke Boxall, K.C.
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes.

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex. Pop. 5,896. Val. £26,682.
Mayor, John Parkinson Atkinson.
Recorder, His Hon. Judge Willis, K.C.
Town Clerk, William Adams.

ST. ALBANS (City), Herts. Pop. 16,019. Val. £85,988.
Mayor, Alderman Arthur Faulkner.
Town Clerk, Edward Percy Debenham.

*ST. HELENS, Lancs. Pop. 96,500. Val. £390,283.
Mayor, Joseph Beecham.
Town Clerk, W. H. Andrew.

ST. IVES, Cornwall. Pop. 6 699. Val. £26,634.
Mayor, Lt.-Col. H. W. Williams (re-elected).
Town Clerk, &c., Edward Boase.

ST. IVES, Hunts. Pop. 2,910. Val. £16,991.
Mayor, Edward Anderson (re-elected).
Town Clerk, George Dennis Day, LL.B.

*SALFORD, Lancs. Pop. 244,636. Val. £1,251,691.
Mayor, Alderman Frank Samuel Phillips.
Recorder, Alfred A. Tobin, K.C., M.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Joseph Makinson.
Town Clerk, L. C. Evans.

SALISBURY (City), Wilts. Pop. 22,306. Val. £112,265.
Mayor R. A. Wilson.
Recorder, Edward Thornton Hill Lawes.
Town Clerk, Francis Hodding.

SALTASH, Cornwall. Pop. 3,800. Val. £14,036.
Mayor, Alderman R. Miller.
Town Clerk, Frederick Ernest Cleverton.

SANDWICH, Kent. Pop. 3,174. Val. £12,547.
Mayor, Charles Watson (re-elected).
Recorder, Patrick Rose-Innes.
Town Clerk, Edward Cotton Byrne, B.A.

SCARLOROUGH, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 38,160. Val. £250,694.
Mayor, William Stickney Rowntree.
Recorder, Charles Haigh.
Town Clerk, D. Arthur Nicholl, LL.M.

SHAFTESBURY, Dorset. Pop. 2,027. Val. £6,232.
Mayor, John Norton.
Town Clerk, John Kingsley Rutter.

*SHEFFIELD (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 478,763. Val. £1,847,001.
Lord Mayor, Ald. H. K. Stephenson.
Recorder, J. Scott Fox, K.C.
Master Cutler, Ald. George Senior.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edwd. M. Earle Welby.
Town Clerk, R. M. Prescott.

SHREWSBURY, Salop. Pop. 28,395. Val. £164,678.
Mayor, Maj. Charles Ralph Borlase Wingfield.
Recorder, John Wm. St. Lawrance Leslie.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Hy. C. Clarke.

SMETHWICK, Staffs. Pop. 72,000. Val. £279,156.
Mayor, William Henry Goodyear (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William Shakespeare.

*SOUTHAMPTON (Town & County), Hants. Pop. 127,157. Val. £593,071.
Mayor, Col. Edward Bance, V.D.
Recorder, Temple Cooke.
Town Clerk, Richard Roope Linthorne.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, Essex. Pop. 64,000. Val. £392,770.
Mayor, James Colbert Ingram.
Town Clerk, Herbert James Worwood.

SOUTH MOLTON, Devon. Pop. 2,848. Val. £13,583.
Lord High Steward, The Earl Fortescue.
Mayor, J. Sanders (re-elected).
Recorder, Charles Barrett Russell.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, R. L. Riccard.

§SOUTHPORT, Lancs. Pop. 55,000. Val. £398,972.
Mayor, Ald. Charles E. Austin.
Town Clerk, J. Ernest Jarratt.

*SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham. Pop. 115,000. Val. £422,350.
Mayor, R. Readhead.
Town Clerk, John Moore Hayton, B.A.

SOUTHWOLD, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,800. Val. £15,738.
High Steward, Collingwood Hope, K.C.
Mayor, Edwd. Adolphus Holmes (4th time).
Town Clerk, Ernest Read Cooper.

STAFFORD, Staffs. Pop. 20,895. Val. £90,200.
Lord High Steward, The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot (1892), Ingestre Hall.
Mayor, Thomas Westhead.
Town Clerk, Richard Battle.

STALYBRIDGE, Cheshire. Pop. 29,040. Val. £120,000.
Mayor, Ald. Mark Fentem (4th time).
Town Clerk, John Miller.

STAMFORD (Royal Borough), Lincs. (Kesteven), Northants (Soke of Peterborough), and Rutland. Pop. 8,229. Val. £35,831.
Mayor, James Dalton.
Recorder, John Corrie Carter.
Town Clerk, Charles Atter.

*STOCKPORT, Cheshire and Lancashire. Pop. 105,087. Val. £466,135.
Mayor, Alan John Sykes, M.P., D.L.
Town Clerk, Robert Hyde.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Durham. Pop. 51,478. Val. £230,000.
Mayor, Matthias Robinson.
Town Clerk, Arthur B. Crosby, M.A.

STOKE-ON-TRENT, Staffs. (County Borough, formed from the Boroughs of Burslem, Hanley, Longton, and Stoke and the Urban Districts of Fenton and Tunstall). Pop. 250,000. Val. £795,849.
First Mayor, Major Cecil Wedgwood, D.S.O.
Stipendiary Magistrate, B. C. Brough.
Town Clerk, Edward Burgess Sharpley.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwickshire. Pop. 8,310. Val. £44,435.
High Steward, The Marquess of Hertford.
Mayor, Edward Deer (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Robert Lunn, junior.

SUDBURY, W. Suffolk. Pop. 7,109. Val. £22,059.
Mayor, Ald. Edward Arnold.
Recorder, William Pinder Eversley.
Town Clerk, Charles Henry Wells.

*SUNDERLAND, Durham. Est. pop. 160,799. Val. £716,992.
Mayor, William Sanderson.
Recorder, Edward Shortt, K.C., M.P.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Francis Marshall Bowey.

SUTTON COLDFIELD (Royal Borough). Warwickshire. Pop. 23,000. Val. £129,576.
Mayor, T. H. Cartwright (re-elected).
Town Clerk, R. A. Reay-Nadin.

*SWANSEA, Glam. Pop. 110,000. Val. £490,759.
Mayor, David Matthews (re-elected).
Recorder, His Hon. J. Lloyd Morgan, K.C.
Town Clerk, John Thomas.

SWINDON, Wilts. Pop. 51,000. Val. £239,325.
Mayor, Tom Butler.
Town Clerk, Robert Hilton.

TAMWORTH, Staffs. Pop. 7,271. Val. £29,054.
Mayor, Felix Shaw Hamel.
Town Clerk, John Matthews.

TAUNTON, Somerset. Pop. 21,078. Val. £108,954.
Mayor, Ald. Henry James Spiller.
Town Clerk, George H. Kite.

TENBY, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 4,542. Val. £22,587.
Mayor, Capt. David Hughes Morgan.
Town Clerk, G. Lort Stokes.

TENTERDEN, Kent. Pop. 3,243. Val. £19,561.
Mayor, Edgar Howard.
Recorder, Henry Herbert Stephen Croft.
Town Clerk, Joseph Munn-Mace.

TEWKESBURY, Glouc. Pop. 5,420. Val. £29,247.
High Steward, The Earl of Coventry.
Mayor, Alfred Baker.
Recorder, Frederick Stroud.
Town Clerk, Harry Alexander Badham.

THETFORD, Norfolk. Pop. 4,613. Val. £19,767.
Mayor, Robert Tilley (3rd year).
Recorder, Charles Edward Malden.
Town Clerk, J. Houchen.

THORNABY-ON-TEES, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 16,054. Val. £80,387.
Mayor, Alderman C. Arthur Head.
Town Clerk, William James Watson.

TIVERTON, Devon. Pop. 10,382. Val. £67,949.
Mayor, William Thorne (4th time).
Recorder, Trehawke Herbert Kekewich.
Town Clerk, Chas. Marshall Hole.

TODMORDEN, Yorks (W.R.) & Lancs. Pop. 25,418. Val. £118,500.
Mayor, Edward Lord (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Dan Sutcliffe.

TORQUAY, Devon. Pop. 34,000. Val. £195,967.
Mayor, Col. C. H. Spragge, C.B. (3rd year).
Town Clerk, Frederick S. Hex.

TORRINGTON (GREAT), Devon. Pop. 3,241. Val. £9,678.
Mayor, Richard Ephraim Lister Penhale.
Town Clerk, George Mark Doe.

TOTNES, Devon. Pop. 4,034. Val. £20,356.
Mayor, George Symons.
Town Clerk, George E. Windeatt.

TOWER OF LONDON.
Constable, General Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, G.C.B.
Lieutenant, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. F. Grant, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Major, Maj.-Gen. H. Pipon, C.B.
Keeper of H.M.'s Jewels, Gen. Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, G.C.B.
Chief Warder, Francis Freeman.
Coroner, Wynne Edward Baxter, J.P., D.L.
Curator, Viscount Dillon, F.S.A.

TRURO (City), Corn. Pop. 11,557. Val. £51,226.
Mayor, Thomas Henry Beard (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Frederick Parkin.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Kent (Royal Borough). Est. Pop. 35,000. Val. £293,976.
Mayor, Col. E. Sydney St. Barbe Sladen.
Town Clerk, William Charles Cripps.

§TYNEMOUTH, Northumberland. Pop. 56,000. Val. £252,441.
Mayor, George Dodds Gascoigne.
Town Clerk, Stanley Wilson.

WAKEFIELD (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 52,000. Val. £235,261.
Mayor, Albert Hudson (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William Whitham Greenhalgh.

WALLASEY, Cheshire. Pop. 68,849.
Mayor, J. T. Chester.
WALLINGFORD, Berks. Pop. 2,808. Val. £11,198.
High Steward, Capt. James A. Morrison, M.P.
Mayor, S. L. Hawkins (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Francis Reade Hedges.
WALLSEND, Northumberland. Pop. 40,000. Val. £131,000.
Mayor, M. W. Swinburne.
Town Clerk, Walter Villiers Mulcaster.
*WALSALL, Staffordsh. Pop. 86,430. Val. £293,464.
Mayor, John Williams (re-elected).
Recorder, Edward Annesley Owen.
Town Clerk, John Richmond Cooper.
WAREHAM, Dorset. Pop. 2,003. Val. £5,274.
Mayor, John Harvey Bradley.
Town Clerk, George Clavell Filliter.
§WARRINGTON, Lancs. Pop. 74,000. Val. £287,105.
Mayor, George William Joseph, M.D.
Town Clerk, James Lyon Whittle.
WARWICK, Warwick. Pop. 11,889. Val. £67,500.
Mayor, Douglas John Kendall (re-elected).
Recorder, Thomas Milnes Colmore, M.A.
Town Clerk, Brabazon Campbell, M.A.
WEDNESBURY, Staffs. Pop. 26,544. Val. £101,250.
Mayor, Edwin James Hunt (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Thomas Jones.
WELLS (City), Somerset. Pop. 4,849. Val. £21,283.
Mayor, Henry Charles Norton (re-elected).
Recorder, William Henry Bateman Hope.
Town Clerk, Edward Pyndar Foster.
WELSHPOOL, Montgom. Pop. 6,121. Val. £40,653.
Mayor, Ald. Thomas J. Evans (re-elected).
Town Clerk, C. Pryce Yearsley.
WENLOCK, Shropsh. Pop. 15,866. Val. £56,323.
Mayor, Ald. Andrew B. Dyas.
Recorder, William Edward Mirehouse.
Town Clerk, Frederick Hezekiah Potts, LL.M.
*WEST BROMWICH, Staffordsh. Pop. 70,000. Val. £232,473.
Mayor, John Brockhouse (re-elected).
Recorder, Reginald Chas. Edward Plumptre.
Stipendiary, N. C. A. Neville.
Town Clerk and C. of the Peace, Alfred Caddick.
*WEST HAM, Essex. Pop. 328,585. Val. £1,316,684
Mayor, Richard White.
Recorder, Edward Morten.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Robert A. Gillespie.
Town Clerk, Frederic Edward Hilleary, LL.D.
§WEST HARTLEPOOL, Durham. Pop. 72,000. Val. £261,828.
Mayor, Matthew Henry Horsley.
Town Clerk, Higson Simpson.
WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE REGIS, Dorset. Pop. 22,000. Val. £115,828.
Mayor, Richard Caines Watts.
Town Clerk, Henry Anthony Huxtable.
WHITEHAVEN, Cumberland. Pop. 19,324. Val. £76,648.
Mayor, Ald. Joseph Braithwaite (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Thomas Brown.
WIDNES, Lancs. Pop. 28,579. Val. £175,434.
Mayor, Frederick Neil.
Town Clerk, Henry Samuel Oppenheim.
*WIGAN, Lancs. Pop. 93,350. Val. £350,230.
Mayor, Samuel Wood (re-elected).
Recorder, Lancelot Sanderson, K.C.
Town Clerk, Harold Jevons.
WILTON, Wiltshire. Pop. 2,400. Val. £10,585.
Mayor, William Vincent Moore.
Town Clerk, Henry John King.
WIMBLEDON, Surrey. Pop. 58,000. Val. £423,378.
Mayor, John M. Bathgate (re-elected).
Town Clerk, A. Steele Sheldon.
WINCHELSEA, Sussex. Pop. 674. Val. £4,500.
(*Unreformed borough, election Easter Monday.*)
Mayor, John Coussmaker Anderson.
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes.
WINCHESTER (City), Hants. Pop. 23,000. Val. £137,137.
Lord High Steward, The Lord Northbrook.
Mayor, James Sampson Furley.
Recorder, Charles Alexander Spencer Garland.
Town Clerk, Thomas Holt.
WINDSOR (New), (Royal Borough), Berks. Pop. 13,958. Val. £85,456.
High Steward, H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.
Mayor, C. Frederick Dyson (re-elected).
Recorder, S. A. T. Rowlatt.
Town Clerk, E. Cecil Durant.
WISBECH, Cambs. (Isle of Ely). Pop. 9,831. Val. £46,874.
Mayor, Weston Miller (3rd year).
Town Clerk, C. E. F. Copeman, M.A.
WOKINGHAM, Berks. Pop. 3,830. Val. £22,144.
High Steward, (vacant).
Mayor, Henry Charles Mylne (4th time).
Town Clerk, James May.
*WOLVERHAMPTON, Staffs. Pop. 106,273. Val. £411,265.
Mayor, Charles Thomas Richards.
Recorder, Abel John Ram, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nigel C. Alfred Neville.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Horatio Brevitt.
WOODSTOCK, Oxon. Pop. 1,684. Val. £4,395.
Mayor, Ald. William Haynes (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Adolphus Ballard, LL.B.
*WORCESTER (City & County), Worcester. Pop. 49,700. Val. £230,653.
Mayor, Emanuel Thomas.
Recorder, Frederick William Sherwood.
Town Clerk, Samuel Southall.
WORKINGTON, Cumb. Pop. 26,143. Val. £102,127.
Mayor, Robert Ernest Highton.
Town Clerk, John Warwick.
WORTHING, W. Sussex. Pop. 30,000. Val. £196,927.
Mayor, Ald. Edward C. Patching.
Town Clerk, William Verrall.
WREXHAM, Denbigh. Pop. 18,000. Val. £78,000.
Mayor, S. Edwards Jones, L.R.C.P.
Town Clerk, Lawson Taylor.
*YARMOUTH (GREAT), Norfolk and Suffolk. Pop. 53,000. Val. £255,578.
High Steward, Lord Claud John Hamilton, 4, Hans Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.
Mayor, T. A. Rising.
Recorder H. H. Lawless.
Town Clerk, William Edgar Stephens.
YEOVIL, Somerset. Pop. 12,000. Val. £60,922.
Mayor, Edmund Damon (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Henry Butler Batten.
*YORK (City & County), Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 77,914. Val. £410,904.
Lord Mayor, Thomas Carter.
Recorder, William Alfred Meek, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, H. Craven

The 61 County Boroughs named in the Third Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1888, are distinguished by having a * prefixed, those since constituted under the Act of 1888 have a § prefixed.

Index to former Issues.

*** The following is an Index to the principal Articles or Paragraphs which, having appeared in the Almanack since its institution, have not been included in the present issue.

YEAR — PAGE

1903 Academy, The French 697
1897 Acetylene 629
1886 Adulteration of Food 428, 6
1891 ,, of Milk 291
1909 Aerial Navigation 684-5
1897 Aerodrome, The 629
1910 Aeronautics in 1909 680-1
1892 Agricultural Education 628 31
1884 ,, Holdings Act 407
1890 ,, Improvement 602-4
1899 ,, Produce & Imp. of Food 604-5
1897 ,, Reaping Machinery 249
1893 ,, Returns 660
1876 ,, Statistics 221, 297,
1871 Agriculture, Chambers of 309
1865 Air, Impurities of the 261
1899 ,, Liquid 67
1871 Alarums, Telegraphic 243
1904 Alaskan Boundary 514, 635
1901 Albert Medal 114
1899 Albumen, Artificial 674
1907 Alcohol, Consumption of 1902 4-8
1903 Alliance, Anglo-Japanese 646
1890 Almanacs and Calendar 669
1891 Aluminium 582
1888 ,, New Process for 538
1891 Ammunition, Smokeless 584
1872 Anglers' Calendar 43
1899 Anthropology 675
1869 Antiquarian, Baker's 281
1899 Antiseptic, A New 675
1895 Anti-Toxic Serum 594
1895 Appointments, Public 700 4
1902 Aquarium, The Royal 392
1881 Armed Forces of Europe 375-80
1906 Armies of the World 260
1872 Army, Abolition of Purchase 128
1838 ,, Average Strength of 625
1872 ,, Commissions, Prices of 138
1909 ,, Estimates examined 675-8
1908 ,, Mr. Haldane's 650-2
1907 ,, Reform 645-51
1872 ,, Reserve Forces 132
1888 ,, The British 191
1885 ,, The Railway 462
1883 ,, Uniform & Badges of 633 42
1901 Artillery in the War, 1899-1900 659
1888 Astronomy, Chron. List of 531-5
1889 ,, Tms. &c. 539-46
1869 Atlantic Cable (French) 262
1870 ,, Dredging the 261
1907 Australia, Army of 664
1899 Avion Flying Machine 673

1904 Bacon, Imports of 334
1897 Bacteria and Farming 630
1899 ,, of Vegetables 674
1907 Balance of Parties since 1832 653
1869 Balloon Ascents, Phenomenal 265
1899 ,, A new Steering 673
1890 Baltic Canal, The 566
1887 Bankers in 2000, London 547-50
1884 Bankruptcy Act, 1883, The 425
1894 ,, Statistics 647
1907 Barley, Price of, since 1705 440
1904 Beef, Imports of, 1895-1902 482
1873 Beef Tea and Meat Extracts 241
1909 Beer consumed 1898-1907 456
1899 Bile and Venom 674
1895 Bills of Exchange 652
1896 ,, of Sale 691
1887 ,, Irish Govt. and Land 506-23
1899 Bismarck's Brain 675
1869 Blood Stains, Detection of 261
1895 Blue Books, Colours of 415
1889 Board of Works, Metropol. 397-31
1882 Bolometer, The 375
1898 Bore in Rivers, The 329
1871 Brain, Weight of the 246
1869 Break, Electrical Railway 262
1889 Bridge Building 545
1880 Bridge across the Volga 330
1888 ,, The Forth 539
1891 ,, over the Bosphorus 585
1891 ,, Hudson 585
1891 ,, Ohio 654

1831 Bridge, The Tower 584
1907 Bridges in London 401
,, Some of largest Rail 540
1907 British and Foreign Corn 712
,, Empire, The, as a Geological and Commercial Unit 586-90
1884 ,, Fish, Ten years' export 426
1894 ,, Ironclads, Disasters to 664-6
1895 ,, Military System 656-65
1894 ,, Museum Statistics 646
1904 ,, Share of the World's Commerce 327
1896 Brokerage Rates of 415
1877 Brussels Exhibition 232
1889 Building Societies 595-8
1881 Burials Act, 1880 372-4

1895 Cable, The Pacific 595
1870 Cables, Submarine 255
1899 Calcium 675
1900 Calculating Prodigy, A 675
1899 Calendar & Almanack, The 669, 670
,, Anglers' 43
1884 ,, Old and New Style 415
,, Ritualistic 365
,, of Saints, Floral 432-7
,, Sportsman's 42
,, Key to the 736
,, The Roman 70
1878 Calendars, Chinese & Japanese 382
1905 ,, Eastern 34
,, Hindoo 50
1901 Campaign in South Africa 652-64
1869 Camphor, Artificial 260
1907 Canada, Army of 664-65
1906 ,, Wheat from 665
1869 Canadian Rifle Regt., Royal 135
1838 Canal across France, projected 536
1890 ,, Baltic 566
1890 ,, Corinth 566
1889 ,, Engineering 595
1890 ,, Manchester Ship 565
1890 ,, Nicaraguan 566
1885 ,, ,, ... 585
1890 ,, Panama 375
1879 ,, ,, Company 585
1888 Canoe 257
1906 Canals and Navigations 708-9
1899 Cannon, A Dismountable 673
1907 Cape Colony, Army of 665
1908 ,, ,, 50 Years Statistics 545
1869 Cape Mounted Rifles 135
1910 Capital, Export of Bristol 690-1
1899 Carrier Pigeons at Sea 673
1901 Casualty List, S. Africa 644-51
,, ,, ,, ... 662-5
,, ,, ,, ... 703-5
1869 Cathedrals, English, dimensions 269
1910 Cattle, To ascertain weight of 222
1899 Cautery, A New 674
1882 Celluloid 375
1871 Census, The Eighth 191
,, of 1871 197
,, ,, 1891, Results of 616 21
,, ,, 1901, ,, ... 676 9
1891 Censuses, English 612-19
1907 Central Africa Protectorate 559-60
,, Battalions 231
1900 Century, The Nineteenth 670 81
1869 Ceylon Rifle Regiment 135
1876 "Challenger" Expedition 232
,, ,, ... 330
1894 Chance, Doctrine of 688 9
1870 Channel Railway 262
,, ,, Tunnel, The 229
1875 Charcoal as a Water Filter 261
1894 Charity Commrs., Work of the 645
1895 Cheques, &c. 652
1909 Chignecto Ship-railway 566
1910 Children's Charity, The 668-9
1887 Chivalry, Foreign Orders of 532-9
1883 Chloride of Lime, Mixture of 251
1886 Cholera, Treatment of 406
1885 Chôle 629

1880 Chromograph, The 331
1890 Church, Hist. of Presbytrn. 606 8
1903 Church of England 238
1904 Churchwarden's Duties 782-9
1897 Cinematograph, The 629
,, for the Blind 674
1884 City of London, Corporation 427
1888 ,, Companies 596-8
1902 ,, Imperial Vols. 656
1878 Cleopatra Needle 224
1879 ,, Erection of 330
1869 Climate of India 275
1887 Clubs, Working Men's 609
1869 Coal Mine Explosions 264
,, Statistics 1885-1902 394
1881 Colonial Crops, 1878 79 369
1887 ,, Difficulties 264
1906 ,, Press, The 633-4
1904 ,, Universities 719
1885 Colonies of Europe 395 8
1888 ,, Informtn. for Emigrants 631
,, Military Forces of 652
1889 Comets, Large 591
1870 ,, Nature of 251
,, observed since 1850 486
1887 ,, Periodical 488
1904 Commanders-in-Chief, 1690-1900 690
1869 Commerce, Chambers of 274
1903 ,, during S. Africa War 656-8
1881 Commercial Summary, 1879-80 336
1905 ,, ,, 1904-5 664-7
1869 Common Council Men 223
1893 ,, Lodging Houses 180
1880 Commons and their Enclosure 373
1904 Commonwealth Capital, Map of Proposed Cities 527
1892 Companies, Gas and Water 688
1888 ,, Registered in 1886 538
1888 ,, City of L. Livery 506-8
1906 ,, Growth of Joint Stock 669
1908 Congo, Opening up of the 3
1905 Consols, Course of 688-9
1908 Conscription, &c. 653-4
1897 Constables, Chief 693
1894 Constabulary, Scotland 332
1879 Constitution, The English 355
1888 Consular Service, The 590 1
1909 Consumption of Cotton, &c. 456
1891 Continent, The Dark 507
1904 Copyright, Law of 697-9
1906 Corinth Canal, The 566
1869 Corn, British and Foreign 401
,, Price of, since 1705 440
1884 Corporation, The City 427 9
1881 Cost of War in Time of Peace 381
1883 Crime in Ireland 422
1893 ,, Decrease of (1856 90) 659
1881 Crops, Colonial, 1878 79 369
1902 Croquet in 1901 668
1894 Customs in 1893, The 643

1899 Dam, A Steel 674
1891 Dark Continent, The 507
1904 Degrees and Hoods 717-9
1880 Designs, Patents, and Trade Marks 370
1869 Dialysis 258
1871 Dignities, Hereditary 85
,, Dates of 133
1890 Disinfectants 566
1888 Diplomatic Service, The 590-1
1869 Distilling, Sea Water 258
1894 Distribution of Land & Sea 666-9
1902 District Messenger Service, The 472
1872 Districts and Forces, Military 146
1896 Docks, Naval 664-4
1894 Doctrine of Chance, The 688-9
1909 Dramatic Review 699-701
,, *Dreadnought* Era, The 679-83
1873 Drinking Propensities 193
1879 Drink Statistics 335
1883 Drowning, How to prevent it 428
1890 Drunkenness, Apprehensn. for 162
1885 Duration of Life 261
1865 Dynamite 258

YEAR		PAGE
1894	Earl, On the Dignity of an	600
1905	Earls, English	3 3
1906	,, Irish	124-3
1906	Earls, Scottish	132 3
1869	Earth Closet System	259
1871	Earthquake in Algeria	261
1870	,, in Peru, The great	265
1895	East Africa Co., The British	518
1869	Eastern Calendars	34
1892	Education, Agricultural	623
1903	,, Bill of 1902	675-82
1904	,, Bill, London	634
1895	,, Great Britain, 1872-1893	281
1880	,, in England, Elementary	341
1900	,, Progress of, 1898 99	679
1896	,, Secondary	635-41
1897	Egyptology	630
1890	Eiffel Tower, The	567
1885	Electric Light at Colchester	383
1879	,, Lighthouses	261
1883	,, Light in 1882	392
1878	,, ,, in Lighthouses	321
1879	,, ,, in place of Gas	327
1883	,, ,, systems	392
1882	,, Probe, The	374
1885	,, Railway at Brighton	383
1893	,, Signalling on Railways	259
1869	Telegraphy, Speed of	262
1890	,, Weld, Fibrous structure	567
1889	,, Welding	548
1887	Electrical Engineering	491
1882	,, Exhibitn. at Paris, 1881	373
1869	,, Organ	262
1869	,, Piano	262
1869	,, Railway Break	262
1886	,, Resistance of Metals	406
1871	,, Theories	243
1885	,, Tramway at Bessbrook	407
1888	Electricity as a Motive Power	405
1897	,, and Bacteria	628
1887	,, Weights and Measures	628
1891	,, Chronology of Applied	628-33
1880	,, Engraving on Glass by	329
1897	,, from Niagara	629
1884	,, Improvements in	384
1892	,, in 1891, Progress of	584
1882	,, Storage of	374
1885	,, *versus* Gas	384
1886	Electro-Deposition of Metals	420
1881	,, Magnet, Intensified	334
1899	Elements, New	675
1869	Embalming	260
1872	Emigrants, Poor Law Aid to	273
1906	Emigration Statisc. 1885-1904	401
1869	Employers' Liability	685
1902	,, ,, ,,	655
1906	Endowed Schools Dept.	160
1869	Engineering, Marine	263
1901	England and Dutch Colonies	666
1908	English Citizens' Diary	781-8
1896	English Octarchy, The	85
1881	Europe, The armed forces of	375 80
1881	,, National Debts, &c	380
1885	European Colonies	399
1891	,, Powers, Rev. &c	620 7
1890	Explosives, High	661-3
1830	Factories & Worksh.. Law of	367
1870	Factory Statistics for 1868	343
1904	Fairs in the U.K	700-11
1869	Farm and Garden Operations	56
1901	Fire-Brigade, Metropolitan	791
1892	First Day of the Year, The	642
1906	Fiscal Policy	632
1906	Fish, Imports of	331
1884	,, Ten Years' export of Brit.	426
1884	Fisheries Exhibition, 1883, The	430
1886	Fishing Industries of U.K	419
1869	Fixed Stars, Analysis of	258
1907	Flag Officers and their Flag-ships	189
1877	Florida, The Lake Dwellers of	630
1895	Flotsam and Jetsam	654
1907	Flour, Imports of	712
1906	,, Whence Imported	665
1897	Fluorescent Lamp	659
1886	Food, Adulteration of	424
1902	,, Imports of	633
1906	Foreign Armies	646-52
1906	,, Politics	632-45
1906	,, Press	634-5
1838	Forth Bridge, The	539

YEAR		PAGE
1832	"Four-Point-Bearing," The	403
1906	France, Military System of	647-8
1872	French President's Letter	282
1793	French Revolution, The	627-32
1894	Friendly Societies, Hist. of	654-9
1898	,, ,, Statistics of	661
1883	Fuel, Electric	394
1859	,, Liquid	258
1881	,, Mineral of the U.S.A	333
1875	,, Mixed	231
1874	,, Turf as	231
1879	Gallium, The New Metal	330
1892	Gas and Water Companies	688
1869	,, Engines	263
1869	Gases Permeating Solids	258
1869	Gelatine as a cover for Corks	258
1900	General Councils	497
1893	Geographical Societies	598
1898	George III., Family of	49
1906	German Army, The	648-9
1888	,, Competition	592-5
1873	Germany as an Empire	280
1869	Glass from Cryolite	265
1870	Glycerine and its uses	252
1895	Government Departments	642-8
1882	,, of London, The	425
1898	Grace, Days of	676
1889	Gramophone, The	549
1889	Graphophone, The	549
1870	Gulf Stream, The	258
1877	Gun, The 81-Ton	329
1877	,, The 80-Ton	323
1885	,, Pneumatic-Dynamite	550
1898	Gunnery, Naval	639-42
1869	Gunpowder, Schultze's	261
1890	Guns, Dynamite	566
1889	,, Modern Heavy	629-32
1899	Gypsum in Soil	675
1908	Haldane's (Mr.) Army	650-2
1905	Hall Marks on Plate	402-3
1904	Hams, Imports of	334
1888	Harvest Moon, The	530
1907	Harvests 1896-1905	263
1878	Hay, The Weight of	307
1907	Health and Holiday Resorts	749-73
1882	Heathen Missions, English	661 3
1889	Heavy Guns Modern	629 32
1890	Heligoland, Statistics of	484
1871	Hereditary Dignities	85
1877	Herring Fishery, The	301
1890	High Explosives	661 3
1877	Hindoo Calendar	50
1907	Holiday and Health Resorts	749-73
1904	Holophote Indicator, The	395
1904	Hoods and Degrees	717-9
1908	Horizon, The Visible	722
1888	Hospitals, Metropolitan	286
1909	Housing and Town Planning	158
1904	Hydrograph, The	593
1885	Hydrophobia	404
1889	Hydrophone, The	548
1904	,, ,,	593
1926	Immigration Statiscs. 1895-1905	401
1910	Imperial Press Conference	692-3
1839	Importation of Tea, The	474
1907	India, Army of	663-4
1870	,, Dates of Events	337
1902	,, Order of Crown of	113
1907	,, Orders of Knighthood	115-6, 121-3
1871	Indian Archæology	258
1902	,, Chronology	480
1869	,, Climate	275
1869	Indo-European Telegraph	262
1897	Inebriates Act, The	690
1907	Inland Revenue Statistics	642
1908	Intercolonial Council, The	543-4
1906	International Politics	632-45
1892	Investmts. Small, Gov. Stock	642
1877	Ireland, Agricultural Statiscs.	299
1906	,, Baronets of	119-20
1885	,, Crime and the Land Act	422
1869	,, Established Church in	164 8
1895	,, Kings of	96
1904	Irish Boroughs, Directory of	781
1890	,, Constabulary, Royal	658 61
1887	,, Government & Land Bills	506
1888	,, Monetary Statistics	622
1906	,, Peers with Eng. Titles	131-2

YEAR		PAGE
1909	Irish Universities Bill	158
1894	Ironclads, Dissasters to	664 6
1888	,, of the World	581-2
1869	Iron Purification	261
1896	Japan, a Nation of Future	595-601
1878	Japanese Calendar	383
1900	Joint-Stock Cos., Growth of	669
1903	Juries, Service on	685-6
1906	Kalends, The Roman	70
1879	Key to the Calendar	376
1895	Kinetoscope, The	494
1899	Kite Signals	673
1872	Krupp Gun	242
1891	Labour Questions of 1890	643-5
1906	Lagos	555
1899	Lake Dwellings in Estuaries	675
1894	Land and Sea, Distribution of	666-8
1887	,, Burthens on	491
1892	,, Registry Office	627-8
1902	Landlord and Tenant	435 6
1895	Lat. and Long., No. of miles	418
1880	Law of Burials	367
1880	,, Factories & Workshops	367
1880	,, as to new Buildings	369
1869	,, Cases to be determd.	265
1881	,, of Storms, The	368
1895	Laymen, House of	244
1893	Leicester & Swannington Rly.	668
1895	Licensed Houses	656-7
1869	Liebig's Extract of Meat	258
1898	Life, Duration of	262
1889	Light and Vegetation	549
1869	Lighthouses, Electric	261
1897	Lightning Rods	628
1890	Linotype, The	568
1879	Liquefaction of Gases	341
1869	Liquid Fuel	258
1881	"Livadia," ss., The	333
1888	Livery Companies, London	596-8
1899	Living without a Stomach	674
1886	Lloyd's Register of Shipping	423-5
1894	Local and Convict Prisons	647
1881	,, Government & Taxation	345
1902	,, ,, ,,	680-3
1905	,, ,, in Eng. & Wales	341
1882	,, ,, Ten years of	418
1888	,, ,, Act, 1888	582
1904	,, Taxation	713
1869	Locomotives	263
1906	Logarithms, Proportionate	19 *et seq.*
1882	London, The Government of	425
1887	,, Bankers in 1800	547-50
1884	,, Corporatn. of the City of	487
1900	,, Government Act, 1899	667
1910	,, Public Libraries	411
1881	,, Schl. Bd., 10 yrs.' work	347-9
1904	,, School Board	357-8
1879	,, Report of Police Comm	296
1895	,, Unification of	670-2
1913	,, Valuation of	696-7
1900	,, Water Supply	579
1900	Loss of Life at Sea	620
1891	,, ,, & Shipwrecks	645
1908	Losses in War	654
1888	Machine Guns & Small Arms	583-9
1888	Magazine Rifles	583-9
1869	Malta & Alexandria Telegph.	262
1890	Manchester Ship Canal	565
1889	Manœuvres, 1888, The Naval	589-91
1870	Manure, Cancerine	253
1870	,, Cotton Waste	253
1895	,, Seaweed	265
1899	,, Spreading	675
1907	Maps: Afghanistan	587
1896	,, Africa (Treaty)	581
1896	,, ,, (West)	579
1903	,, Alaskan Boundary	643
1897	,, Argentina and Chile	588
1906	,, Barotseland Frontier	661
1906	,, Bengal and Assam	660
1896	,, British Empire	587
1896	,, ,, Exports & Imports	590
1896	,, ,, Shipping	588
1897	,, Burma and Siam	590
1903	,, Canals, Isthmian	644
1896	,, Chitral and Pamirs	583
1907	,, Colorado River	643
1902	,, Costa Rica-Colombia	628

YEAR		PAGE
1908	Costa Rica-Panama	648
1906	,, Far East	660
1902	,, Franco-Brazilian	638
1905	,, Gold Coast	661
1898	,, Greece and Turkey	593
1897	,, Egyptian Soudan	588
1902	Maps: Eritrea	636
1908	,, Liberian Boundary	647
1900	,, Niger Region	608
1905	,, ,,	661
1902	,, Nile Region	636
1908	,, Persia	646
1903	,, Polar (Sverdrup)	645
1903	,, Siamese Boundary	641
1906	,, Simplon Tunnel	659
1907	,, Sinai Peninsula	643
1905	,, South Pole	665
1896	,, Swaziland and Boers	582
1903	,, Venezuelan Question	654
1869	Marine Engineering	263
1906	Marquesses, English	122–5
1906	,, Irish	134
1906	,, Scottish	132
1869	M. W. S., 1882	263
1895	Maxim's Flying Machine	594
1901	Mean Refractions, Table of	643
1904	Meat, Imports of	334–5
1869	,, Wholesale Prices of	271
1888	Medals, Military and Naval	573
1894	Medical Missions	659
1894	,, Prescriptions Abroad	365
1869	Metallic Wires, Elongation of	263
1877	Meteor in 1876, Extraordinary	231
1870	,, seen in the U.K.	231
1869	Meteorological Observations	688
1899	,, Kites	673
1867	Meteorology	630
1889	Metropolitan Bd. of Works	327–31
1888	,, Hospitals, The	286
1883	,, Police, The	424–8
1869	,, Railway	264
1869	,, Water Board	264
1879	Microphone, The	327
1872	Military Districts and Forces	146
1908	,, Policy in 1908	650–2
1887	,, Rifles	541–3
1869	,, Store Staff Corps	135
1906	Systems of World	646–8
1891	Milk, Adulteration of	291
1869	,, Qualities of	260
1870	,, under the Microscope	262
1869	Mineral Oils	259
1894	Mint Statistics	644
1894	Mints, Colonial and Foreign	645
1894	Missions, Medical	659
1893	,, to the Heathen, English	661–3
1888	Monetary Statistics, Irish	622
1910	Money, Slang Terms for	222
1906	Month, Days of Roman	70
1869	Mortar, Hardening of	260
1869	Motor Cars	673
1905	,, Car Act, 1903	440
1894	Museum, The British	646
1887	Musket, The British	541–3
1904	Mutton, Imports of (1893–1902)	334
1908	NATAL, 50 Years' Statistics	545
1881	Natl. Debts & Taxn. of Europe	380
1888	Naval and Military Medals	573–8
1896	,, Docks	662–4
1902	,, Gunnery	639–42
1893	,, Ordnance	639–43
1888	Navies, Scandinavian	581–2
1892	,, of Europe	639–43
1879	Nebulæ, Catalogue of	614
1881	"Needle," The American	333
1880	New Buildings, Law of	369
1869	,, Houses and New Streets	271
1892	Nicaraguan Canal, The	585
1899	Nile, A Reservoir on	674
1901	Nineteenth Century, The	670–81
1869	Nitrate of Silv. & Photography	260
1869	Nitro-Glycerine	258
1892	Nursg. Instn. & Trained Nurses	292
1884	OCEAN Depths, Appliances	385
1870	,, ,, of the Atlantic	261
1876	,, ,, ss. "Challenger"	232
1877	,, ,, ,,	230
1891	,, ,, Greatest known	663
1896	Octarchy, The English	85
1903	Octogenarian Peers, &c.	696

YEAR		PAGE
1891	Ohio, Bridge over the River	654
1902	Old Age Pensions	684–5
1908	,, ,, Cost of	659–660
	,, ,, Regulations	699–1
1884	Old and New Style	415
1887	Orders of Chivalry, Foreign	3–8
1869	Organ Played by Electricity	262
1869	Oxygen, New mode of prepg.	258
1895	PACIFIC Cable, The	595
1880	Panama Canal Company	565
1882	Paper Money in Circulation	403
1870	,, Wood Pulp used	266
1899	Papyri	675
1876	Papyrograph, The	250
1869	Paraffin, Discovery of	258
1884	Paris Equatorial, The	386
1879	,, Exhibition of 1878	330
1895	Parish Councils Act, The	667–70
1869	Parkesine, Uses of	259
1879	Parliament, its nature, &c.	357–63
1909	Patent Law, The New	668–9
1869	Patents, Designs, & Trade Mks.	270
1884	,, ,, Act of 1883	425
1894	,, and Trade Marks	648
1908	,, for Inventions	446–7
1897	Patriotic Fund, The Royal	669
1888	Paupers, Cost of Maintenance	582
1899	Pawnbrokers' Regulations	692
1838	Peerage, Historic	707–13
1906	Peers, Scottish and Irish with English Titles	131–2
1904	Pensions, Civil List	693
1888	Petroleum as Fuel	537
	,, in Rhind	261
1864	Phidias, A Relic of	675
1877	Philadelphia Exhibition	232
1899	Phonendoscope, The	674
1879	Phonograph, The	327
1889	,, Edison's	549
1878	Physiophone, The	568
1872	Photo-Chemistry	241
1873	Photographic Process, A new	242
1897	,, X Rays	621
1893	,, Speech	592
1888	Photography, Dry plate proc.	538
1880	,, from Balloons	406
1880	,, A New Developer	568
1893	,, in Colours	591
1869	,, New Application of	259
1896	,, Paper Plates	405
1871	,, Ross's Lens	244
1878	,, Trinagulation by	322
1882	Photophone, The	374
1905	Plate, Hall Marks on	402–3
1883	Police, The Metropolitan	424–8
1869	,, and the Telegraph	262
1906	Political History of the World in 1904-1905	632–45
1902	Poor, Housing of the	686–90
1880	,, Laws and Poor Rates	344–6
1910	,, ,, and Distress	694–5
1895	Porcelain, Marks on	644
1904	Pork, Imports of	335
1895	Port of London	658
1904	Potatoes, Imports of	331
1880	Precedency, Table of	81
1909	Premiership, Change in the	156
1890	Presbyterian Church History	606
1907	Prevention of Corruption Act	391
1895	Promissory Notes, &c.	682
1906	Proportionate Logarithms	19 *et seq.*
1907	Psychology	630
1895	Public Services, Appmts. in	700–4
1908	,, Trustee, The	657–8
1878	Pulsometer, The	323
1887	QUEEN'S Reign, The (1837–87)	551–63
1897	,, ,, ,, (1837–97)	654–64
1899	RADIOGRAPHIS WITH MERCURY	674
1888	Radiaphone, The	585
1877	Radiometer, Crookes's	230
1909	Radio-Telegraphic Convention	686–7
1885	Railway Army, The	462
1869	,, Break, Electrical	262
1888	,, Bridges, some of largest	540
1876	,, Jubilee, 1875	231
1869	,, Metropolitan	264
1906	,, Siberian, The	699–1

YEAR		PAGE
1869	Railway under Thames	264
1894	Rainfall, Monthly	572
1895	,, Places having scanty	583
1908	Real Property Sales, 1907	693–5
1872	Recruiting and Enlistments	138
1901	,, ,, Statistics	219
1871	Reformy. and Indust. Schools	242
1889	Reserve Forces	652
1872	,, Fund, Army	146
1881	Resonator, Bach's	324
1891	Revenues and Expend. of Seven Great Foreign Powers	620–8
1893	Revolution, French	627–32
1888	,, of 1688, The Glorious	568–72
1875	Rheometer, Giraud's	231
1859	Rifle Regiment, Canadian	135
1869	,, Ceylon	135
1869	Rifles, Cape Mounted	135
1887	,, Military	541–3
1888	,, Magazine	583–9
1901	,, in the War 1899–1900	657
1901	Risen from the Ranks	695
1881	Ritualistic Calendar	365
1878	Rivers, Pollution of	324
1899	Rock, The Oldest	675
1898	Royal Commissions, Reports of	673
1900	,, Patriotic Fund	687
1908	,, Red Cross	727
1907	,, Victorian Order	123–6
1903	Rules of the Road	695
1888	SACCHARINE	536
1910	St. John of Jerusalem	651
1907	St. Michael and George Order	116–20
1886	Saints, Floral Calend. of the	432–7
1897	Salutes, Naval and Mil.	692
1883	Salvation Army, The	438
1884	Sanitary Laws, History of the	431
1887	Savings Banks, Interest	5–0
1869	,, ,, Old	343
1869	Schultze's Gunpowder	201
1907	Science, Royal College of	160
1902	Scientific & Engineering Sum.	698
1910	,, ,, ,,	698–5
1906	Scotland," Baronets of	129
1906	,, Peers of	132–4
1906	,, Peers with Eng. Title	131–2
1904	Scottish Burghs	779–80
1908	Seamen, Nationality of	764
1887	Seamen's Wages, Table of	296
1893	Seasons, Good and Bad	658
1869	Sea-water, Distilling	258
1869	Seaweed as Manure	265
1896	Secondary Education	635 41
1877	Sewage Disposal	231
1879	,, Question in 1878	330
1874	,, Scott's Process	233
1869	Utilisation	260
1899	Sex, Formation of	674
1888	Shipbuilding, Retrospect of	578–90
1891	Shipwrks. & Loss of Life at Sea	645
1880	Shooting Stars and Meteors	325
1869	Silvering Glass	260
1880	Sing. Terms for Money	218
1897	Sleep after Food	629
1888	Small Arms & Machine Gun	538
1884	Smallpox & Vaccinatn., Hist. of	435
1891	Smokeless Ammunition	584
1897	Snake Bite, Cure for	629
1869	,, Poison	260
1869	Soap Wasted in Hard Water	261
1910	Social Progress, 50 years of	666–9
1889	Societies, Building	595–8
1871	,, Dates of Foundation	173
1894	,, Friendly	654–9
1893	,, Graphical	598
1869	Soda Lakes of Mexico	260
1889	Sounds, Mechanical Reproduction of	549
1901	South African Campaign	652–64
1908	,, ,, Constabulary	544
1908	,, ,, Railways	541
1879	Specific Gravities, Table of	336
1869	Spectroscope, The	261
1909	Spindles and Looms, 1870–1903	486
1884	Spirits, Malt and British	407
1872	Sportsman's Calendar	42
1869	Starch	259
1907	Star of India, Order of	115–6
1869	Stars, Analysis of Fixed	258
1902	Statutes of 1900-1	376

YEAR		PAGE
1890	Steam Power of the World	568
1895	Stock Exchange Transactions	654-5
1881	Storms, The Law of	368
1880	Street Accidents	350
1888	Strength of Army, Average	625
1898	Stuarts and the Succession	84
1890	Submarine Boats	693
1902	,, ,,	694-7
1869	,, Lamps for Divers	267
1869	,, Telegraphic Speed	262
1870	Suez Canal	257
1874	,, ,, Revenue of	252
1877	,, ,, Traffic	231
1899	Sugar Bleaching by Electricity	262
1881	,, Industries, The	389
1897	Suggestion in Crowds	631
1869	Sulphide of Carbon	258
1869	Sulphur Recovered	261
1900	Surnames of Peers	683-3
1902	Swimming Baths, London	393
1889	TEA, The Importation of	474
1907	Technical Education	259
1897	Telegrams, Reflecting	629
1871	Telegraph Alarums	243
1869	,, Anglo-Danish	262
1871	,, The British Indian	243
1869	,, Indo-European	262
1869	,, Malta-Alexandria	262
1874	,, The Pneumatic	230
1888	Telegraphic Extension in 1887	537
1869	,, Lines, Length of	262
1869	,, Speed, Submarine	262
1871	Telegraphing Extraordinary	243
1874	Telegraphs, Duplex	231
1869	,, Japanese	327
1876	Telegraphy, Australian	232
1874	,, Atlantic	232
1881	,, Australian in 1330	334
1875	,, British	232
1873	,, Improvements in	243
1873	,, Italian	328
1881	,, Japanese in 1883	325
1375	,, Musical	203
1874	,, New Zealand	233
1878	,, Quadruplex	324
1876	,, Submarine	231
1903	,, Wireless	688-9
1882	Telemeteorograph, The	374
1878	Telephone, The	329
1880	,, Improvements in the	331
1885	Telephone Recorder	384
1888	Telephony in 1887	537
1890	,, Long Distance	568
1882	Telephotography, The	374
1883	Teleradiaphone, The	393
1879	Telescope, Lord Rosse's	329
1903	Temperance Problem, The	683-5
1907	Temperature of Health Resorts	773
1908	Territorial Army, The	650-2
1900	Textile Factories Statistics	455
1889	Thames Conservancy	357
1884	,, Fishery Bylaws	426
1899	,, Right to Water	412
1880	Thymic Acid as a Disinfectant	261
1890	Ticket-of-Leave Men	171
1882	Tithe Acts and Extraordinary Tithe Rent-charges	393
1900	Titles of Courtesy	681
1881	Topophone, The	335
1885	Torpedo Boats of the Powers	442
1890	,, ,, & the Hydrophone	593
1880	,, ,, in 1879	330
1879	,, Boat, Ericcson's	328
1896	,, ,, Nordenfeldt's	495
1883	,, ,, Submarine	395
1899	,, ,, Unmanned	673
1875	,, Experiments	228
1895	,, Flotillas of the Powers	663-6
1878	Torpedoes	244
1878	,, in Russo-Turkish War	321
1891	Tower Bridge, The	584
1883	Tracts for the Times, The	440-2
1888	Trade & German Competitn.	593-5
1894	,, Marks and Patents	648
1898	Train Communication	85
1874	,,	231
1898	Tramways	734
1894	Transactions, Stock Exchge.	654-5
1900	Transvaal and O.F.S.	593
1907	Travelling Facilities in London, Growth of	654-5
1879	Trees in Public Streets	340
1876	Tunnel, The St. Gothard	232
1883	,, The Channel	394
1872	,, The Mont Cenis	242
1895	UNIFICATION of London	670-1
1889	Uniforms of Army	633-42
1908	Universal Military Service	653-4
1902	Universities, The	683-4
1904	,, Indian and Colonial	728-9
1904	Universities, Degrees and Hoods	727-9
1891	University Extension	639-42
1881	Urban Water Supply	390
1884	VACCINATION, History of	435
1897	,, Royal Commission on	677
1884	Vagrants and Beggars	424
1900	Venezuela Boundary Dispute	609
1890	,, President, Letter from	540
1887	Victoria, H.M. Queen	551 63
1897	,, ,,	654-64
1902	,, and Albert, Order of	113
1889	,, Cross, Distribution of	647-52
1907	Victorian Order, Royal	123-6
1906	Viscounts, English	125-6
1906	,, Irish	135-6
1906	,, Scottish	133
1878	Volcanic Phenomena of 1876	323
1873	Voltaic Batteries	242
1869	,, ,, Exciting	263
1881	Battery, Reguier's	335
1898	Volunteers, Decoration	682-91
1881	WAR, Cost of, during Peace	381
1887	,, Fleets of the World	533 31
1901	,, in South Africa	653-64
1908	,, Losses in	654
1902	,, Relief Funds	665
1869	Water, Composition of	260
1869	,, Economy of	261
1899	,, Ozonised	675
1869	,, Pipes made of Lead	259
1900	,, Supply of London	705
1881	,, ,, Urban	390
1899	Waterfalls, Utilising	674
1869	Weather Predictions	42
1870	,, Forecasts or Predictions	41
1879	Weights & Measures Act, 1878	351
1892	Wesley Centenary	622-7
1907	Wheat Imports (1899-1903)	712
1907	,, Price since 1785	440
1897	White Race, Origin of the	630
1887	Wills Proved in 1905	707-12
1880	Winds, How they blow	365
1908	Wine Imports	695
1887	Working Men's Clubs	609
1893	YEAR 1793, The	627-32
1899	ZULU Republic, Statistics of	549
1898	Zululand	511

DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

THE second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From the 11th to the 16th of January there is moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M., but from the 25th to the 31st it will be seen that there is no moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

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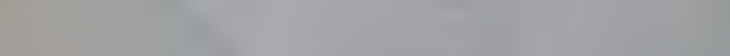

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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.—I.

BANKS:—	PAGE
Adelaide, Bank of	875
Africa, Bank of, Limited	875
Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited	876
Anglo-South American Bank, Limited	876
Australasia, Bank of	877
Barclay & Co., Limited	878
Birkbeck Bank	877
British Bank of South America, Limited	879
British Mutual Banking Company, Limited	880
British North America, Bank of	8 9
Brown, Shipley & Co.	880
Canadian Bank of Commerce	881
Capital and Counties Bank, Limited	882
Chart. Bank of India, Australia and China	882
Civil Service Bank, Limited	880
Colonial Bank	881
Delhi and London Bank, Limited	895
Egypt, Bank of, Limited	883
English, Scottish, & Australian Bank, Ltd.	883

BANKS—*cont.*	PAGE
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	884
Imperial Bank of Canada	836
Liverpool, Bank of, Limited	885
Lloyds Bank Limited	886
London and Brazilian Bank, Limited	885
London and Provincial Bank, Limited	890
London and River Plate Bank, Limited	891
London and South Western Bank, Limited	892
London City and Midland Bank, Limited	887
London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.	888
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited	889
Metropolitan Bank, Limited	893
Montreal, Bank of	891
National Bank, Limited	894
National Bank of Egypt	895
National Bank of New Zealand, Limited	895
National Bank of South Africa, Limited	896
National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.	896
New South Wales, Bank of	897

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	£	£	£	£
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1896	43,280	3,321	275	12,860
1899	118,112	8,571	930	41,945
1902	200,964	13,375	1,976	69,610
1905	296,948	19,094	3,148	107,280
1910	**377,550**	**23,843**	**5,800**	**130,590**

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A copy of the 18th Annual Report and Balance Sheet, giving full details of al investments, can be obtained on application.

EDWARD WELSH, *Secretary.*

[52

BANKS—*cont.* PAGE
New Zealand, Bank of 897
Parr's Bank, Limited....898
Queensland National Bank, Limited 899
Société Générale (De Paris) ... .899
Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited ...900
Union Bank of Australia, Limited 901
Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd. ...902
Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited 903
Wilts and Dorset Banking Co., Limited....901
Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited 904

INVESTMENTS, &c. :—
Church of England Temp. & Gen. Building Society 906
Equitable Reversionary Int. Society, Ltd. 907
General Reversionary and Invest. Co., Ltd..906
Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd. .. 907
London Property Investment Trust, Ltd. ...794
Mutual Loan Fund Association, Limited ...907
National Discount Company, Limited....908
Portman Building Society 908
Reacher, J. W., & Co. 905
Reversionary Interest Society, Limited....908
Scottish Reversionary Company, Limited...909
Temperance Permanent Building Society ...909

SHIPPING :—
Atlantic Transport Line 868
Bibby Line....868
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. ...869
Elder, Dempster & Co. 874
Elders & Fyffes, Limited 870
Natal Line of Steamers....871
New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited...872
Norddeutscher Lloyd 872
Union-Castle Line 873

INSURANCE COMPANIES :—
Alliance Assurance Company, Limited 911
British Law Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...925
Britannic Assurance Company, Limited ...916
Clergy Mutual Assurance Society 913
Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society 914
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. ...915
County Fire Office, Limited 915
Ecclesiastical Insurance Office, Limited....921
Economic Life Assurance Society....916
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited 918
English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association 917
Equity and Law Life Assurance Society....919
Equitable Life Assurance Society....918
Fine Art and General Insurance Company, Limited 920
Friends' Provident Institution 920
General Assurance Corporation, Limited ...921
Guardian Assurance Company, Limited.. ...922
Guarantee Society 923
Horse, Carriage and General Insurance Company, Limited 921
Imperial Accident Insurance Co., Limited...916
Law Fire Insurance Society, Limited 923
Legal and General Life Assurance Society...924
Legal Insurance Company, Limited 923
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.925
London Assurance 926
London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd. 927
London Life Association, Limited 928
Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society 929
Metropolitan Life Assurance Society 929
National General Insurance Co., Limited ...930

INSURANCE COMPANIES—*cont.* PAGE
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Limited....932
National Provident Institution....932
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.930
Norwich Union Mutual Life Office 931
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corp., Ltd. 933
Pearl Life Assurance Co., Limited 927
Phœnix Assurance Co., Limited 933
Profits and Income Insurance Co., Limited 927
Provident Clerks' 934
Prudential Assurance Company, Limited ...935
Railway Passengers' Assurance Co. ...*Front vii*
Refuge Assurance Company, Limited 935
Royal Exchange Assurance....936
Royal Insurance Company, Limited 936
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society 938
Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society 938
Scottish Provident Institution....*Front ii*
Scottish Temperance Life Assur. Co., Ltd. 939
Scottish Widows' Fund ....*Front i*
Standard Life Assurance Company 939
Star Life Office 939
State Fire Insurance Company, Limited ...940
Sun Fire Office 942
Sun Life Assurance Society....943
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada ...940
Western Assurance Company....941
Westminster Fire Office 940
Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited ...941

HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, &c. :—
Barnardo's Homes 945
Blind, Royal Pension Society 942
Blind, School for Indigent 944
Blind, Society for Granting Annuities to ...944
British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females 944
British Orphan Asylum....947
Cancer Hospital 946
Charing Cross Hospital....947
Chelsea Hospital for Women 947
Church of England Waifs & Strays Society 948
Church Missionary Society 964
City of London Hospital Diseases of Chest 946
City of London Lying-in-Hospital....964
Evelina Hospital 947
General Lying-in Hospital 948
Girls' Friendly Society 948
Gordon Boys' Home 948
Guy's Hospital....950
Homes of Hope 949
Home for Lost and Starving Dogs 950
Home Missions of the Church 949
Hospital for Diseases of the Skin 950
Infant Orphan Asylum 951
Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund 951
London Hospital Medical College....951
London Missionary Society....952
London Orphan Asylum 952
Maternity Charity & District Nurses' Home 952
Metropolitan Hospital 953
Metropolitan Visiting & Relief Association 954
National Benevolent Institution 954
National Children's Home and Orphanage 954
National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic 954
National Refuges for Children 955
New Hospital for Women 957
North London (University Coll.) Hospital 956
Orphan Working School 956
Paddington Green Children's Hospital 957
Poor Clergy Relief Corporation....958
Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital.... 957
Queen's Hospital for Children 958
Reedham Orphanage 958
Royal Alfred Merchant Seamen's Instn. ...964

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HOSPITALS, &c.—*cont.* PAGE

Royal Female Orphan Asylum 958
Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest ...959
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital 959
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital 961
Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 959
Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association 961
St. Peter's Hospital 961
St. Thomas's Hospital and Home 960
Seamen's Hospital Society 962
Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children ...962
Society for Relief of Distressed Jews 963
Society for the Abolition of Vivisection ...963
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts 963
Sons of the Clergy Corporation 962
Spurgeon's Orphanage 964
Surgical Aid Society 962
Ventnor Royal National Hospital for Consumption 963
West London Hospital 964

BOOKS, &c.:

Blackie & Son, Limited 796
Ceylon Observer 809
Dent, G. M. 910, 937
Johnston, W. & A. K., Limited.....801
Marlborough, E., & Co., Languages Self-Taught.....*Front v*
Pothonier, H. P. Sligo de, "French as spoken in France" 874
S.P.C.K. 802
Staffordshire Advertiser 964
Stanford, E. 800
Ward, Lock & Co., Limited.....803

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Carlisle & Gregson 813
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Hawtrey, Miss Mabel 847
Kensington College 807

LONDON HOTELS:—

Hotel Cecil 805
Charterhouse Hotel 806
Cromwell Court Hotel 806
Imperial Hotel 806
Queen's Gate Hotel.....806
Tranter's Hotel 793

SCHOOLS, METROPOLITAN SECTION: PAGE

Clissold Park—Paradise House (Boys).....810
Ealing—Heidelberg College (Girls) 810
Highgate—Grove House School (Boys 810
,, King's House School (Girls) 810
Highbury Park—Highbury Park School (Boys) 810
Kensington—173, Cromwell Road (Girls) ...811
New Barnet—Norman Court (Boys) 810
Norwood—Convent of the Faithful Virgin (Girls) 811
Norwood—Homedale (Girls) 811
Woodside Park—Holmewood (Girls) 811

MISCELLANEOUS:

Adeney & Son 804
Bailey, W. H., & Son, Elastic Stockings.....804
Bill, W., Irish Cloths .....*Front iii*
Brehaut & Shepherd 804
Brown, J., Binoculars 908
Casumen, Pure Casein and Life-food 906
Ceres Depôt, Vertical System 807
Chancery Lane Safe Deposit 793
Clarkson's, Telescopes 909
Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.....905
Constantine, H., & Sons, Cooking Ranges...904
Cook, Thos., & Son, Tours 4
Dinneford's Magnesia 905
Eno., J. C., Ltd , Fruit Salts 971
Fry, J. S., & Sons, Ltd. .....874 *and cover*
Hatch, Mansfield & Co., Wines.....798, 799
Marshall & Snelgrove 909
Patent Agents—Boult, Wade & Tennant ...792
P ars, A. & F., Limited 970
Peatmoor Whisky 804
Pickford & Co., Goldsmiths 912
Red, White & Blue Coffee 804
Rowland's Macassar Oil.....*front v*
Rowney, George, & Co.....967
Scott, Henry S., Yarmouth Bloaters 968
Smith, W. H., & Son, Railway Advertising *front iv*
Spicer Brothers, Ltd., Loose Leaf Ledgers... 4
Stallard & Company, Old Port Wine 968
Taylor's Typewriter Company, Limited 804
Treloar & Sons, Oriental Carpets.....*front vi*
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Weatherhouses.....804
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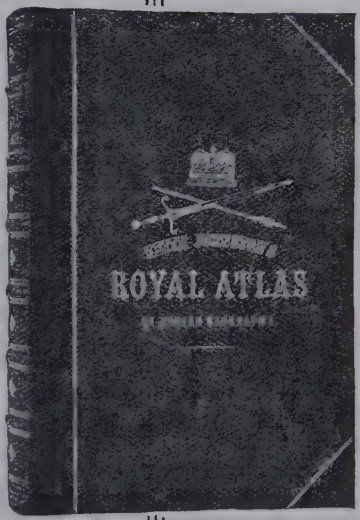

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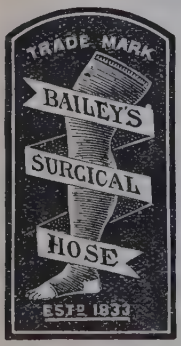

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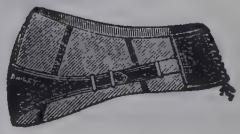

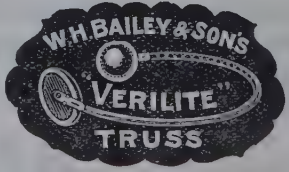

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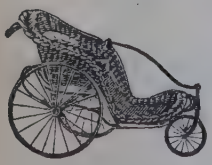

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Apply—

The Principal—Mrs. H. V. BACHMANN.

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

CLISSOLD PARK, N.

Occupies an elevated healthy position, with numerous parks and open spaces, contributing to make it a first-class residential neighbourhood.

BOYS. *Established* 1876.

MODERN SCHOOL.

PARADISE HOUSE.

Principal - - T. S. WHITE, B.A.

To develop healthy, moral tone, providing PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION on sound liberal lines.

Curriculum.—Includes usual English subjects; Modern Languages (conversational); Mathematics; Science (Laboratory); Carpentering; Typewriting. *Physical Development.*—Football, Cricket, Fencing, Riding, Fives, Regular Drill, Gymnasium, Plunge Bath. Country excursions for Natural History. Debating and Public Speaking developed.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. White.

EALING, N.W.

Supplied with all essentials for a healthy residence; gravel soil, moderate elevation, good water, drainage, and lighting facilities.

GIRLS.

HEIDELBERG COLLEGE,

CASTLE BAR ROAD, EALING, W.

Principals - THE MISSES WATSON.

Assisted by large and highly-qualified Staff.

Object.—To provide, for girls of good social position, a sensible education on modern lines combined with real home life.

Buildings.—Airy, well lighted and fitted with every modern convenience.

Special attention given to Physical Culture.

Fees from 60 guineas per annum.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

HIGHGATE, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A residential suburb, 4¼ miles N.N.W. of London. Average altitude is nearly 400 ft. above sea-level. District particularly healthy; the mortality and incidence of disease being among the lowest in the country. Exceptionally well provided with open spaces, being on the borders of Hampstead Heath, and containing the Highgate Wood, Queen's Wood, and an 18-hole golf course. Within easy access of London."

BOYS.

GROVE HOUSE SCHOOL.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

(*Established* 1825.)

Principal—A. E. C. DICKINSON, M.A., LL.D.

Registered under Order-in-Council, 1902.

Healthy position at the top of Highgate Hill. Limited number of pupils received from 8 to 17 years of age. Thorough preparation for professional pursuits.

Successes in Public Examinations—over 80 per cent. during last 30 years.

References on application. Moderate fees.

GIRLS. *Established* 1898.

KING'S HOUSE SCHOOL,

62-64, WOODLAND GARDENS, HIGHGATE, N.

Principals—

MISS LEAR and MISS COCK.

Assisted by an efficient Staff.

Aim.—Provide thorough, complete education for Gentlemen's Daughters, and cultivate good Moral and Religious tone.

Music, Languages, Art.—Special features.

Usual Examinations prepared for. Large percentage successes.

Premises.—Large, well-ventilated Classrooms, &c. Drill Room, Studio, Music Room.

Every facility Outdoor Games and Recreations.

Entire charge pupils from abroad.

Fees: From 40 Guineas to 50 Guineas.

HIGHBURY PARK, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Highbury enjoys an exceptionally low death-rate for an urban district. It is situated on rising ground, and close to the fine Clissold Park. It is a very good residential district."

BOYS.

HIGHBURY PARK SCHOOL,

43 and 45, HIGHBURY PARK, N.

Principal - - W. A. INGRAM (L.A.).

Special Feature.—Recommended by the Electrical Standardizing Institution, Southampton Row, W.C. Their 60 guineas Scholarship gained 1907. *General Aim.*—Provides varied, useful Education. PROFESSIONAL OR COMMERCIAL. All Examinations taken.

Curriculum. — Languages (conversational), Practical Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Correspondence, Sciences (Practical Laboratory), Latin, Greek, Drill. *Playground.*—Fives Court, Gymnasium, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Rifle Clubs. *Preparatory Department.* — For little and backward boys.

NEW BARNET, N.

A picturesque locality about 9 miles North of London, near to Hadley Woods, and 350 feet above the sea. The district is one of the healthiest within easy access of London, and yet out of reach of the London fogs.

BOYS.

NORMAN COURT.

NEW BARNET, HERTS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal—HENRY WALKER, M.A. (Oxon.).

Object—Gradual, all-round training of young boys (8-15 years) from leaving home until fit for PUBLIC SCHOOL life. Special attention Modern Languages, taught conversationally.

Exams—Public Schools Entrance, Navy, &c.

Premises—Detached, 5 acres, elevation, 350 ft., sanitation certified; 2 Playing Fields, Fives Court, Tennis, Miniature Rifle Range, Gymnasium. Swimming Bath, Cycle House.

Special provision delicate and backward boys.

Entire charge pupils from abroad.

Fees, 60-84 guineas; Day Boys, 12-18 guineas.

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

NORWOOD, S.E.

Upper Norwood (7 miles from London) extends along the range of hills upon which the Crystal Palace stands. This high-class suburban residential district is noted for its bracing air and healthy country surroundings.

GIRLS. **HOMEDALE,**
THE AVENUE, UPPER NORWOOD, S.E.

FINISHING HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - - Miss HENKEL.

Staff of qualified Resident English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Aim:—To prepare young ladies to take their place in Society under conditions less irksome than ordinary school discipline.

Specialities:—Languages, Music, Art. Weekly Lectures on European History and Literature, Hygiene, Domestic Economy. Sports.

Terms from £135 a year.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS. **CONVENT OF THE FAITHFUL VIRGIN.**
SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.
CENTRAL HILL, UPPER NORWOOD, S.E.

Under patronage of Lord Bishop of Southwark.

Superioress - - - GUDULA WIRZ.

Aim.—Superior English education, fitting girls for respective calling. Ten Resident Teachers.

KINDERGARTEN CLASS. BOYS UP TO 8 YEARS.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Special. — French, Needlework, Domestic Science, Physical Development. Gymnasium.

Premises.—Modern, large grounds, high elevation. Sanitation certified. Laboratory.

Tennis, Swimming, Dancing, Drilling.

Entire charge taken of Colonial pupils.

Fees: 36 to 42 Guineas.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

London possesses excellent health statistics and has the lowest death-rate of all the great capitals. The public parks rival those of all other cities. The educational advantages obtainable are easily accessible from Kensington.

GIRLS. **"LOGANS,"**
173, CROMWELL ROAD, S. KENSINGTON.

HIGH-CLASS FINISHING SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals - { Miss NIMMO, L.L.A., / Miss TOTHILL.

Refined home life amid cultured surroundings. Thorough Education with individual attention. Special advantages for Modern Languages, Art, and Music. Particular attention given to Physical Culture, Deportment, and Social Training. Full advantage taken of the opportunities which residence in London affords for the acquirement of general culture.

Health record excellent. Tennis, Croquet, Swimming, Riding. *Entire charge undertaken.*

WOODSIDE PARK, N.

On the G.N. Ry., is in the parish of Finchley. Its excellent health record, pleasant situation, and general facilities have contributed to its popularity as a residential district. 7½ m. from London.

GIRLS. **HOLMEWOOD.**
Resident Pupils only.

Principal - - - Miss CHIGNELL.

Assisted by large Staff of highly-qualified English and Foreign Resident Mistresses and London Professors.

Daughters of Gentlemen. Thoroughly sound Education, careful Training. Preparation principal Examinations. Over-pressure avoided.

Specialities—Thorough English, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Domestic Economy.

Situated on high ground on the southern slope of a hill (London, 9 miles).

Large Gardens, Field, Bicycling, Tennis, Swimming, Gymnastics (remedial work when desired).

WHITAKER'S SCHEDULE REGISTERS
OF
BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Whitaker's system of Schedule Registers has been established in order to enable Parents and Guardians, in search of a suitable School, to ascertain all those particulars which cannot be contained in an advertisement in Whitaker's publications.

Two pages in each Register are allotted to every School. The Schedules are most comprehensive, and the particulars are classified under five headings, viz., *General Information*, *School Buildings*, *Education*, *Special Features*, and *Domestic Arrangements*.

Only one form of Schedule is used, consequently all essential points can be obtained at a glance from the Register more quickly and easily than by reading through the ordinary prospectuses.

See page 812.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

Whitaker's Schedule Registers of Boys' and Girls' Schools

have been placed at the undermentioned Offices, available for free inspection.

Country or Town.	Firm.	Address.	Business.
Africa[1]	"Daily Argus"	Cape Town	Newspaper.
Canada	"Toronto Mail"	Toronto	Newspaper.
India	"Daily Times of India"	Bombay	Newspaper.
Jamaica	The "Gleaner"	Kingstown	Newspaper.
London	J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd.	12, Warwick Lane, E.C.	Publishers.
"	Peter Edward & Sons	30, Cornhill, E.C.	Tailors.
"	International Riviera Agency	71, Regent Street, W.	Information Bureau.
"	London Press Exchange	15, Strand, W.C.	Advertising Agents.
Bath	Powell & Powell	18, Old Bond Street	House Agents.
Bedford	W. & H. Peacock	84, High Street	House Agents.
Belfast	Carson & Co.	37, Rosemary Street	House Agents.
Bexhill	Staines & Co.	7, St. Leonard's Road	House Agent.
Birmingham	Midland Education Co., Ltd.	Corporation Street	Booksellers.
Bournemouth	Jolliffe, Flint & Cross	Arcade Chambers	House Agents.
Bradford	W. Claridge, M.A	47, Market Street	Accountant.
Bristol	W. Hughes & Son	38, College Green	Estate Agents.
Brighton	Lancaster & Harrison	111a, Western Road	Auctioneers.
Cambridge	C. F. Charlton	5, Alexandra Street, Petty Cury	Accountant.
Cheltenham	Cornelius & Boulter	Promenade	House Agents.
Chester	Phillipson & Golder	Eastgate Row	Booksellers.
Derby	Cumberland, Brownson & Page	The Wardwick	Auctioneers.
Dublin	T. Dockrell, Sons & Co.	Lord Edward Street	House Agents.
Eastbourne	F. T. Lloyd, A.A.I.	6, Gildridge Road	Auctioneer.
Edinburgh	J. Taylor & Son, Ltd.	110, Princes Street	House Agents.
Exeter	John Watson, Son & Coombe	23, Cathedral Yard	Auctioneers.
Folkestone	Sherwoods	5, Sandgate Road	House Agents.
Glasgow	J. MacLehose & Sons	61, St. Vincent Street	Booksellers.
Halifax	Richard Horsfall & Son	23a, Commercial Street	Architects, &c.
Harrogate	John Day & Sons	1, Princes Square	House Agents.
Hastings	Alfred G. Ginner, F.A.I.	37e. Robertson Street	House Agent.
Hull	Chas. Charter	4, Bond Street	Estate Agent.
Leeds	C. H. Johnson	1-5, Cloth Hall Street	Mfg. Stationer.
Leicester	G. F. Brown & Son	34, Belvoir Street	House Agents.
Liverpool	J. Marsh & Co.	9, Union Court	House Agents.
Lowestoft	S. E. Pamphilon, F.A.A.	150, London Road North	House Agent.
Manchester	J. E. Cornish, Ltd.	16, St. Ann's Square	Booksellers.
Margate	John Bayley, F.A.I.	The Auction Mart	House Agent.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Thos. B. Sanderson & Son	3-5, Mosley Street	Estate Agents.
Nottingham	J. Martin Langley, F.A.I.	Journal Chambers, Pelham St.	Estate Agent.
Oxford	J. R. Mann & Son	18, Hornmarket Street	Auctioneers.
Plymouth	Elliott, Ellis & Co.	George Street	House Agents.
Scarborough	W. Rowntree & Sons	359, Westborough	House Agents.
Sheffield	Nicholson & Co., F.A.I.	2, High Street	Auctioneers.
Southampton	J. J. Burnett & Sons	2, High Street	Estate Agents.
Southsea	King & King	20, Palmerston Road	Surveyors.
Sunderland	Barnes, Welch & Barnes	43, Frederick Street	Auctioneers.
Swansea	David Roberts & Son	19, Heathfield Street	Auctioneer, &c.
Torquay	Cox & Son, F.A.I.	8, Strand	House Agents.
Tunbridge Wells	R. W. Denyer & Co.	38-40, High Street	Auctioneers.
Worthing	Jordan & Co.	33-7, South Street	House Agents.
York	Richardson & Trotter	4, Lendal	House Agents.

See page 811.

See page 865.

WHITAKER'S PUBLICITY TRAIN-CARS ON METROPOLITAN RAILWAY

FOR ADVERTISING

HOLIDAY AND HEALTH RESORTS.

PICTORIAL DISPLAY OF LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS ARRANGED IN SECTIONS.

PUBLICITY ENSURED UPON ECONOMIC TERMS TO EVERY ADVERTISER.

In 1908 over 100,000,000 (One Hundred Millions) Passengers were carried by THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

Full Particulars on Application to the Agents—

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.

MR. E. CARLISLE, M.A., (Cantab.) AND MAJOR M. H. GREGSON, late R.E.

Prepare Candidates for all Army Examinations at

5 & 7, LEXHAM GARDENS, KENSINGTON, W.

During the last year the following Successes were obtained by Candidates from our Establishment:—

STAFF COLLEGE—Thirty-six.
PROMOTION—Eighty-eight.
WOOLWICH—Eight.

SANDHURST—Eighteen.
INDIAN POLICE—One.
MILITIA COMPETITIVE—Fourteen.

ARMY QUALIFYING—Twenty-one.

Messrs. Carlisle & Gregson are assisted by a large Staff of Tutors, and are enabled to give individual instruction to meet the requirements of those reading with them.

There are three Laboratories in connection with the Establishment, viz.: Chemical, Physical, and Mathematical.

THE EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES

(BRITISH).

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Arnside	814	Faversham	824	Ramsgate	834
Ashtead	814	Felixstowe	824	Rhyl	834
Barnt Green	814	Framlingham	824	Ryde	835
Bath	814	Glasgow	824	St. Lawrence	835
Bedford	814	Harrogate	825	St. Leonards	835
Bexhill-on-Sea	815	Harrow-on-the-Hill	826	Saltburn-on-Sea	835
Blackpool	814	Hemel Hempstead	826	Seaford	836
Blundellsands	815	Hereford	826	Shawford	835
Bognor	815	Highbury, N.	810	Slough	841
Bournemouth	817	Highgate, N.	810	South Kensington	811
Bridge of Allan, N.B.	815	Hitchin	826	Southampton	836
Brighton	816	Hove	827	Southbourne	836
Bristol	815	Hoylake	826	Southend-on-Sea	837
Broadstairs	818	Hunstanton-on-Sea	828	South Molton	837
Bromley	817	Ilfracombe	828	Southport	837
Bromsgrove	817	Jersey	826	Southsea	837
Burnham	819	King's Lynn	827	Surbiton	837
Bury St. Edmunds	817	Launceston	829	Swanage	838
Buxton	818	Leamington	829	Taplow	838
Cheltenham	818	Lee-on-the-Solent	829	Tavistock	838
Chester	819	Leicester	829	Torquay	838
Chislehurst	819	Littlehampton	830	Totnes	838
Clevedon	819	Liverpool	830	Truro	839
Clifton	820	London	830	Tunbridge Wells	839
Clissold Park, N.	810	Lowestoft	830	Wallasey	839
Colchester	821	Lyme Regis	832	Warminster	839
Colwyn Bay	821	Lytham	831	Watford	840
Cromer	820	Malvern	832	Westcliff-on-Sea	840
Croydon	821	Margate	831	Westgate-on-Sea	841
Deal	822	Morecambe	833	Weston-super-Mare	840
Devizes	820	New Barnet	810	Weymouth	841
Dover	822	Newton Abbot	833	Whitby	841
Ealing	810	Northwood	833	Winchmore Hill	841
Eastbourne	823	Norwood	811	Windsor	842
Edinburgh, N.B.	824	Okehampton	833	Woking	842
Exeter	822	Penzance	833	Woodside Park	811
Fareham	822	Plymouth	834	Worthing	842

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS

(CONTINENTAL).

Berlin	809	Dieppe	808	Lausanne	809
Brunswick	809	France	809	Switzerland	809
Brussels	808	Ghent	808	Zurich	809

ARNSIDE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On carboniferous limestone on the northern shore of Morecambe Bay. Sheltered by mountain from the east, and much drier and warmer than the inland district."

GIRLS.

INGLEMERE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

ARNSIDE, CARNFORTH, WESTMORELAND.

Principal - - Mrs. LLEWELLYN.

Assisted by large Staff.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT MODERATE FEES.

Junior and Senior Schools.

To give sound General Education on broad lines with careful Moral and Physical Training.

Premises.—Modern, in own grounds, 11 acres; greatly enlarged 1910. Elevation, 252 feet.

Health, Diet, Recreation studied.

Fees £42 to £50 per annum inclusive.

ASHTEAD.

A healthy, elevated Surrey village and rural residential district between Epsom and Leatherhead, 16 miles from London. Ashtead Woods, once a Saxon forest, are common lands. Surroundings are similar to Leatherhead, 2 miles.

GIRLS.

PARSONS MEAD.

Principal - - - Miss ELLISTON,

Assisted by competent Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

To prepare girls for HOME LIFE; cultivate interest in Literature, Music, Art; to play games energetically without losing interest in quiet, useful occupations.

School Course.—Comprehensive, embracing all usual subjects for modern education.

Healthily situated in own grounds (6 acres). Playing Field, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Riding, Swimming. PERFECT SANITATION.

Kindly recommended by the Countess of Pembroke, the Lady Robert Cecil, Dr. Eustace Smith, and others.

BARNT GREEN,

Worcestershire. Near Birmingham. First-class Residential district, on range of hills (700 ft.) in Worcestershire. Bracing and very healthy. S.W. breezes from Bristol Channel. Overlooking Birmingham, 10 miles out. Convenient for excursions in beautiful and historical country, and for City educational advantages.

GIRLS.

TANGLEWOOD SCHOOL,

BARNT GREEN, near BIRMINGHAM.

Boarding School for Daughters of Gentlemen.

Principal - Miss M. EBBUTT, M.A.

(Newnham Coll., Cambs.; Trin. Coll., Dublin).

Aim.—To cultivate talents of each pupil, educate girls become cultured women, equipped for work in life. *Curriculum.*—Thoroughly comprehensive, according Individual Health and Ability. *Special Points.*—Music, Art, Literature, Languages, Physical Development. Happy home life; healthy outdoor life. *Situation.*—Lickey Hills, elevation 700 ft., recommended for delicate children. Gymnasium, Gardening, Games, Cycling. *Fees.*—£60 to £90.

Entire charge Pupils from abroad.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Health resort, Somerset. Baths. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. Climate: where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates; where exposed good range of temperature and bracing winds. Sunshine (1909), 1,788·2 hrs." (*see* p. 845).

GIRLS.

FAIRHAVEN,

BATHEASTON.

Principal - Miss FRANCES HERBERT

RESIDENT ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOVERNESSES.

High Class Home School for Gentlemen's Daughters (6–19), limit 14.

School Course.—English Subjects, Languages, Music, Drawing, Needlework, Hygiene, Drill, &c. Preparation usual Exams. *Aim.*—Training to lead useful home lives with ability to earn livelihood if necessary. *Premises.*—Modern, detached, special provision sanitation, heating, ventilation, baths; 6 acres grounds, S. aspect. Elevation 300 ft. Gardening, care of poultry, and other hobbies encouraged. Individual attention backward pupils. *Entire charge English, Colonial, and Foreign Pupils.*

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. Estimated population, 39,000. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death rates very low. Unlimited opportunities for out-of-door exercise and sports" (*see* p. 845).

GIRLS. *Established* 1857. *Registered*

THE CRESCENT HOUSE LADIES' COLLEGE.

Principal - - Mrs. E. CARROLL.

Curriculum.—Religious Instruction, usual English Subjects, Modern Languages, Latin, Mathematics, Political Economy, Science, Drawing, Theoretical, Vocal and Instrumental Music (Orchestra), Needlework, Painting, Dancing, Cooking, Typewriting, Shorthand. All Examinations prepared for. Numerous Successes.

Annual Examination by London University.

Premises specially built. Commodious. Sanitation perfect. Electric Light. Sanatorium.

Tennis, Hockey, Cricket (Professional Coaches), Gymnasium (Sergeant-Major), Riding, Fencing. *Special arrangements for entire charge during Vacations.*

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, W. Beach, firm clean sand. The climate is bracing and invigorating, and of a peculiarly tonic character. Sunshine (1909), 1,652 hrs."

GIRLS.

"YORKBOURNE."

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by seven Resident Mistresses and a large Staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

Branch School—
SPRINGFIELD ROAD, NORTH SHORE.

BRIGHTON—*see* p. 816.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

BOURNEMOUTH—*see* p. 817.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The death rate for 1909 here was only 7·84. The town holds a first place among health resorts, owing to the general salubrity of the climate; genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine; perfect drainage; the purity of its waters, and its freedom from epidemics." Area of Borough, 8,013 acres. Rateable value, £118,036. Population, 16,126. Inhabited houses, 2,932. Mean annual temperature, 50° F. Sunshine, 1909), 1,860 hrs. Total rainfall, 23·89 in. (*see* p. 845).

BOYS.

HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.

Situation.—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings.—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes. Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark Room for Photography. Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Grounds.—Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

Education.—Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy. *Modern Languages* taught conversationally.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

Headmaster—
A. F. BRYAN, B.A. and Inter. Sci., London.

BOYS.

COLLINGTON, SEAFIELD.

Principal—
H. GRANVILLE COGHLAN, M.A. Cantab.
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.
Careful individual attention given.

Curriculum.—Usual English Subjects, French (special feature), Mathematics, Latin, Greek, German. *Premises.*—Specially built, on hill, facing Sea, in own grounds (5 acres). Large well-ventilated rooms. Electric Light. Pure Water. Sanitation perfect.

PHYSICAL TRAINING particularly studied.

Drill (Sergeant-Major Instructor), Cricket, Association Football, &c., Riding, Sea Bathing. Principal teaches Swimming. Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Coghlan's supervision.

BLUNDELLSANDS.

Situated on the estuary of River Mersey, 7 m. north of Liverpool, the sea coast forming its south-west boundary. Population, estimated 12,663. Average death rate, 10·70 per thousand.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridge of Allan has a long-standing and deservedly high reputation as a health resort. It is charmingly situated, well wooded, well watered, and sheltered by the Ochils from the north-east winds."

BOYS.

BLUNDELLSANDS HOUSE,
BLUNDELLSANDS, near LIVERPOOL.

Principal - - W. B. HAWKINS, M.A.

Boarding and Day School for Sons of Gentlemen.

Object.—Prepare for UNIVERSITIES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, various Preliminary PROFESSIONAL and MERCANTILE Exams.

School Course.—Thorough English education, and other usual subjects. Preparatory Division (5–9). Great attention to DIET and general COMFORT. Notable HEALTH record.

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Hawkins.

Premises.—Specially built, sanitation certified. Playing Field, Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, Laboratory. *Entire charge pupils from abroad.*

Fees: 50 to 60 Guineas.

GIRLS.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL,
BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

Beautifully situated on the Hill. Large Garden. Every facility for Out-door Games. Fully qualified Staff of English and Foreign Resident Mistresses and Visiting Masters. Preparation, if desired, for various Examinations. References from parents of pupils at home and abroad.

Principals - - The Misses MacDONALD.

BOGNOR.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. The air is remarkably pure, balmy, and bracing; having mildness of southern and dryness of eastern coast. Unrivalled sands and safe sea bathing, and an ideal winter health resort. The atmosphere of Bognor is clear, dry, and exhilarating. Sunshine (1909), 1,981 hrs." (*see* p. 846).

BRISTOL.

The City of Bristol, famed for its cathedral, &c., contains everything essential for a prosperous modern city. This important seaport is well supplied with educational institutions, musical societies, parks and open spaces, amusements and golf links.

GIRLS.

EVERSLEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
ESPLANADE, BOGNOR.

Headmistress - - Miss REID, A.C.P.

Assisted by efficient Staff.

Old-established. Under new Management as Church of England.

HIGH SCHOOL
FOR DAUGHTERS OF PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Curriculum and organisation planned to educate in highest sense, develop full powers, and specially prepare for Teaching Profession.

Over-pressure avoided. Careful attention to Health, Diet, Recreation. *Entire charge taken.*

Fees (inclusive), with Music, from 45 guineas per annum.

BOYS.

LITTLETON HOUSE,
KNOWLE, BRISTOL.

A HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal—Mr. JOHN G. COWEN, A.C.P., M.C.P.
Assisted by an efficient Staff.

School Course embraces all subjects essential for Liberal Education. Pupils prepared for Professional or Commercial Careers and all usual Exams. List of Successes.

Religious and Moral Education primary importance.

Special attention Games, Drill, Gymnastics.

Entire charge taken. Special provision for pupils from India, Colonies, &c.

Fees, 40 to 45 guineas per annum.

HOVE—*see* p. 827.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the Ea Coast with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. I rainfall is moderate; the roads dry rapidly after rain. The sunshine is 18 per cent. in excess that of London, and the superiority is especially great in winter. Brighton is 7 per cent. warm in winter and 10 per cent. cooler in summer than London. It has an unlimited pure water supp and perfect sanitary arrangements."

Brighton combines with the advantages of a seaside position some of the peculiarities of large town, and extending as it does some distance inland, it presents great varieties in th individual aspect, in the altitude, and in the distance from the sea of particular sites. may be almost divided into three towns, viz., Kemp Town at the east, Hove at the west (*s* Hove, page 827), and Central Brighton. Brighton is favoured in the possession of an aspect sout and south-west, and with the advantages arising from the slope of the chalk downs and the ope valley dividing the latter. The Brighton sky is famed for its clearness and brightness, and th air for its bracing quality. Sunshine (1909), 1,857 hours. Average Rainfall for 33 years, 27·5 inches. Pop. 123,478 (census 1901). L. B. & S. C. Rly. (*see* p. 847).

BOYS. **BRIGHTON COLLEGE.**

Founded 1845.

Headmaster - The Rev. W. R. DAWSON, M.A.
Assisted by a Staff of 15 Graduates.

UPPER SCHOOL.—Classical for Universities, Home and Indian Civil Service, Learned Professions. Modern for Woolwich, Sandhurst, Indian Forest, Indian Police, Engineering and Commerce.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.—Preparatory for Upper School.

Grounds, over 10 acres. Private chapel. Medical Officer daily. Sanatorium solely for infectious diseases. Cadet Corps. Gymnasium. Morris Tube Rifle Range. Playing Fields.

Boarding fees, £72, £93 a year.

Apply, HEADMASTER.

BOYS. **BRIGHTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

Headmaster - T. READ, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.).
Second Master - C. F. GREGORY, M.A. (Lond.).

Founded 1859.

To provide liberal education; moderate cost.

Staff.—Twenty Assistant Masters.

Curriculum.—Broad, comprehensive; usual English subjects, Latin, Mathematics, Science, French, German, Drawing. Practical Science teaching. *Buildings* include large, well-equipped Chemical, Physical Laboratories. Workshop. Covered Playground.

Games, &c.—Playing Field of fifteen acres. Physical Drill. Gymnastics. Morris Tube Range. Sea-Bathing.

Boarders in Headmaster's House. Detached Sanatorium.

BOYS. **SHOREHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**

SHOREHAM

(Near Brighton, Sussex, close to the Sea).

Pupils prepared for Commercial and Professional Life. All Examinations. Very healthy situation. Best dietary. Sanitation perfect. Individual attention. Special attention to backward and delicate boys. Home comforts. Fine premises. Open and covered playgrounds. Laboratory. Sea Bathing, Cricket, Football, and Tennis. Inclusive fee, 30 guineas per annum.

Prospectus, address Headmaster.

GIRLS. **WESTCOMBE,**

DYKE ROAD.

Principals - - The Misses STEVENS.

Six Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

30 to 40 Young Ladies resident Pupils received. Home-life united with systematised Mental and Physical Education, under thorough comprehensive curriculum. All Exams. prepared for; marked successes; Scholarships gained. Special—French, German, and Music. Large detached house; healthiest situation; high facing south; exceptional accommodation. bedrooms and passages warmed. *Extensiv Grounds*, Games, Cycling, Sea Bathing, Drill *Recreation Room.* Social Musical Evening weekly.

BOYS. **OVINGDEAN SCHOOL,**

Near BRIGHTON.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AND OSBORNE.

Headmaster—The Rev. DOUGLAS HAMILTON MARSHALL, M.A.

Assisted by

Resident Staff of University Graduates.

Thorough Education on Modern Methods designed to fit Boys to enter the Public Schools Lists of Scholarships gained and References

Premises specially built for School; 40 acre grounds. Gymnastics, Drill, Swimming, Carpentry *Special provision made for pupils where parent are abroad.*

Fees, 100 guineas per annum.

BOYS. **XAVERIAN COLLEGE,**

QUEEN'S PARK, BRIGHTON.

Conducted by

THE XAVERIAN BROTHERS,

under the Patronage of His Lordship

THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK.

College stands in 5 acres beautiful grounds Excellent facilities for Football, Cricket, Tennis Sea-Bathing, &c.

Course of Studies combines thorough Religious Instruction, with sound General Training, the system affording advantages of Public Schoo with benefits of Home Education.

Preparation for all usual Exams.

Entire charge pupils from abroad.

Pension. £50 per annum.

BOURNEMOUTH.

BROADSTAIRS—*see* p. 818.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"For the past 50 years Bournemouth has been adding to its reputation as one of the most perfect sanatoria in the United Kingdom. From early days it had gained a reputation with eminent men in the medical faculty, who found that a residence here for their patients for a few months in the spring, summer or winter gained lasting benefit. Bright sunshine (1909), 1,906 hrs." (*see* p. 846).

SOUTHBOURNE—*see* p. 836.

GIRLS.

FONTAINEBLEAU SCHOOL,

MANOR ROAD.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN ONLY.

A Home School of the highest type, which provides, through the channels of first-rate educational advantages, such training as may enable each pupil to realise and to fulfil her responsibilities to Home, Church, and Empire. Large house on East cliff, close to sea; Gymnasium, Studio, Detached Sanatorium. Every facility for Games, Riding, Cycling, Fencing, Swimming, Dancing. Resident Staff includes 3 English Graduates, French, German, Music, Art, and Games Mistresses, and an experienced Lady-Matron. Illustrated Prospectus.

Principal - - Miss C. A. ROWLAND
(*Hon. Sch. Mod. Hist., Oxford*).

BOYS.

WYCHWOOD SCHOOL,

BOURNEMOUTH.

For Boys 6–14. Preparatory for the Public Schools and Osborne.

Large sunny house, specially built for a school, in finest position, overlooking the Golf Links. Good Playing Field in grounds.

Resident Masters (University men), Matron, and Governess.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose parents are abroad.

Principal - - Miss MADDOX.

BROMLEY (KENT).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A good-class residential district, with country walks within easy distance. 200–300 ft. above sea level. Bracing and dry. Chiefly sand and gravel. Purest water, good drainage." Pop. 30,000. Death rate, 9 per 1,000. Bromley is a rising municipal borough in a district full of interest, well supplied with facilities for recreation, within easy walking distance of several commons. Bromley and Bickley Golf Club, Sundridge Park Golf Club.

BOYS. *Founded 1870.*

AMESBURY SCHOOL,

BICKLEY HALL, KENT.

Proprietors { Mrs. E. H. MOORE,
E. COTGREAVE BROWN, M.A.

Mr. BROWN, Headmaster of this School, is assisted by experienced Staff of graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. Boys 7 to 14½ prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and OSBORNE.

School Course arranged to ensure sound knowledge; individual attention secured. Library, School Magazine, Physical Drill.

Premises—Modern; 32 acres grounds. Cricket, Football, &c., Cycling, Riding, Gymnasium, Rifle Range, Carpenters' Shop, Electric Light, Sanatorium. Sanitation perfect; altitude 300 ft.; gravel soil. *Entire charge taken.*

For Terms, &c., apply Headmaster.

BOYS.

QUERNMORE SCHOOL.

Headmaster - - - - G. LOLY, B.A.
(Honours, London University).

Assisted by large Staff—Graduates and Governesses.

Boys 6–15 received. Prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Entrance and Scholarships) and the R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE List of Successes.

Special attention backward or delicate Boys.

Premises in own grounds. 13 acres. High elevation. Gravel soil. Very healthy.

Gymnasium. Three Playing Fields. Rifle Range. Carpenters' Shop. Laboratory.

Entire charge taken.

Fees, 25 to 35 guineas per term.

BROMSGROVE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Important market town of considerable antiquity, in charming surroundings on southern slope of Lickey Hills. 350 to 400 ft. above sea level. Complete drainage system, and excellent and abundant water supply."

BOYS. *Founded 1859.*

BROMSGROVE COLLEGE,

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Headmaster—
SAMUEL SAYWELL, M.A., F.L.S., F.R.A.S.
(Dublin University).

Assisted by University Graduates.

Object.—To fit pupils for Professional and Commercial life, and give at a moderate cost thoroughly Sound, Liberal, Religious Education.

School Course.—Divinity, Latin, Languages, English Subjects, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand, Drawing, &c. Preparation for usual Exams.

Premises.—In 8 acres of ground. Carpenters' Shop, Drilling, Gymnastics, Sports.

FEES: 30 TO 60 GUINEAS.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS,

Suffolk, U.D.C. Population, 16,250. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate, bracing. Water supply, constant and very pure. Drainage, modern. Lighting, electricity and gas. A clean, healthy town with excellent social, scholastic, and sporting facilities."

GIRLS.

RIPLEY COLLEGE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (6–20).

Principal - - - - Mrs. ROGERS.

Assisted by qualified Governesses and Masters.

School Course.—Comprises English Subjects, Mathematics, French, Drawing, Needlework, Science. Special feature, MUSIC. Preparation for usual Exams.

LIST OF SUCCESSES.

Delicate and backward children receive great attention. Summer open-air School room.

Sports.—Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Drill, Gymnasium.

Entire charge taken where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—From 10 guineas per term.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on the cliffs. Aspect, S.E. Has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer, and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The drainage system is excellent, and the water supply pure and abundant." Sunshine (1909), 1,840 hrs. (*see* p. 847).

BOYS. **DUMPTON HOUSE.**

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(*Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*).

In June, 1908, Royal Naval Cadetship; in March, 1909, Junior Classical Scholarship (highest value), Rossall; in March, 1909, Junior Mathematical Scholarship, Rossall; June, 1910, Scholarship, King's College, Canterbury.

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS. **LINDENTHORPE.**

(*Established* 1882.)

Principals { EDWIN S. OAK-RHIND, F.R.G.S. / M. B. HUGHES, B.A.

Preparatory for Public Schools, Royal Navy, and Scholarships. Boarders only (7-14). Limited number. Special attention to Geography, Science. Specially built for School. Detached. Four acres grounds. S. aspect. Elevation 300 feet. Sanitation perfect. Scientific ventilation.

Cricket. Football. Hockey. Rifle Range. Military Drill. Scout Patrol. Sea Bathing (supervised).

Domestic Arrangements under Principal's wife (Matron—Trained Nurse). Special care delicate, backward boys.

Entire charge parents abroad. Indian references.

BOYS.

PIERREMONT HALL SCHOOL.

Principal—

G. S. FARNFIELD.

BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buxto is famous for its magnificent scenery, baths, &c. in centre of Peak district, 1,000 ft. above se level—the highest in England—and nowhere the air purer or more bracing. Water suppl exceedingly good and soft. Epidemics are u known. Prevailing winds, west and south-wes Buxton has a drier atmosphere than the gres majority of other resorts; difficult to find a mor healthy place or one more suitable for growin boys and girls. Sunshine (1909), 1,519 hrs." (*se* p. 848).

BOYS. **BUXTON COLLEGE.**

Headmaster: H. S. LAWSON, M.A.

A SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Situation.—Outskirts of Buxton, 1,000 ft. high Suits delicate and healthy Boys. Prepares fo Universities and all the higher branches of Civ Life.

Premises continually extended and improve to meet constant growth of School. Now in clude *Large Hall, Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium, Workshops, Sanatorium,* and Laundry

Play-fields very extensive; three Footbal fields and Cricket ground.

Sanitary arrangements perfect.

BOYS.

PARK HOLM.

Mr. T. A. LACE, M.A. (Cantab),

Rec ives into his house twelve Pupils to b prepared for the Army, Universities, and al Public Examinatio.s.

Four experienced Resident Tutors (Universit honours).

Careful attention is given to the outdoor lif of the Pupils.

Games.—Cricket, Hockey, Golf, Tennis.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Th climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest West Central England, being mild with moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree o bright sunshine. Children of school age an elderly people do remarkably well." Sunshin (1909), 1,634 hrs. (*see* p. 849).

GIRLS. **ECKINGTON HOUSE,**

LANSDOWNE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals - - The Misses CHAMBERS

Assisted by Certificated English, French, and Music Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Pupils prepared (if desired) for Universit Locals and Royal Academy Music Examinations.

Large detached house. South aspect. O high ground. A few minutes' walk from th town. Good Garden and Playing Field. Tennis Croquet, Hockey, Riding, Swimming.

The Misses Chambers offer ANGLO-INDIAN an COLONIAL children a happy refined HOME wit every care. Moderate Fees. Highest reference to parents of pupils.

BURNHAM.

he Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Burnham (Somerset), on the east side of Bridgewater Bay, ·cupies a very healthy situation, with a dry sandy soil and excellent water supply. The imate of this part of the Bristol Channel possesses special recuperative properties, and is eneficial to pupils of delicate constitution."

The late Ven. Archdeacon Denison in describing its attractions said it was the "healthiest lace in the world."

IRLS.

GARDENHURST.

OR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals - - The Misses HAINS.

Assisted by Resident English, French, and German Governesses, &c.

General Course of Instruction includes English, atin, Mathematics, French, German, Science, hysical Culture, Class Singing, and Plain Sewing.

Numerous special optional subjects.

Training and instruction on most modern rinciples; aptitude and capability of each upil studied. *Premises.* — Modern, specially uilt, in own grounds. Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, ricket, Archery.

pecial care given to, and entire charge taken of Colonial, &c., Pupils.

BOYS.

HURSTCROFT HOUSE SCHOOL,

BERROW ROAD, BURNHAM, SOMERSET.

Mr. WM. H. NIXON (*Queen's College, Oxon.*) offers a thorough Education and Preparation for Public Examinations and Mercantile Pursuits.

The Course of Instruction has special reference to future career of each pupil.

The System combines comforts of home, with discipline of well-ordered school.

Recreation.—All boys expected to join in school games, as part of training.

Entire charge taken. Indian and Colonial pupils especially cared for.

Fees, from £40 per annum.

CHESTER,

heshire, City and County Borough. Pop. 46,207. nd G. Central Ry. (Cheshire Lines Committee).

Means of access: L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry., *Location:* Liverpool, 17 m.; Manchester, 35 m.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Mild, equable climate—westerly breezes. Hours of ·right sunshine well above the average. Rainfall moderate. Mean temperature throughout ·907 was 50° F. Water supply exceptional—controlled by bacteriological examination."

IRLS. *Founded* 1878.

QUEEN'S SCHOOL.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress—Miss CLAY, B.A. (Lond.)

ECONDARY SCHOOL OF HIGHEST TYPE, PREARATORY FOR UNIVERSITIES AND HOME LIFE.

The Course of Instruction—Covers all usual ubjects in Curriculum of first-class High School.

Exams.—Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board, Matriculation, Previous Responsions, &c. List f Successes. Backward, delicate pupils indiidual care. Kindergarten Class. Boys 3 to 8 eceived. *The Boarding House.*—Kingsholme, King's Buildings, in charge of Miss Travers. *remises.*—Modern, detached, in own grounds. laying Field, Laboratory, Games Mistress. ycling. *Fees.*—£3 to £5 10s. per term.

BOYS. *Founded* 1541.

THE KING'S SCHOOL.

Headmaster—The Rev. J. T. DAVIES, M.A.

7 Resident Masters, all University men.

A small Public School at moderate fees, which has gained numerous University and other distinctions. Entrance Scholarships to Universities a special feature; Boys have gained enough in *Endowments* to pay all expenses at Oxford and Cambridge. Valuable Exhibitions. *School Buildings* erected 1876, cost £21,000. Library. Chemical Laboratory.

Boarding House.—Excellent accommodation for 20. Household arrangements under Mrs. Woodhouse.

Fees £46 to £52 per annum.

Illustrated Year Book.

CHISLEHURST,

ent, distant twelve miles from London. Enjoys he charm of still retaining its rural character, terspersed with spreading commons, carefully reserved in all their native wildness, which rnish delightful walks and rides. The climate very healthy, the soil chalk and gravel.

IRLS. *Established* 1871.

COED-BEL.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

rincipal - - Miss HAMILTON FOX.

9 Resident Mistresses.

School Course—Religious Instruction, Church f England. Usual English Studies, Mathelatics, Science, Languages, Class-singing, rawing, Physical Exercises.

Church of England. Optional: Music, Paintng, Dancing, Elocution, Drilling, Gymnastics, audicrafts, Dressmaking, Riding.

Premises—Modern, Electric Light, S. aspect, ravel soil, Bedrooms (30) cubicle system; rounds of 4 acres, and Playing Field, Tennis ·urts, Croquet, Cricket, Lacrosse, Gardening.

Special attention Health, Hygiene, Sanitation.

CLEVEDON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Clevedon is a watering-place with a mild and equable climate, an exceptional amount of sunshine, and freedom from fog. Water supply, excellent and unlimited. Drainage, good. The climate is specially favourable for children and invalids."

BOYS.

WALTON PINES.

Principal—PHILIP HOSTE, M.A. (Oxon.).

Resident and Visiting Masters; Governess for Young Boys. Prepares Gentlemen's Sons (7–14) for Public Schools and Navy.

School Course.—Classics, French, Mathematics, Singing, English Subjects, Divinity. Optional—Music, Dancing, Carpentering. *Premises.*—Fine position on Walton Cliff. Sanitation excellent. *Playing Fields.*—Large Gravel Playground, Tennis Court, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Golf (private 9-hole course), Rifle-shooting, Riding, Sea-bathing. *Domestic Arrangements.*—Under Miss Hankey; experienced Nurse-Matron. Health first consideration.

BRISTOL—*see* p. 815.

CLIFTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Educational centre and health resort. Clifton Colle and many private schools. Population (estimated 1907) 44,509. Means of access, G.W.I main line (2 hrs. from London), Midland and other railways. Excellent train services. Situ tion: On sides and summit of carboniferous limestone hills, open Downs of 442 acres at e vation of 300 ft., commanding views of Somerset, the Severn, and the South Wales hills. Suspe sion bridge at height of 245 ft. above O.D. spans Avon Gorge. Climate mild and equable; a bracing, especially on slopes facing Bristol Channel; the mean temperature during t winter is rather lower than the south coast, but in March and April somewhat higher. T rainfall is not excessive, and does not differ much from that of the south coast. Wat supply pure and constant. General death rate of Clifton for past three years averages 12 The zymotic mortality, infantile mortality, and fever mortality are very low" (*see* p. 846).

BOYS.

COLCHESTER HOUSE,

CLIFTON PARK.

Headmaster - - A. C. DOUGLAS, M.A.

(*Charterhouse and Oxford*).

Boys from the age of 7 are prepared and trained for the Public Schools and Osborne. Headmaster's Wife looks after the health and comfort of the Boys with the assistance of a Lady Matron.

Drill and Gymnastics are taught.

Children of parents living abroad are taken for the holidays.

Governess for quite small boys.

GIRLS.

ST. HELEN'S

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE AVENUE, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

Principals - - { Miss WINGATE, M.A. / Miss POTTER.

Assisted by Certificated Staff.

The education provided is on sound modern lines, embracing all the usual subjects. Facilities for specialising in Music. Hours of study carefully arranged. Physical Exercises special feature. Liberal Diet, good and well varied. Usual Games under Trained Mistress.

Premises stand high in own grounds, facing Downs. Very healthy. Sunny situation. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

Fees from 24 to 28 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

ST. WINIFRED'S SCHOOL,

Church of England.

CLIFTON.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals - { Miss COOPER, I.S.M. / Miss WELCHMAN, L.L.

Assisted by a strong Staff.

School Course provides thorough Mode Education of best type. Specialities—Mus Art, Needlework.

Aim to fit girls for home life or to earn th own living. Successful preparation for usu Exams. Great attention to health. Recreatic Large Grounds, elevated healthy position.

Entire charge taken.

Fees from 17 to 20 guineas per term.

BOYS.

ALBERT VILLAS SCHOOL,

CLIFTON.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOO AND NAVY (6–14).

Principal - - - Miss LUCAS.

Assisted by Staff of Masters, Mistresses, an Visiting Teachers.

School Course.—All subjects requisite f Public School Entrance and Scholarship Exan nations. *Aim.*—Thoroughly well-grounded ec cation—morally, physically, and intellectually

LONG LIST OF SUCCESSES.

Premises.—Excellent situation, close to Dowi All usual Games. Gymnasium. Drill Serjeai

Entire charge taken.

Fees, £60 to £75. Anglo-Indians, &c., £10

CROMER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ideal health resort combining pleasures of the seaside with beautiful inland scenery. Cool in summer. Floods of sunshine spring and autumn. Sanitation and water supply perfect. G.E. and G.N. stations." Sunshine, 1,518 hours, 1909.

BOYS.

CROMER COLLEGE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Thorough modern education. Careful Individual Tuition; Preparation for the Universities, and for Professional and Commercial Careers.

Two additional Boarding-houses with perfect sanitation are now ready. Cricket, Tennis, Swimming. All Boys taught to ride. Moderate inclusive fees. Special arrangements for Weekly Boarders.

Headmaster, JOHN MACKAY GREEN,

Ex-Educational Examiner for the Institute of Bankers in Scotland, assisted by

W. H. HOWARD, M.A.,

Late Scholar of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.

DEVIZES.

This bracing, health-restoring town is a muni pal borough in Wiltshire. Pop. 6,500. 85½ from London, G.W. Ry., 20 m. E.S.E. of Bath (co nected by motor omnibuses and tramways), stan ing dry and open, 400 to 500 ft. above sea-level

GIRLS AND BOYS.

THE COLLEGE.

GIRLS, BOYS, AND KINDERGARTEN.

Principal - - - - ADA M. BENNET

Assisted by a large Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Primary Aims.—Development of individu character and reasoning powers; fitness for bru of life rather than examination room; unforc play; health; no evening work; handicrafts BOYS, household management for GIRLS. Sch Library, Museum, Gymnasium. Annual pub athletic sports. Special facilities for Music, A and Languages. Separate boarding-house Girls adjoining College Grounds.

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

Special terms for Anglo-Indians.

COLCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"An essentially bracing and healthy town standing on elevated ground 50 miles from London and 9 miles from the sea. The air is very pure and free from mists and fogs. Sunshine above the average. Rainfall low. Infectious disease rate low. Water-supply and drainage systems modern and excellent. Golf course half a mile from the north station. The ancient Roman walls still stand, besides many other very interesting Roman and British remains."

BOYS. **THE CEDARS,**
STANWAY.
SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN
(Resident Pupils only).

Principals - - Mrs. and Miss MANLEY
(Resident and Visiting Masters).

Situated within 1½ miles of Mark's Tey Station (G.E. Main Line). Pupils are prepared for the Public Schools, and may remain to the age of 14 years. Home comforts. Delicate boys receive special attention. Constant supply of Alderney milk and butter from School dairy.

Entire charge taken of boys whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS. **ENDSLEIGH HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Principals - The Misses DOBSON.

Assisted by a qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

THE SCHOOL PROVIDES FOR DAUGHTERS OF UPPER MIDDLE CLASS.

Special attention given to Music, Languages, and Art.

Preparation for all Public Exams. Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, and other Outdoor Games.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds, and enjoys a large amount of sunshine—1,630 hours, 1909. Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable."

GIRLS. NANT-Y-GLYN ROAD,
PLAS-TIRION.
HIGH-CLASS FOR GIRLS.

Principals - { Miss WHITEHOUSE, A.C.P. / Miss R. M. WHITEHOUSE.

Assisted by Resident French and English Mistresses and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

The Ordinary Course of Study includes all usual subjects. Special attention is given to languages. Pupils prepared for Examinations (Oxford Local, and Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M., &c.).

Premises.—Detached. Healthily situated. Schoolrooms large and airy. Separate Bedroom cubicles. Library. Garden. Tennis Lawn. Sea Bathing.

BOYS. **RHOS-ON-SEA PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**

Mr. J. H. GLOVER, M.A.

Assisted by thoroughly efficient staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Prepares boys (between 8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Sound education on modern principles; individual attention. Gymnastics, Drill, Rifle-Shooting. School stands in its own grounds (6½ acres) on the seacoast. Cricket, Football, Tennis, Golf, &c. Delicate boys receive special care.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees from 60 guineas per annum.

CROYDON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Croydon owes its prosperity and progress to its being within 10 miles of London, with an excellent train service, and to various natural advantages. It is one of the largest as well as one of the healthiest towns in the country, its advantages in this respect being due to its sanitation, subsoil, and the pure air from the North Downs, on the northern slopes of which it is situated, with attractive rural surroundings."

BOYS. **OXFORD HOUSE SCHOOL,**
BIRDHURST LODGE, SOUTH CROYDON.

Principal, ARTHUR E. P. VOULES, M.A. (Oxon.).
Vice-Principal, PERCY REYNOLDS, B.A. (Lond.).

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Is an old family mansion standing in 4 acres of park-like grounds, providing excellent football and cricket grounds. Boys are admitted at 7 years of age. A few Senior Pupils can be received, and arrangements can be made for taking entire charge of boys whose parents are abroad.

Inclusive Fees: For boarders, £20 to £35 per term; for day boys, £4 to £10 per term.

BOYS. **ST. ANSELM'S SCHOOL,**
PARK LANE,

Principal—Mr. R. H. ALEXANDER, B.A. (Oxon.).

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ROYAL NAVY. (Boys between the ages of 8 and 15.)

Small Classes.—Individual attention.

School Premises.—School is equipped with a Gymnasium for use on wet days. There is a Lawn 150 ft. long, Gravel Paths and Playground, Carpenters' Shop. Large Playing Field. Rifle Shooting. Singing (free). Very healthy surroundings.

ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

Entire charge taken of Indian and Colonial children.

DEAL.

Kent. M.B. Pop. 11,000. *Front:* 2 m. marine drive between houses and asphalted promenade on sea-wall; bandstand. *Pier:* 1,100 ft.; pavilion.
The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"S.E. & C. Rly., 84 miles from London. Location, 8 miles N.N.E. Dover. Elevation little above sea-level. Aspect, east. Climate, bracing, dry, breezy. Water-supply from chalk wells, constant. Drainage modern. Soil, chalk, sand and clay. Beach, shingle. Excellent sea-bathing and golf (links recently added to rota of championship greens)" (*see* p. 848).

BOYS.

SUNNYMEAD SCHOOL,

ST. LEONARDS ROAD, UPPER DEAL.

Principal - - Mr. C. G. SKENE (Oxon.).

Mr. SKENE having had great experience in large Preparatory and minor Public Schools, is prepared to coach boys for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ROYAL NAVY, or OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE LOCALS.

Thorough individual attention is given to every pupil. Special attention is paid to backward and delicate boys.

School Course embraces usual subjects. All Games, Drilling, Shooting, Photography, Gardening, Swimming, Cycling. *Entire charge taken and special provision made for Pupils from abroad.*

BOYS.

DEAL SCHOOL.

Formerly Sandwich School. Founded 1820.

Principal—Mr. E. J. A. SIRR, B.A.
Senior Master—Mr. JAMES DICK, M.A., B.Sc.
Assisted by efficient Staff.

Object.—Thoroughly Sound Education, Preparatory for Professional or Commercial Careers.

Aim.—Groundwork thorough and individual. Special attention Health, Diet, Physical Training.

Premises—On Sea Front, healthiest situation. Playground and Playing Fields.

List of Successes and References.

Entire Charge taken.

Fees about £40 per annum, according to age, &c. Foreign Pupils, £1 per week.

DEVIZES—*see* p. 820.

EXETER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Occupies ridge-like hill, rising from east bank of the Exe to 433 feet. Open to the south-east, but otherwise sheltered. Chief climatic features, warm, soft, mild, equable, calm, and free from storms." G.W. and L. & S.W. Rlys. (*see* p. 851).

BOYS.

BRAMDEAN SCHOOL.

VERY HEALTHILY SITUATED ON HIGH GROUND.

Two miles from Exeter.

Boys (from 6 to 14) prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. The usual course of instruction is provided. French Conversation is a speciality. Good Playing Field. All games under careful supervision. Gymnasium, Swedish Exercises, Class-singing, Swimming, Dancing.

Domestic arrangements under the control of Mrs. Walters.

Entire charge taken.

Fees from 54 guineas. Excellent references.

A. C. WALTERS, B.A. (London).

DOVER.

Dover, the premier Cinque Port, of great histor interest, a garrison town, watering-place, se port and Continental Packet station, is sunn dry, and invigorating, enjoys a low rainfal dry subsoil, and protection by its tall cliff from cold winds. A residential town, containir many retired and professional men; good ed cational facilities. Aspect south, climat bracing, water-supply constant, drainag modern, soil chalk; baths, swimming, & Sunshine (1909), 1,927 hours.

GIRLS.

GODWYNEHURST SCHOOL,

CASTLE HILL.

Principal - Mrs. J. STANTON WISE.

Assisted by Certificated Mistresses and Masters

Curriculum.—Includes all ordinary Subjec for EDUCATION OF GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTER Pupils prepared for usual Exams.

Premises.—Modern, detached, 2½ acres ground high elevation, sanitation perfect; Tennis Court Croquet Lawn. Careful attention given Physic Exercises and Games.

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Wise supervision. Cheerful HOME-LIFE. Especiall adapted for Daughters of Service Officers i India or Colonies.

Preparatory Class for little Girls and Boys.

GIRLS.

THE PRIORY SCHOOL,

20, FOLKESTONE ROAD.

Principals - The Misses FALLOON.

Assisted by Certificated Resident and Visitir Mistresses and Masters.

Comprehensive Modern Education for Gir from 5 to 18 years. *Preparatory* for Oxfor Cambridge Locals and London Matriculatio Special attention Languages.

Modern Premises.—Specially ventilated. D tached. In own grounds, S. aspect. Gymnasiu Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, Cycling, Swimming.

Domestic arrangements under Principals.

Successful with Delicate Pupils.

Little boys to 9 years received.

Entire charge Parents abroad.

FAREHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Farehan in Hampshire, commands magnificent marine ar land views. Enjoys special protection from wind Climate is mild and equable. Rainfall moderat drainage good, and water-supply excellent. Th town is lighted by electricity."

BOYS.

ENGINEERING.

SEAFIELD PARK COLLEGE,

CROFTON-ON-THE-SOLENT, FAREHAM, HANTS.

A Residential College, specially equipped f preparing the Sons of Gentlemen for the pr fession of an Engineer, and for giving a Math matical, Mechanical, and Practical Education.

Candidates are also prepared for the Unive sities and for Woolwich.

The College is affiliated to the Londc University for Examination purposes.

Address: The Master of Seafield.

W. ARTHUR RIX, M.A. (Cantab.).

EASTBOURNE,

Sussex. Municipal Borough. Population, about **52,000.** L.B. & S.C. Rly. **62** miles from London. Elevation, from sea-level to **140** feet above; the districts of Mead and Upperton stand upon very high ground. Climate mild, invigorating, moderate rainfall. Bathing excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and early tubercular disease; and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children. Death-rate **1909**, inclusive, **10·6** per **1,000**; of residents, **10·0**. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds, and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. More sunshine recorded than in any other place in England for two years following, **1906** and **1907**, and nearly first in **1908** and **1909**, sunshine, **1904** hours in **1909**" (*see* p. 850).

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum most comprehensive, and includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of **100** yds. on the Playing Field, which is attached to the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM **7** TO **14** YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Quite young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

BOYS.

HILL-BROW,

MEADS, EASTBOURNE.

Principals { Mr. R. G. THORNTON, M.A., Mr. C. W. HUNT, B.A.

Receive SONS OF GENTLEMEN (7 to 14 years) to prepare for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and the NAVY.

School Course—Classics, Mathematics, English, French, German. Special attention given to Modern Languages.

Pupils receive individual attention. Special facilities afforded to backward boys to recover lost ground.

Premises—Modern, detached, in own grounds, close to Sea and Downs. Rifle Range, Workshop.

Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Boxing, Riding, Swimming. *Entire charge taken.*

Fees, **100** guineas.

BOYS.

ALDRO SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

Rev. HAROLD R. BROWNE, M.A.

Boys received from seven to fourteen to prepare for Public Schools and Osborne. Aldro was built in **1894** for school purposes in an excellent situation on the Downs, and within five minutes' walk of the Sea.

Premises include five acres of Playground, School Chapel, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Fives Courts, Carpenters' Shop, &c.

Terms: **100** guineas a year.

GIRLS.

MALVERNHURST.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Mrs. GIB, A.R.C.M., daughter of the late Canon Fleming, assisted by efficient Staff of Governesses and Professors, receives limited number of Resident Pupils, to whose EDUCATION and TRAINING she devotes her entire attention.

No effort spared to combine influence and comfort of Home with advantages of School Life.

Cultivation of Modern Languages, English Literature, Music, Drawing, Painting, made a special feature.

Careful attention given to Outdoor Games. Riding, Cycling.

Household School for Cooking, Dressmaking, &c., in connection with above.

GIRLS.

ST. KATHARINE'S.

BOLSOVER ROAD, MEADS.

Principals - - The Misses BALLS. *L.L.A., A.C.P., A.C.T.*

Efficient Staff of Resident (English and Foreign) and Visiting Professors.

A successful examination is not the sole object. The School inspires a love of knowledge and culture, training habits which render life-work useful and pleasant; every home comfort ensured.

The Curriculum embraces the usual subjects for an advanced education. Modern Languages, Music, Needlework.

Premises admirably adapted, detached; sanitary and all arrangements most modern.

Gymnasium, Dancing, Riding, Swimming.

Special arrangements for children from abroad.

GIRLS.

GRANVILLE HOUSE,

MEADS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Mrs. DE LA MOTHE.

Assisted by large Resident and Visiting Staff.

House beautifully situated in its own grounds in the healthiest part of Eastbourne.

Object of the School is to give a good general education.

Special advantages for Music, Art, Modern Languages.

Entire charge taken of girls whose parents are abroad.

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field for Hockey. Recreation Room **50** ft. long. Good References.

EDINBURGH.

For nearly 200 years the Metropolis of Scotland, apart from its historical associations, has been famous as an educational centre. Its University dates from 1582. In the matter of climate this beautiful city has been well endowed by Nature, influenced in the matter of its bracing properties by the city's proximity to the sea. Winter temperature same as London; summer temperature lower. Sunshine (1909), 1,313 hrs. (*see* p. 850).

GIRLS.

CRAIGMOUNT.

The education provided by the Misses GOSSIP is that of a high-class Ladies' School. The instruction, which is thorough and on modern lines, has for special aim the mental growth and the individual progress of the pupils.

While preparation for home life rather than for a University career is the end kept in view, the course of study includes all the usual branches of an English Education. Modern languages taught by Resident Foreign Mistresses.

The School has its own Gymnasium and Swimming Bath, and its Tennis Courts are within its own grounds.

The situation is exceedingly healthy.

The tone of the School is carefully guarded.

GIRLS.

CRAIGMILLAR PARK COLLEGE.

Principal - - - Madame MURISET.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Situated in one of the finest and healthiest southern suburbs of Edinburgh. Large Garden and Tennis Lawn.

Curriculum extends from most elementary stage to preparation for entrance to University. Limited classes; individual attention, under direct supervision of Principal.

Perfect sanitary arrangements. School heated with hot-water pipes and open fireplaces.

Recreation—TENNIS, GOLF, HOCKEY, &C., AND ALL REFINED GAMES.

EXETER—*see* p. 822.

FAREHAM—*see* p. 822.

FAVERSHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Faversham is built on ground gradually rising from Faversham Creek. Subsoil contains brick-earth and chalk, and below these gravel. Rainfall about 24 inches. Climate mild; not so bracing as seacoast. Water-supply and sewerage good."

BOYS. *Founded* 1527.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Headmaster - - - H. KITTO, M.A.

Assisted by an efficient Staff.

TO PROVIDE GOOD EDUCATION, AT MODERATE COST, FOR THE SONS OF PROFESSIONAL MEN, &C. Preparation for usual Examinations.

MANY SUCCESSES.

School Premises.—Modern, in 2 acres grounds. Very healthy School record. Gymnasium. Laboratory. Rifle Club and Range. Library. Every provision for outdoor recreation.

Fees—£43 (Board). Tuition, £12–£15 (according to age) per annum.

FELIXSTOWE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population, 8,550. G.E. Railway. Aspect, south. Beach, shingle; sand as tide recedes. Excellent bathing. Felixstowe occupies a sheltered but very sunny position, the soil (red crag) ensuring a dry surface. The climate is dry, bracing, and exceptionally sunny. Sunshine (1909), 1,838 hrs." (*see* p. 852).

BOYS. *Established* 1883.

EASTWARD HO COLLEGE.

Principal: B. B. THOMPSON, Inter. Arts (Lond.).

To prepare Gentlemen's Sons for Professional and Commercial Careers. Junior Department for little boys.

Situation.—Unsurpassed. On Cliffs, overlooking Sea.

Premises.—Light, spacious, and well-ventilated.

Physical Culture.—A special feature.

Domestic Arrangements.—Under Mrs. Thompson and Matron.

COMPLETE CHARGE OF COLONIAL PUPILS.

Backward and delicate boys receive special attention.

FRAMLINGHAM.

The College, of Gothic architecture, is well situated on an elevation overlooking the town and castle. Has a good water-supply and system of drainage. Excellent recreation grounds and good walks in the surrounding neighbourhood.

BOYS *Founded* 1864.

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE, SUFFOLK.

Principal—

Rev. OLIVER DIGBY INSKIP, M.A., LL.D.

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 300 Boys (9 to 19 yrs.).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 23 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Range, Gymnasium, Fives Court; Carpenters' Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath; Library, Reading Room, Chapel. *Cadet Corps.* Sanitation certified. Fees, about £39.

GLASGOW.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Is well supplied with parks, public pleasure grounds, botanic gardens, museums, picture galleries; fine University and Cathedral. Education, art, and science liberally provided for."

GIRLS.

ST. HELEN'S, HAMILTON DRIVE, GLASGOW, W.

Principals { Miss C. K. MALCOLM. Miss A. L. MALCOLM. M.A. (Hons.).

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOARD AND EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Inspected by Scotch Board of Education.

Provides complete education on most approved MODERN LINES; thorough training given in all practical subjects; preparation for University Local and Entrance Examinations; also Art and Music Examinations. Kindergarten Department under Specialist. Boys received up to 8. Principals personally superintend comfort and home-training of Boarders.

Inclusive Terms on application.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Harrogate is the most important centre in Yorkshire for thoroughly equipped private secondary schools. The enterprise and educational zeal of highly qualified teachers, aided by the salubrity of the climate, have made these schools famous in every part of the United Kingdom. Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and always has been remarkably low. The death-rate for 1909 was 10·8 per 1,000, and the average rate for the last ten years was 11·8. The incidence of disease amongst the resident population is low. Epidemic diseases are uncommon, and when they occur they are most frequently from imported cases. Respiratory diseases are infrequent, and rheumatic fever is seldom seen. Harrogate is undoubtedly one of the best-drained towns in the kingdom. Sunshine records, average for 6 years, 1,527 hours."

Harrogate, M.B. Population, 33,000. North Eastern Rly. Location, 18 miles N. of Leeds, 20 miles W. of York. Elevation, 320 feet to 600 feet above sea-level. Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Climate, bracing. Dry, clear air. Water-supply, constant, soft. Drainage, modern. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Total sunshine (1909), 1,399 hours (*see* p.853).

BOYS.

HARROGATE MODERN COLLEGE.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXCLUSIVE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Magnificent situation overlooking "Stray," surrounded by pine forest.

Four characteristics of School—high moral tone — thoroughly efficient teaching — liberal table—excellent sport. Extensive playing fields. Only Boarders. Sanitation, domestic arrangements perfect. Cubicles. Separate bathrooms. Single bedrooms. Gymnasium. Science Laboratory. Accommodation—45 boys. Individual attention a special feature.

Boys admitted whose Parents reside abroad.

Five Resident and four Visiting Masters.

Prospectus and successes apply PRINCIPAL.

BOYS.

CLIFTON COLLEGE.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS OF 7–14 YEARS.

Situated in Tewit Park. Excellently adapted for scholastic purposes. Commodious Rooms and comfortable, airy, and well-ventilated Dormitories. Reading Room, Chemical Laboratory, Workshop, Photographic Room, &c. Electric Light. Perfect sanitation, periodically examined.

SPACIOUS PLAYGROUND; COVERED GYMNASIUM. PHYSICAL TRAINING WELL LOOKED AFTER.

Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

Preparation for Public Schools.

Principal, J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

BOYS. *Established* 1873.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE.

Headmaster - A. H. ALLAN, M.A., J.P.

Assisted by thoroughly Efficient Staff.

Object. — To fit boys for PROFESSIONAL or MERCANTILE careers. High record successes at Public Examinations.

Special attention MODERN LANGUAGES, MATHEMATICS, SCIENCE, and COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.

HEALTH RECORD excellent, due sanitation and ventilation; Diet and Exercise studied.

Young delicate, backward boys receive individual attention. Electric Light, Large Playground, Field, Gymnasium.

Sole charge taken of Boys from India and Colonies.

GIRLS.

WALDERNHEATH.

For Resident Pupils only.

Principal—

Miss ANDERSON,

Math. Hons., Oxon.

(*Regd. Column B.*)

GIRLS. *Established* 1875.

"ELMWOOD,"

STRAYSIDE, HIGH HARROGATE.

Principals - The Misses BREWER.

Assisted by strong Staff.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Resident Pupils only.

Aim. — Thorough Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Training, Preparatory for SOCIAL and HOME Life.

School Course.—Based on lines of University Exams. Pressure avoided.

Recreation.—Outdoor GAMES—Riding, Cycling, Golf, Tennis, Croquet.

Premises.—Detached, 3 acres grounds, facing Stray; Elevation, about 450 ft.; Sanitation certified.

GIRLS.

BIRKLANDS,

KENT ROAD, HARROGATE.

Principal - - - - Mrs. ROPER.

Assisted by a fully-qualified Staff.

Aim. — Sound Modern Education. Moral, Intellectual, Physical, with careful training in character and manners.

Special Features. — Music (preparation for L.R.A.M. and A.R.C.M. Diplomas), Art, Languages. Successful preparation for usual Exams. Health, moderate exercise, and good food receive greatest attention. Tennis, Croquet, Basket Ball, Hockey, Cycling.

Premises.—Modern. Latest improvements for health and comfort. In own grounds. 3 acres.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees 60 guineas per annum.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

Pop. 10,220, L. & N.W. & Met. Rlys. 11½ m. from London. Occupies an elevated situation overlooking a broad rich vale in Middlesex. It is chiefly noted for its famous public school. Its healthy position, climate, and surroundings make it a desirable place of residence.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,

HARROW.

GIRLS' SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN (8–18).

Principal - - Miss L. NEUMANN.

(Assisted by Resident (6) and Visiting Teachers.)

School Course.—Provides thorough education (Church of England) upon most modern hygienic principles.

Special Features. — Languages, Music, Art. Individual attention.

Premises. — Modern, in 7 acres, beautiful grounds. Every facility for recreation and sight-seeing.

Entire charge taken of Anglo-Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Pupils.

Fees, 90 guineas per annum.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.

24½ m. from London. L. & N.W. Rly. Pop. 11,264. A bracing, healthy, country residential district, on a dry subsoil of gravel and chalk, at an elevation of 300 to 500 ft. Good water-supply and drainage.

GIRLS.

SOUTH HALL,

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS.

Principal - - - Miss WHITE.

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Mistresses.

The Curriculum includes all the usual branches of a thorough English Education designed to fit girls for duties in life.

Premises.—Modern; in own grounds; 3 acres; gravel soil.

Elevation.—500 feet. Healthy situation.

Accommodation.—16 boarders.

Great attention paid Physical Development and Health. Every opportunity outdoor amusements.

Entire charge taken. List of references.

HEREFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On a gravel subsoil, 189 ft. above sea-level, Hereford affords a climate with a happy medium, neither too cold and bracing, nor too relaxing. Water-supply and drainage good."

GIRLS.

CARFAX SCHOOL,

AYLSTONE HILL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmistress - Mrs. PAUL CHAPMAN

Wife of Physician.

(Formerly University Extension Lecturer, Authoress of "Kinderfreuden," &c.)

Sound womanly education on modern lines, with plenty of manual work. Examinations if desired. Country and Court Dances as a means of physical training. Constant French and German. Concentrated work and effort with short hours. Gardening, Cooking, and Needlework thoroughly taught, also Beekeeping and Dairy-work if desired. Inclusive Fees: Boarders £130, weekly boarders £85. *Foreign and Colonial pupils received.*

HITCHIN,

Herts. 32 m. from London. G.N. Rly. A busy market town in the centre of an agricultural district noted for its rural attractions and healthy record; residential portion on eminence 230 ft. above sea-level.

GIRLS.

GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

HITCHIN.

Headmistress, Miss J. E. GOSNELL, B.A. (Lond.)

The Curriculum embraces the ordinary English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Science, Art, and Music. The teaching is thorough and on modern methods. Preparation for Examinations.

Gymnastics and organised Games.

Premises healthily situated 310 feet above sea-level, specially designed to meet all latest requirements. Good Playing Field and Gardens.

Boarders received by the Headmistress. Excellent accommodation.

Fees £45 to £60 per annum.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Rainfall average 27 in. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air bracing and very pure. Sunshine (1909), 1,585 hrs."

BOYS.

KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.

Principal - - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.

Assisted by J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A. and others.

Private Boarding School. Limited number Day Boys received.

The training develops an intelligent sound mental conception and manly Christian character.

Curriculum.—Scripture, Latin, Conversational French, Mathematics, Elementary Science, Greek, German, and all usual English Subjects. Usual Examinations prepared for.

Situation.—On Seacoast. School House in own Grounds. Playing Field 5½ acres. Football, &c. Sea Bathing. Drill.

Household arrangements under Lady Matron.

JERSEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population, 52,576. Mild climate, exceptionally large amount of sunshine, and luxuriant vegetation. Specially suitable for delicate, strumous, or rickety children. The breadth and full development of the children in Jersey is particularly noticeable. Sunshine (1909), 2,135 hrs." (*see* p. 854.)

THE JERSEY MODERN SCHOOL.

Principal - W. LAWRENCE CLIFT, B.A.

Aim.—To provide at moderate cost liberal and practical education of high-class character and modern type. Kindergarten Class special feature. Individual attention. French taught conversationally. Typewriting and Shorthand, and Book-keeping for commercial purposes.

Premises.—Extensive, south aspect, excellent sanitation, well-lit, well-ventilated rooms.

Sanatorium by the Sea. Playing Field.

Boarders receive Home Comforts, while the mild and salubrious climate is exactly suited to *delicate children.* French and Colonial pupils specially provided for.

HOVE.

52 m. from London (L.B. & S.C. Rly.), is a fashionable residential resort, built on a gentle slope at foot of South Downs, on south coast of Sussex, immediately adjoining Brighton on the west; many advantages enjoyed by the latter town being equally applicable to Hove.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Hove is singularly dry and fresh, being open to the bare Downs on the north, and the sea on the south. There is nearly always a good breeze, which in fine weather blows off the sea by day and off the Downs at night, thus preventing any feeling of oppressive heat or intense cold. London's foggy days are generally fine and sunny at Hove. In November, 1909, the recorded sunshine at Hove was 122 hours, at London 45 hours. During the whole year Hove had 500 hours of sunshine more than London (Westminster). It is specially recommended for those suffering from overwork or too active life in a busy town, and as a bracing change from the damper climate of the south-west of England. The humidity of the air is as low as 50 to 60 per cent. in the summer; the ground dries rapidly after rain."

See **BRIGHTON** (p. 816).

BOYS. **HOLLAND HOUSE,**
CROMWELL ROAD.
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.
Headmaster: W. B. C. CAWOOD, M.A.
(Keble Coll., Oxford).

Open situation facing South, within short distance of Sea and Downs.
Competent Staff. Small Classes. Several Scholarships gained recently.
Resident Trained Nurse. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Supervision and Coaching in Games. Cadet Corps, Gymnastics, Swimming, Carpenters' Shop.
Arrangements made for boys whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS. **SHREWSBURY HOUSE SCHOOL,**
BRUNSWICK PLACE.
Principals - - The Misses NORMAN.

Assisted by fully qualified Staff of Resident English, French, and German Mistresses, and Visiting Masters from London and Brighton.

Lectures illustrated by lantern slides. Hockey, Tennis, Riding, Driving, Swimming. Electric Light.
Girls whose parents reside abroad can spend their holidays at Shrewsbury House or on the Continent, under suitable escort.
Nat. Telephone 2152X.

GIRLS. **HOOVE LEA,**
HOVE, BRIGHTON.
(First-class Boarding School for Girls. Situated on Sea Front.)
Principals—
Miss BLAKE, B.A., Teacher's Diploma, London.
Miss MORTIMER, B.A., Hons. Teacher's Diploma, London.
(Successors to the Misses Winterbottom.)
Assisted by highly qualified Staff.
School Course organised to give sound all-round training. Special facilities for Music and Art. Games, Swimming, Riding, Swedish and Medical Drill, Cookery, Handicrafts.
Entire charge taken.
Fees from 25 guineas per term.

GIRLS. **ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE,**
26, WILBURY ROAD.
Principals—
Miss CADWALLADER (Ladies' Coll., Cheltenham),
Miss MARSLAND (Newnham Coll., Cam.),
Miss L. E. CADWALLADER, B.A. (Lond. Univ.).
Affords Gentlemen's Daughters high-class modern Education. Individual physical, mental capacities studied. *Curriculum:* Comprehensive, includes Religious Knowledge (Church of England). French, German (resident Foreign Teachers). *Music.*—Highly qualified Assistants and Visiting Masters. Orchestra. *Premises.*—Commodious, detached. Sanitation perfect. Close to Sea, healthiest part. *Playing Field.*—Tennis, Cricket, &c. Gymnasium, Riding, Swimming, Cycling.

Established 1846.
GIRLS. **HEIDELBERG HOUSE,**
HOVE, BRIGHTON.
LADIES' COLLEGE.
Miss HERRING AND Miss BAGLEY
(of many years' practical experience in tuition), receive limited number of Young Ladies for Board and Instruction in usual branches of liberal High-class Modern Education.
Highly qualified Resident and Visiting Staff.
Earnest, thorough study required. Due attention paid to Physical Development, Gymnastics, Hockey, Tennis, Swimming, Dancing, &c., regularly practised.
Successful preparation for usual Exams.
Fees from 60 guineas per annum.

KING'S LYNN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ancient market town and seaport on north-east coast, 15½ miles from Hunstanton, 41 from Cambridge. Water-supply excellent. Climate healthy. Rainfall average low. Death-rate, 11·58 per thousand."

BOYS. **KING EDWARD VII. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**
Founded in Reign of Henry VIII.
Under direct patronage of His Majesty the King.
Headmaster—The Rev. W. BOYCE, M.V.O., M.A.

Situation.—In 20 acres of own grounds between King's Lynn and Gaywood, within few miles of Sandringham.
Buildings.—The finest in England, recently rebuilt at cost of over £40,000. Every modern appliance.
Teaching under direct supervision of Board of Education.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages" (*see* p. 852).

BOYS. **THE GLEBE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(*late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford*).

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 7 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Games and Physical Training carefully organised. Large and fully qualified Staff of Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 45: ages, 7 to 14½. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BOYS. **LYDGATE HOUSE**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.
(*Formerly Scholar Selwyn College, Cambridge*).

Boys prepared from 7 to 14½ for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and Osborne.

Thoroughly wide, comprehensive SCHOOL COURSE. Importance attached ENGLISH generally; ELEMENTARY SCIENCE; GEOMETRY; GEOGRAPHY; MODERN LANGUAGES.

Carpentry, Physical Drilling, Games, Bicycle, Rides, Photographic Expeditions, Air-Rifle Club.

EXCELLENT SITUATION for Health on Cliffs, overlooking Sea. Pure Water. Good Drainage. Class-rooms, Dormitories, Bath-room, Play-room, light, lofty, well-ventilated, warmed.

BOYS. **WESTHOLME.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL (age from 6 years).

Buildings.—Face sea and overlook private playing field.

Object.—Combines careful Home Training with thorough and efficient School Grounding. Special attention given to younger and backward boys.

Curriculum.—Gives constant variety and prevents fatigue. Importance attached to speaking and writing grammatically. Pressure systematically avoided.

Physical Development.—Encouraged by outdoor exercise and organised games. Swedish Drill.

No Day Pupils.

Headmaster, L. GATHORNE WILSON, M.A.
(Trin. Coll. Camb.)

ILFRACOMBE.

Population, 9,000. L. & S.W. Rly. and G.W. Rly 220 miles from London. One of the best-known holiday resorts on the coast of Devon, unsurpassed as a centre for marine and inland excursions. Air is moist and unirritating. A large average amount of sunshine. Range of temperature is comparatively small. Climate therefore favourable to all forms of respiratory trouble; peculiarly suited to children affected with catarrh or kidney diseases. Thunderstorms rare. *Elevation.*—From 50 to 600 feet. *Climate.*—Mild and equable, invigorating. *Water-supply.*—Constant, from Exmoor. *Drainage.*—Modern. *Soil.*—Shale, sandstone, grit (*see* p. 852).

BOYS. **TORRS VALE,**

TORRS PARK, ILFRACOMBE.

Pupils, 7 to 14½ years old, are received to prepare for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, OSBORNE, and other Examinations,

The main object is to give groundwork for Sound Education. Small Classes. Individual Tuition.

Every attention given to Health, Games, &c.

Entire charge taken.

Climate suitable for pupils from India.

Fees from 60 to 85 guineas according to age pupil joins.

List of Successes, &c., on application to Principals.

GIRLS. **HEREFORD HOUSE.**

A SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals - { Miss MAUNDER / Miss E. F. MAUNDER

Assisted by Qualified Staff.

To provide LIBERAL, WELL-GROUNDED EDUCATION, with careful Religious and Moral Training. Each girl receives individual attention. Boarders limited (10). Pupils prepared successfully for usual Examinations. Swedish Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Sea-Bathing.

Specialities.—Music and Modern Languages.

List of References.

Entire charge taken Pupils from abroad.

Fees from 50 guineas to 70 guineas per annum.

GIRLS. **ADELAIDE COLLEGE,**

ILFRACOMBE.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.

Principal - Mrs. WARRELL-BOWRING
(L.L.A. Registered Teacher).

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff.

Aim.—To give a systematic Modern Education to Daughters of Gentlemen (5-19), combined with comforts of home. *Curriculum.*—Includes all ordinary branches. Usual Examinations prepared for. Special feature, Music. *Premises.*—Modern. Sanitation perfect. Water-supply unrivalled. *Elevation.*—High, overlooking Sea. Most healthy. Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Swimming. *Entire charge taken.*

Fees, 36 guineas per annum inclusive.

JERSEY—*see* p. 826.
KING'S LYNN—*see* p. 827.

LAUNCESTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 4,053. L. & S.W. Rly. and G.W. Rly. A thriving market borough, stands on the River Kensey, 22 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth. Golfing, shooting, fishing, hunting. Dartmoor air. Picturesque. Bracing climate. Educational facilities excellent."

GIRLS.

PENDRUCCOMBE.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL & KINDERGARTEN.

Principals - - The Misses SECCOMBE.

Assisted by Highly Certified Resident and Visiting Staff.

The School is healthily situated near Dartmoor. The Rooms are large, lofty, and well ventilated. Air healthful and bracing.

School system specially adapted to promote habits of thoroughness and accuracy and to encourage intelligent study.

Girls prepared for various University and Musical Examinations. Outdoor games and exercises encouraged. Physical instruction given daily.

LEAMINGTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate equable, inclined to be warm in July and August. Suitable for children; average rainfall for 30 years about 18 inches. Direction of wind generally westerly. Situation sheltered. Roads and pavements good. Sanitation excellent" (*see* p. 853).

GIRLS.

CLARENDON HOUSE SCHOOL.

(*Recognised.*)

Principals - { Mrs. STAFFORD. / { Miss PILGROM.

Assisted by an efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting English and Foreign Mistresses.

Sound Modern Education. Pupils prepared for Public and Local Exams. Recent successes.

House stands alone on high ground in healthy locality, with large garden.

Playing Field, Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Fencing.

Arrangements those of refined home.

Health and physical training specially considered.

Entire charge of Indian and Colonial Pupils.

LEICESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The county town of Leicester is situated on the Soar, a tributary of the Trent; 22 miles S. of Nottingham. Is a very healthy town, the general death-rate being remarkably low."

GIRLS.

STONEYGATE COLLEGE.

Principals { Miss MAWSON, B.A., Lond. / { Fraulein REITZ.

Assisted by Certificated Resident, Visiting Mistresses.

School Course.—Divinity, usual English Subjects, Mathematics, Latin, French, German, Needlework, Drawing, Class Singing, Hygiene, Botany, Drill.

Extras.—Greek, Instrumental Music, Painting, Dancing, Calisthenics, Swedish Drill.

Preparation for all Examinations. Studies carefully adapted to Pupils' powers, overpressure being avoided. *Specially built* in 1886 in highest, healthiest suburb. Sanitation perfect.

Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Swimming. Musical Evenings. Botanical Excursions.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

Situated adjacent to Lee Station, on the coast of Hampshire, immediately west of Stokes Bay; on a peninsula between Portsmouth Harbour and Southampton Water, about half an hour from Portsmouth. It overlooks the Solent immediately opposite Osborne College, with a fine view of passing liners; the neighbourhood abounds in lovely walks and drives, while the level roads are particularly suitable for cycling.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lee-on-the-Solent possesses a south-west aspect, a climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny, gravel soil, excellent water supply. The air contains properties strength-giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints."

GIRLS.

ST. BONIFACE COURT.

(LEE COLLEGE.)

Principal - - Miss ADAMSON.

For the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations.

School beautifully situated on Sea front, facing Isle of Wight. House, spacious with lofty rooms, well furnished. Large Hall, well lighted and ventilated for indoor recreation.

Special attention given to Health and Physical Culture. Outdoor sports include Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Croquet, Basket-ball, Cycling, and Swimming.

Climate specially suitable for Indian and Colonial children. Entire charge taken.

BOYS.

EDINBURGH HOUSE,

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT, HANTS.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education.

Principal - Mr. J. CRUICKSHANK, M.A.

For Sons of Gentlemen, preparatory for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Scholarship and Entrance), ROYAL NAVY, ARMY, &c.

SMALL CLASSES. INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION.

School Premises—4 detached modern buildings connected by corridors. Very healthy surroundings. S.W. aspect; gravel soil. Grounds, 4 acres. Sanitation certified. Sanatorium, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Boating, Cycling, Photography.

BOYS.

WYKEHAM HALL,

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT, HANTS.

A Preparatory School of the Highest Class at an unusually moderate fee for the Sons of Gentlemen.

Principal - ERNEST W. WEBB, B.A.

Limited number of Boys. Small Classes. Individual attention. Good food. Healthy situation. Specially constructed building. Grounds, 6 acres. Gravel soil. Excellent water.

Speciality. — Preparation for Public School Scholarships.

List of Successes. References.

Fees 75 guineas per annum.

Entire charge taken.

Hobbies of all kinds encouraged.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The air is well known to possess invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles. Water pure and supply constant. Excellent bathing facilities from a wide expanse of fine sand" (*see* p. 854).

BOYS.

"ROSEMEAD."

Principal—E. A. HOLLINGBERY
(*Rugby School and St. John's College, Oxford*).

Boys thoroughly grounded and prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

House stands in own grounds (about 5 acres) within easy reach of Sea. Private Cricket and Football Field and Gymnasium.

Sanitation perfect. Sea Bathing, Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, &c.

Mrs. Hollingbery personally superintends domestic arrangements.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

LIVERPOOL,

The second largest City in the United Kingdom possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a Library, Museum, and Fine Art Gallery. Educational Institutions include University Institute, College, and School of Art. Numerous Public Parks; Botanical Gardens.

GIRLS.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.

HUYTON HALL, HUYTON, Nr. LIVERPOOL

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Patroness—DOWAGER COUNTESS OF DERBY.
Visitor—LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

Headmistress - Miss ANTHONY, B.A. (Lond.) Hons.

School Buildings.—Three large houses in 7 acres of ground. Healthy climate. Games daily in grounds and playing field.

Girls prepared for Joint Board Higher Certificate and Cambridge Higher Local. Leaving University Scholarship. Three University Scholarships won 1910. Prefect system in school and boarding houses.

LONDON.

SCHOOLS WITHIN TEN MILES OF CHARING CROSS.

			See page
CLISSOLD PARK	Modern School	T. S. White	810
CROYDON	Oxford House	A. E. P. Voules	821
CROYDON	St. Anselm's School	R. B. Alexander	821
EALING	Heidelberg College	The Misses Watson	810
HARROW-ON-THE-HILL	St. Margaret's School	Miss L. Neumann	826
HIGHGATE	King's House School	Miss Lear and Miss Cook	810
HIGHGATE	Grove House School	A. E. C. Dickinson, M.A., LL.D.	816
HIGHBURY PARK	Highbury Park School	W. A. Ingram, L.A.	810
NEW BARNET	Norman Court	H. Walker, M.A.	810
NORWOOD	Convent of the Faithful Virgin	Gudula Wirz	811
NORWOOD	Holmedale	Miss Henkel	811
SOUTH KENSINGTON	Logans	Miss Nimmo and Miss Tothill	811
WINCHMORE HILL	Avondale Ladies' School	Mrs. Hendley and Miss Cobbett	841
WOODSIDE PARK	Holmewood	Miss Chignell	811

LOWESTOFT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Has the distinction of being the most easterly town of Great Britain. It has long enjoyed a great reputation as one of the leading health resorts, the climate being magnificently bracing. Amongst its many and varied attractions are two promenade piers, one of which overlooks the exceptionally fine harbour and yacht basin. The water supply is pure and constant and the drainage system is modern. Sunshine (1909), 1,762 hrs." (*see* p. 855).

GIRLS.

GUNTON CLIFF SCHOOL,

NORTH LOWESTOFT.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal and Headmistress—
Miss MARY KIDNER, Assoc. of Trin. Coll., Lond. (Pianist).

Situation.—Healthy. Best part. Facing Sea and Denes. Large rooms. Sanitation perfect. Electric light. *Curriculum.*—Usual English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Music, Science, Art, Needlework, Calisthenics. *Specialities.*—Piano, French, and Needlework. Little boys received as Boarders. Terms arranged for Foreign Pupils.

Individual care of backward and delicate children.

GIRLS.

EASTHOLME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss E. E. SMITH.
Assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

To combine comfortable home, thoroughness in studies, industrious habits, and high standard of conduct.

School Course.—Usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, Drawing, Class Singing, Calisthenics, Needlework. *Optional*—Music, Painting, Gymnastics, Dancing, Swimming.

Preparation for Examinations if desired.

Private pupils received for Music, Art, &c.

Premises.—Large; healthily situated. Sea views. Certificated sanitation.

Garden, Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, &c.

LYTHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"8 miles from Blackpool, 12 from Preston, L. and Y. Rly.; at mouth of River Ribble, facing due south. Climate mild, well sheltered, little frost; water supply pure and abundant; beach sandy; drainage modern; front esplanade 3 miles long, bandstand, pier 500 ft.; pavilions, landing-stage for steamers, facilities for sea-bathing. 'Town of room and space and free air.' An all-the-year-round health resort. Known as 'leafy Lytham' in consequence of the number of trees and rich greenery. It is essentially a residential district suitable for patients affected with lung, heart, and rheumatic affections. Unique facilities for golf, yachting, and boating." Pop. 10,000.

BOYS.

LYTHAM COLLEGE.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL.

Aim.—To prepare Boys thoroughly for Commercial or Professional life.

Locality.—Sunny climate, bracing sea air. Specially suitable for growing boys and those who are liable to chest affections.

Recreations under supervision.—All the usual Games. Annual Athletic Sports in July.

Delicate or Backward Pupils receive every care and individual attention.

Entire charge taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Illustrated Prospectus, &c.

Principal—JOHN H. WATTERSON, F.R.G.S.

GIRLS.

FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL

(LADIES),

Near LYTHAM, LANCASHIRE

(*Recognised by the Board of Education*),

With which is incorporated a

CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC.

Principal—Miss MILLEN.

Fine School Building in own grounds. Bracing position. Close to the Sea and St. Anne's-on-Sea, on the mild West coast. Hockey and Tennis Grounds. Boarders only and the *daughters of Colonial and Indian gentlemen received.* Staff of 22 Resident B.A. English, Foreign, and Music Mistresses, and Visiting Masters (Graduates). Highest English and Music successes. Parents' References.—PROSPECTUS UPON APPLICATION.

GIRLS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

ANSDELL, near LYTHAM.

Principals - The Misses ROBERTSHAW.

Objects.—To combine a high-class, modern Education with comforts and conveniences of HOME-LIFE. *School Course.*—English and French, Language and Literature, Mathematics, Science, Geography, History, Domestic Science, Needlework, Drawing. *Exams.*—University Locals, Matriculation, Music, Art. Extra care delicate girls. Individual assistance backward pupils. Playing-Field, Gymnasium, Tennis, Riding, Hockey, Concerts, Lectures, Matinées, &c.

Fees from 60 gs.

Special provision for Pupils from Colonies and Abroad. Thorough Colonial Home.

LYME REGIS—*see* p. 855.
MALVERN—*see* p. 856.

MARGATE AND CLIFTONVILLE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Nearly three thousand children are sent yearly to Margate for their education. The chief reasons for the world-wide reputation of Margate as a health resort appear to be: Its dry, bracing climate, the town is exposed to the sea breezes from all quarters except the west; it has the smallest rainfall in England; there is a notable absence of fog; the subsoil is chalk, and the roads rapidly dry even after the heaviest rain. In addition to a large expanse of firm, dry sands there are promenades extending along the cliffs and the sea-front for more than three miles, and a sheltered park in the Dane Valley. The above exceptional advantages combine to make Margate a specially desirable residence for growing children during their school days." The East Hill district is called CLIFTONVILLE; it is the highest part of the town. Hours of sunshine (1909), 1,671 (*see* p. 855).

BOYS.

HERNE HOUSE SCHOOL,

CLIFTONVILLE (MARGATE)

(In connection with Heath Brow School, Boxmoor, Herts).

Principals—

Rev. WM. TAYLOR JONES, M.A., L.C.P.
Rev. EDWD. WM. TAYLOR JONES, M.A.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools, Professional or Commercial Career. School's work tested by usual Local Exams. and own Exams. Young, delicate, and backward boys receive special care. Greatest attention to Religious, Moral, and Physical Training, and Domestic Comforts.

Drill Sergeant. Gymnastics. Sea Bathing.

BOYS.

NORTHCLIFFE HOUSE SCHOOL,

DALBY SQUARE, CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE

PREPARATORY FOR OSBORNE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Premises—Detached. Lofty Classrooms and Dormitories. Carpenter's Shop, Dark Room. Asphalt Playground, large Playing Field. Three minutes from Sands.

Curriculum—Modern Languages taught conversationally. Practical Mathematics. Special attention to Classics and English. Physical Development under a Sergeant-Instructor. Regular daily exercise. Special terms to the Sons of Clergymen. Scholarships in connection with Lancing.

Apply the PRINCIPALS or the HEADMASTER.

BOYS.

STANLEY HOUSE SCHOOL,

CLARENDON ROAD, CLIFTONVILLE.

Principals - - Messrs. A. E. COZENS, M.C.P., and W. READ, B.A. (Durham).

Situated on high ground overlooking Dane Park, few minutes' walk from Sea, sheltered from north and east winds.

Large Schoolroom, numerous Class-Rooms, Gymnasium, covered and open Playgrounds.

Carpenters' Shop, Laboratory, Dark Room, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, large Cricket Fields.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools and for Professional and Commercial life.

Entire charge taken of pupils whose parents reside abroad.

MALVERN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The Hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. Persons having houses to let can obtain "Sanitary Certificates" from the Urban Council, and these are not granted unless the sanitary arrangements are thoroughly up-to-date. The average annual (corrected) death-rate for the past five years is as low as 10·1 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Malvern Urban District Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise. No trouble or expense is spared in making Malvern the 'Queen of Health Resorts.' Pop. 18,000" (*see* p. 856).

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS (Scholar, Keble College, Oxford),
Five years Assistant Master at Rossall.

E. H. DOUGLAS (Scholar, Eton and King's College, Cambridge),
Ten years Assistant Master at Glenalmond.

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground, Carpenters' Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take *entire charge* of Boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS.

CHERBOURG.

(530 feet above sea level).

Preparatory to the PUBLIC SCHOOLS and ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Principal—
ARTHUR C. ALLEN, M.A. (*Repton and New College, Oxford*),

Assisted by staff of Resident Masters.

Boys received between the ages of 8 and 14.

Arrangements can be made to take entire charge of Boys whose parents are abroad.

Large Cricket Ground (5¼ acres), Pavilion, Playground, and Gymnasium.

BOYS.

THE ELMS,
COLWALL.

Headmaster - H. D. ROSS, B.A. (Oxon).
Preparation for *Public Schools* and *Navy*.

Curriculum.—All usual subjects — Greek, Latin, Additional Mathematics, French, German, Music, Drawing, regular Drill (Physical and Swedish).

Situation.—Grounds 4½ acres, 450 ft. above sea level and sheltered by hills. Sanitation annually certified.

Playing Fields, with Pavilion, adjoin school buildings. Two covered Fives Courts. Well-fitted Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, School Chapel, Rifle Range, detached Sanatorium.

Mrs. STUART WILSON personally supervises boys' health and comfort.

GIRLS.

THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS.

The School consists of Senior House and Preparatory House, standing very high in large grounds, every modern convenience and comfort.

Strong teaching staff, every facility offered to elder girls who wish to specialize.

Several open Scholarships taken by pupils.

In the Preparatory House the special needs of younger girls are considered in all the details of management, the aim throughout being to make the best of the first years of school life.

Principals - - { The Misses JUDSON. / Fraulein DOOEZAK.

BOYS.

MALVERN
HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal - E. W. HARRIS (Trin. Coll., Dublin).

This essentially Modern School provides a complete course of education on the most approved modern methods, and thoroughly equips boys for a professional or business career.

Individual attention, home life, liberal diet.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils if desired.

Illustrated Prospectus on application to Principal.

LYME REGIS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Lyme Regis is mild and salubrious. The town is sheltered by hills from N. and N.W. winds, and thus affords an excellent place for invalids during the winter, especially those suffering from pulmonary troubles" (*see* p. 855).

GIRLS.

ST. MARY'S,
LYME REGIS, DORSET.

SEASIDE HOME-SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.

Principal - - - Miss ERNST.
Assisted by efficient Staff.

School Course supplies thoroughly sound Modern Education. School work carefully adapted to individual ability. Preparation for Examinations. Special attention paid to Moral and Religious Training and Physical Health. Liberal diet. Exceptionally healthy climate.

Entire charge of children from India and Colonies.

References to parents at home and abroad.
Fees 60 to 80 guineas per annum.

MORECAMBE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Noted widely for its climate's specific and soothing influence on bronchitis and asthma. The water is remarkably pure and soft, and is well known as being one of the best in the British Isles. A highly-equipped health resort."

GIRLS. **FYLDE COLLEGE.**

(*Established* 1897.)

Principals - - - { Miss TINKLER. / Miss FYFFE, L.L.A.

Assisted by Resident English, French Governesses and Visiting Professors.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Aim of the School is to impart a sound education on modern lines. Pupils are prepared, if desired, for the University Local, Music, and other Examinations. Careful attention is given to the health and general training of the pupils, and backward and delicate girls receive special care.

Entire charge of Colonial and Foreign Pupils by special arrangement.

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop., 13,850. 15 miles S. of Exeter, enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from moorlands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 feet in height" (*see* p. 856).

BOYS. **NEWTON COLLEGE.**

Headmaster—

Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.,

Assisted by efficient Staff.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library and Reading Room, Large Hall, Classroom for each Form, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Isolated Sanatorium, Swimming Bath, &c.

Aims to provide first-class Education. Standard of best Public Schools maintained in all respects. Special coaching to candidates for Woolwich or Sandhurst.

Playing Fields nearly 20 acres. Cricket Professional.

NORTHWOOD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Well-wooded, attractive residential place north of Harrow. 200–350 feet above sea level. Higher ground, gravel and sand subsoil. Bracing climate. Chosen as most healthy place around London for Mount Vernon Open-air Hospital."

GIRLS. **NORTHWOOD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS,**

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

Principal - Miss BUCHAN SMITH

(*Registered Teacher*).

Assisted by Professors and Certificated English and Foreign Mistresses.

The College consists of Senior (over 14), Junior and Preparatory (5–14) Departments.

Buildings.—Specially designed. Combine all modern educational requirements with comforts of home life.

School Course.—All branches of thorough education. System calculated to promote general development, health, and comfort. Individual attention. *Entire charge taken.*

Fees from, Junior £21, Senior £30 per term.

OKEHAMPTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on northern border of Dartmoor, on carboniferous rock. Altitude, 500 to 800 feet above sea level. Rainfall, 43 inches. Roads dry quickly. Atmosphere bracing. Population 3,000. Good water supply and modern drainage. General and zymotic death-rates low."

BOYS. **MOORSIDE SCHOOL.**

Principal—

J. W. BESLEY, 1st B.A. London

(with Honours in French).

A Home School in Health Resort, middle of Devonshire, 720 feet above sea-level, on one of the spurs of Dartmoor.

Boys pass direct into Professions, Banks, &c., through qualifying Exams. of Cambridge Local Honours and London Matriculation.

Individual Care. Good Food. Home Life. Health studied and secured. Swimming, Cricket, Football, Tennis. Good connection in West Indies.

Totally inclusive fees, under £50.
Including Vacations, under £60.

PENZANCE,

Cornwall. M. B. 4 Pop. 13,136. *Means of access:* G. W. Ry., 6½ hrs. from London; steamers to London and Bristol weekly. *Location:* On N.W. shore of Mount's Bay, 10 m. E.N.E. of Land's End; sheltered from W. and N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Altitude, 55 ft. The highest mean temperature in winter months of all Royal Meteorological Society's stations and most equable throughout the year. Death-rate (1909), 13·15. Sunshine (1909), 1,971 hours. Mean temperature (1909), 52°" (*see* p. 857).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, PENZANCE.

BOARDING HOUSE - - - PENALVERNE.

Headmistress: Miss RICHARDSON, B.A. Hons. (London).

School Course provides thorough, sound, modern education.

Two Scholarships each year after examination (Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board).

Usual Examinations successfully prepared for.

Limited number boarders received at Penalverne by Miss Eleanor Hare, late Headmistress. Connected with school house by private path.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS. **ALVERTON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Principal - - - - - Miss BELL.

A SUCCESSFUL PRIVATE SCHOOL at moderate fees. A limited number of boarders received.

Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

The School Course includes all subjects required for Cambridge and Oxford Local Examinations.

Premises face South. Separate School House. Hockey, Croquet, and other Recreations. Home comforts. Good references.

Penzance is 6½ hours' journey from London by G. W. Rly. Through trains to Bristol and Birmingham.

PLYMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and equable; abundant supply of pure soft water. Aspect due south. Continuous snow and severe frost are rarely met with. The celebrated Hoe is a magnificent promenade." Sunshine (1909), 1,864 hours (*see* p. 859).

BOYS.

PLYMOUTH COLLEGE AND MANNAMEAD SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. H. J. CHAYTOR, M.A.
(Late Exhibitioner All Souls College, Oxford.)
Staff of University Graduates in high honours.

Curriculum prepares for all Army and Navy Examinations, Civil Service, and University Scholarships. Many Successes.

Premises.—Excellent Buildings, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Fives Court, Swimming Bath, large Playground. Debating, Natural History, Musical, Photographic Societies. Good Library.

Headmaster's Boarding House.—Modern, in own grounds adjoining School. Every comfort.

Recognised as efficient by Board of Education.

RHYL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A first-class watering-place, having 2 miles of seaboard. Promenade. Well supplied in matters of sanitation. Rainfall below the average and a sunshine record one of the best in the kingdom. Climate dry, bracing, and sunny."

GIRLS.

"BLENCATHRA,"
MARINE DRIVE, RHYL.
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Principal - - - Miss ALEXANDER.

Assisted by Resident (4) and Visiting Teachers.

Aim—To give thoroughly practical Education and produce cultured and refined gentlewomen.

School Course—Modern, based upon all requirements for usual Exams. Special attention to Languages, Music, Drawing, Needlework, Physical Exercise; Health of Pupils.

Special provision for delicate or backward girls. *Entire charge taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.*

Premises face Sea; sheltered position; Electric Light; perfect Sanitation. Bathing from house. Playing Field (Games).

RAMSGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Ramsgate is equable, invigorating, and bracing, unmarred by sudden change. In the summer the sun's rays are deliciously tempered by cool sea breezes. Fogs are practically unknown. The average annual rainfall for the last 5 years is 20·96 inches. The amount of bright sunshine in 1909 was 1,877 hrs. During the last 5 years there have been altogether 9,040 hrs. of bright sunshine, giving an annual average of 1,808 hrs. and 5 mins., and a daily average of almost exactly 5 hrs."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at Ramsgate on January 28th, 1907, said:—"He felt that England owed to Ramsgate a considerable debt, for there were scattered throughout the land a large number of people who owed their good health to the holidays they were able to spend year by year at Ramsgate, and who were strengthened by its splendid air to continue their labours for another year. He congratulated them upon being among those who were able to confer so large a benefit on their country" (*see* p. 859).

BOYS.

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE.

A Church of England Public School on slope of Hill, facing south: Sea on three sides; 160 acres, extending almost into Broadstairs. Steam Laundry, Swimming Bath, Gymnasium; Carpenters' and Metal Workshops; Classical, Modern Science and Army sides.

Junior School kept entirely separate.

Headmaster - - Rev. E. C. SHERWOOD, M.A.

Council—

President—J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Rt. Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, Bishops of DURHAM, LIVERPOOL, SODOR and MAN, DEAN OF CANTERBURY, &c., &c.

Fees £75. Junior School, £65.

BOYS.

ABERDEEN HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals {Rev. GEO. SIMMERS, M.A.
G. W. SIMMERS, B.A.

Pupils are prepared for Public Schools, University and Professional Exams., and Commercial careers. Special attention to religious instruction and morals. Course of instruction includes English Classics and Mathematics, with Bookkeeping, French, and German. Sanitary arrangements perfect. *Premises.*—Specially designed. Household arrangements combine home care and comforts with discipline and school studies. Delicate and backward boys individually studied. Due attention paid to all outdoor games. Drill, gymnastics, swimming, carpentering, &c. Indian, Colonial, and foreign pupils by special arrangement.

GIRLS.

TOWNLEY HOUSE.
(*Established 60 years.*)

Principals - - - {Miss FOWLER. Miss ROBERTS.

Chiefly for Daughters of Professional Men at Moderate Fees.

Curriculum includes all subjects necessary for principal Examinations.

Particular attention to backward pupils.

School Premises in own grounds, 30 rooms.

Sanitation periodically certified.

Games, Cycling, Hockey, Tennis, Croquet, Sea-Bathing.

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS.

MENSTONE HOUSE SCHOOL,
CLAREMONT, RAMSGATE.
SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF PROFESSIONAL MEN.
Principal - - Miss DUTTON.

Assisted by Miss M. E. DUTTON, B.A. (Lond.), and Miss C. DUTTON, B.A. (Lond.), Classical Honours, and a competent staff of Resident Foreign Mistresses.

The School provides a thoroughly sound Modern Education. High School Curriculum. Church of England. Special attention Physical Culture and Outdoor Games.

List of Successes. References.

Fees 60 guineas per annum.

Entire charge taken.

RYDE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ryde is finely situated on the north-eastern side of the Isle of Wight, overlooking Spithead and the Solent. From its situation it enjoys a more bracing climate than the more southerly parts of the Island" (*see* p. 859).

GIRLS.

WESTWING COLLEGE FOR GIRLS,

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The Misses HOLMES receive 12 Resident Pupils from refined homes; also Day Pupils. Individual attention, with Home Life.

Sunny Climate, bracing Sea-side air.

Gymnastics. Out-door Sports include Tennis, Cycling, Swimming, Hockey, &c.

Modern Education—Success in Public Examinations. Efficient Staff of Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

House stands on high ground, overlooking Sea. Pleasant country walks.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial pupils.

Moderate and inclusive Fees.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Situated in the most favoured position in healthy Thanet, Ramsgate possesses natural advantages which have made it the most delightful holiday and residential resort on the Kentish coast. **St. Lawrence** is now included in the municipal borough.

BOYS.

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE.

A Church of England Public School on slope of Hill, facing south: Sea on three sides; 160 acres, extending almost into Broadstairs. Steam Laundry, Swimming Bath, Gymnasium; Carpenters' and Metal Workshops; Classical, Modern Science and Army sides.

Junior School kept entirely separate.

Headmaster - - Rev. E. C. SHERWOOD, M.A.

Council—

President—J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., J.P., D.L. Rt. Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, Bishops of DURHAM, LIVERPOOL, SODOR and MAN, DEAN OF CANTERBURY, &c., &c.

Fees £75. Junior School, £65.

SALTBURN-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Saltburn stands on cliff 150 ft. above the sea. The sands, clean and firm, are unsurpassed. Water supply ample and perfect. Town well sewered. Air bracing. Rainfall about 22 ins. per annum. Sporting golf links."

GIRLS.

THE TOWERS.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - - { Miss HAYCRAFT, { Miss GERRARD.

Strong Resident English and Foreign Staff (degreed and trained), Visiting Masters, and Mistresses. Successful preparation for all University and best Musical Examinations.

Special Features.—Music, Languages, Art, Dressmaking, Handicrafts, Games, Swimming (Bath 75 feet, sea-water).

Long experience with Indian, Colonial, and Continental Pupils.

Most successful with delicate Girls.

Terms moderate and inclusive.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

SEAFORD—*see* p. 836.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"St. Leonards is a modern and more bracing extension to the west of Hastings. The advantages of its climate have brought to the district many prominent residents, and have led to the establishment of a large number of private schools and convalescent institutions. The sea front is one of the finest marine promenades in the kingdom. Every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements and recreations."

GIRLS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

"THE HIGHLANDS," ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Principal - - Miss AGNES BOOTH.

7 Resident Mistresses.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. *Curriculum.*—Comprehensive and practical: every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for. *Premises.*—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Cycling. *Fees.*—From £60 a year. *Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.*

GIRLS.

"FERMAIN,"

Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals—

Miss PEAT and Fräulein G. A. STAMMBACH.

Usual Course of Education—Individual attention regarding Health. *Studies:* Languages, Music, Singing, Painting Specialities.

PREPARATION FOR EXAMS. IF DESIRED.

School House in one acre grounds, 280 feet above Sea. Healthy and bracing situation. Sanitation certified. Tennis Courts, Croquet Lawn, Gymnasium, Bathing, Swimming, Riding. Domestic arrangements under Principal's personal direction. Special attention Delicate Children and those from India and Colonies.

SHAWFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A village lying 3 miles to the south of Winchester, and on the west bank of the River Itchen. High chalk down. Bracing, sunny, and dry. Excellent public water supply. Favourite health resort for children."

GIRLS.

"FREELANDS,"

SHAWFORD (HANTS).

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss SEARLE-HINTON.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff.

Curriculum.—Provides sound, general Education, with special attention Languages, Art, Music. Preparation for usual Exams.

Aim.—Combine Home-Life and true refinement, with every educational advantage.

Premises.—Modern; specially built; South aspect; high elevation. Bracing air, near Pine Woods.

Entire charge taken Pupils from abroad.

Fees from £52 per annum (Boarders).

SEAFORD.

Population, 4,300. On the Sussex Coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. L.B. & S.C. Rly. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it. Elevation, 20 feet to 60 feet. Aspect, S.W. Water supply, constant, from chalk wells. Drainage, modern. Beach, pebbly. Bathing, mixed. Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course.

BOYS.

NEWLANDS,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(*Keble College, Oxford*),

Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(*Emmanuel College, Cambridge*),

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' Games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS.

SUSSEX HOUSE,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN FROM 6–15 YEARS OF AGE.

Principals – { BERNARD W. KING, M.A.
FRANCIS L. KING, M.A.

Preparation for Scholarships and Entrance at the Public Schools, Royal Navy, &c.

School Course—All usual branches. Modern Languages special feature.

Premises—Specially built. Modern, in own grounds. 6 acres. Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop. Playing Fields (Cricket, Football, Hockey, &c.) Health specially studied.

List of References. *Entire charge taken.*

Fees from £90 per annum.

GIRLS.

SOUTHLANDS,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.

Principal—**Miss PANNETT, L.L.A.** (Honours).
Assisted by large staff.

The School provides a liberal, cultured education, THOROUGHLY MODERN in scope and methods, with individual training in all essentials. Health conditions carefully studied.

Premises—Modern, on Sussex Downs, above Sea. 3 acres grounds. Sanitation certified. Games, gardening, Cycling, Riding, Sea-Bathing. Illustrated Prospectus and List of Examination successes on application.

References to parents of present pupils.

SLOUGH—*see* p. 841.

SOUTHAMPTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southampton enjoys one of the mildest climates in the British Isles, which is probably due to the nature of the soil and the contiguity of the New Forest. The higher portions of the borough are more bracing and eminently suitable for residential purposes. The average rainfall is 30·7 inches. Southampton is also favoured in the matter of sunshine. Sunshine (1909), 1,762 hours."

BOYS.

HARTLEY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal: S. W. RICHARDSON, D.Sc. (Lond.), M.A. (Camb.).

Students are prepared for the Degrees of the London University, for Scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, for the Medical, Engineering, and Teaching Professions, and for the Civil Service.

The College is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge, and recognised by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Women Students reside in the College Hostel. Men Students reside in registered lodgings.

Prospectuses may be obtained from the Registrar.

GIRLS.

PEMBROKE HOUSE SCHOOL

(POLYGON ROAD).

Principal: Miss CHEESEMAN
(Successor to Mrs. Vaughan).

Efficient Teaching Staff.

School Course provides an Education for Girls thorough in every branch, adapted for modern requirements.

Subjects taught:—Religious Knowledge and Church History, English in its various branches, Latin, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Science. Music, Art, Needlework, Dancing, Drilling, Gymnastics, Swimming.

Special attention paid physical development. House arrangements, those of well-ordered home. Well-being and happiness of pupils studied.

SOUTHBOURNE-on-SEA

At eastern extremity of Christchurch Bay. Is much more exposed and more bracing than Bournemouth, of which it is a modern eastern extension. The air is free from all contamination by smoke. Equable climate, much sunshine, moderate rainfall (*see* **BOURNEMOUTH** p. 817).

GIRLS.

ST. CUTHBERT'S SCHOOL.

Principals—

Miss WILLIAMSON and Miss ROBERTS.

Buildings comprise two Houses, Senior and Junior, accommodating 40 Boarders, standing in 10 acres of beautiful grounds overlooking Sea. Good Playing Field.

The education aims at general culture, physical and social. Special attention given to English, Modern Languages, Music. School Orchestra. Deportment. Opportunity of attending good concerts.

Efficient staff, including resident Foreign Mistresses, Trained Physical Mistress. London Professors attend for Music and Lectures.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Southend-on-Sea (which includes Westcliff-on-Sea) is dry, sunny, and mildly bracing. Estimated population, 65,000. Annual rainfall low, averaging about 20 inches per annum. Water supply excellent. Streets open and planted with trees. Sunshine (1909), 1,754 hours."

GIRLS.

SOUTHEND COLLEGE.

Principal - Miss HELEN E. MAUDE O'MEARA.

HOME SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Six Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

School System.—To teach girls to become good and gentle women, fitted for the varied duties of life. Covers work (and play) necessary every age, 3 to 19 years.

House.—Close Stations and Sea. Contains well-ventilated Class-rooms, Sitting-rooms, Bedrooms (16), Large Lecture Hall, Gymnasium.

Recreation.—Cycling, Tennis, Hockey, Cricket, Croquet, Badminton, Archery, Swimming.

SOUTH MOLTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate."

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

School.—Founded in 1858 by the late Earl Fortescue and Prebendary Brereton. A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Moderate Fees.

Aims.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers.

Situation.—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy.

Building.—Suitably adapted for 120 Boys (Boarders).

Athletics.—Encouraged. 20 Acres. Officers Training Corps.

India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

SOUTHPORT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southport is by its character as a modern 'Garden City' eminently suited as a place for schools. Its soil is sandy, clean, and dry. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature. The water supply is a public one, excellent in quality and quantity. The air of Southport is very mild, dry, and also equable. Sunshine (1909), 1,611 hrs."

BOYS.

SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. Splendid buildings, specially constructed for scholastic purposes. Hygienic arrangements perfect. Excellent staff, including B.A., B.Sc., &c. Boys prepared for Business or Professional Life, and for the Universities. Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company, Miniature Rifle Range. Pupils received from abroad. Prospectus on application.

Capt. J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P., F.R.G.S., *Headmaster.*

GIRLS.

EVERSLEY.

CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HESKETH PARK.

Headmistress—Miss E. M. BAVERSTOCK, B.Sc. Lond., Univ. Lond. Teachers' Diploma, &c.

Resident English and Foreign Mistresses.

Excellent Visiting Staff.

Education.—Liberal. Modern methods. English subjects. Languages. Good Music and Art. Domestic Economy, &c. Special attention to Moral and Physical Training.

Premises.—Detached. Sanitation certified. Gymnasium. Hockey, Riding, Tennis, Swimming, Cycling, Boating, Drill (open air). Backward Pupils individually taught. Special provision for delicate girls. *Entire charge where parents abroad.* Fees moderate.

SOUTHSEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Portsmouth, including Southsea, is largely patronised as a health resort. The town is exceptionally light, sunny, and cheerful in appearance. The climate is specially beneficial in cases of anæmia, tuberculous affections, and to delicate children" (*see* p. 858).

SOUTHSEA.

Mr. W. F. PEARCE, M.Sc., B.A.,

9, NIGHTINGALE ROAD.

Assisted by Qualified Specialists,

Receives a limited number of Resident and Non-resident Pupils requiring Individual Attention and Instruction.

Special tuition is given for the Army Qualifying, Sandhurst, Woolwich, The Universities (Matriculation and Responsions), India Police, and all similar Examinations.

During the past few years over 100 Candidates have been successful.

Terms moderate and inclusive. Healthy situation. List of recent successes and references on application.

SURBITON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A favourite healthy Thames riverside resort, 50 to 100 feet high. Climate is mild and equable, specially suitable for children and those who have lived abroad. Extremes of temperature, wind or wet are rarely found. Water-supply good; three recreation grounds, and fine golf courses."

BOYS.

SHREWSBURY HOUSE,

DITTON HILL, SURBITON.

Principal—

V. C. H. MILLARD, M.A. Cantab., F.R.G.S.

Assisted by a strong and efficient staff, prepares boys, up to fifteen years of age, for the Public Schools, Navy, &c.

New premises. Splendid position in extensive grounds. Health statistics extremely satisfactory.

Every facility for games, &c. Entire charge taken. Large playing fields. Many Scholarships won.

Health and comfort of boys prime consideration. Modern equipments. Rifle Range, Carpenters' Shop.

SWANAGE.

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. Exposure of the bay is due east. A pleasant promenade with a sea-wall skirts the bay, and owing to double tides the water recedes but little. *Pier*—600 ft. Greater part of shore retains its natural characteristics—a fine strip of beach sands backed by low cliffs of sand and clay. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage. Sea is of a brilliant blue. Trees flourish in abundance. *Golf*—Isle of Purbeck Golf Club, 9-hole links (*see* p. 862).

GIRLS.

SWANAGE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR GIRLS.

Principals - Miss DAWSON and Miss MOORE

Aim.—To develop each girl to be a healthy, happy woman; able take her place at home, or earn her living, if necessary.

Education. — Thorough; on Modern High Schools lines, by fully qualified Mistresses.

Pupils prepared for University, Music, Drawing, and Needlework Examinations.

Physical Development specially studied. Swedish Drill daily.

Games and walks carefully arranged. Sea-Bathing.

Entire charge Pupils from abroad.

Fees—50 guineas inclusive.

BOYS.

BROOKFIELD HOUSE SCHOOL.

Mr. HUGH A. SAUNDERS, B.A.,

Assisted by experienced Teachers, prepares a limited number of Boys up to the age of 14 for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS or the ROYAL NAVY.

The Aim of the School is to educate in the widest sense of the term; each individual thoroughly grounded. Special attention given to Moral and Physical Development.

Fees, 80 guineas per annum.

Entire charge taken.

List of References, &c.

TAPLOW.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Taplow is situated on gravel soil and on an eminence above the Valley of the Thames. It is the centre of a district the scenery of which ranks among the most beautiful in England. Very healthy district."

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

TAPLOW, BUCKS.

Half an hour from Paddington. On high ground. Gravel soil.

Principal;—W. WYNDHAM SMITH.

An excellent education at a moderate inclusive fee. Pupils are entered for University Locals and College of Preceptors; for which the School is the centre. Gymnasium, Swimming Bath. Lecture Hall, Tennis Courts, Workshops, 30 acres of Playing Fields, Bicycle Stables, Rifle Range. Isolated Sanatorium. Entire charge taken if desired. Holiday arrangements.

TAVISTOCK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Tavistock is delightfully situated on the western side of Dartmoor. Charming walks, moor air bracing. Healthy drainage, and water supply excellent. There is a golf course of 18 holes. Excellent climate, very mild, with little frost."

BOYS.

KELLY COLLEGE.

Founded and Endowed by Admiral Benedictus Marwood Kelley.

Headmaster—Rev. E. I. A. PHILLIPS, M.A., B.Sc.

Assisted by large Competent Staff.

School Buildings situate on high ground facing Dartmoor, cost £50,000 and contain all improvements required by modern school hygiene.

Thorough, complete education, Classical Modern Science Sides.

Special Foundationerships for Sons of Deceased Naval Officers.

Playing Fields (10 acres), Cricket, Football, Golf, Gymnastics, Swimming, &c., Carpenters' Shop, Smithy, and Cadet Corps.

TOTNES.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Totnes is mild, with an average rainfall during the last ten years of about 40 inches. There are seldom more than occasional frosts until the end of January, and little snow (*see* p. 861).

GIRLS. *Established* 1884.

TOTNES GIRLS' SCHOOL

AND KINDERGARTEN.

Principals—

Miss MAY WINDEATT, Member of I.S.M.
Mrs. H. PINN.

Efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses (B.Litt. Durham; Camb. Higher Local; N.F.U., &c.).

Thorough Modern Education provided to equip for Teaching, Nursing, Business and Home Life. Pupils prepared for usual Public Examinations — 272 successes obtained during last 10 years. Nature Study, Needlework. Boarders under a Principal's supervision. Library. Gymnasium. Tennis. References to parents and others.

TORQUAY.

Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. Sunshine (1909), 1,939 hrs. (*see* p. 863).

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY LODGE,

TOR CHURCH ROAD, TORQUAY.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - - Miss SHANNON.

Assisted by Visiting Staff.

Course of Instruction. — Careful Religious Training, English, Mathematics, Shorthand, Needlework, Latin, French, German, Science, Drawing, Class Singing, Music, Harmony, Dancing, Gymnastics. Preparation usual Exams.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Delicate and backward Children receive great attention.

Special provision and entire charge Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. Charmingly situated in the neighbourhood of sylvan beauty. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Death-rate (1909), 13·2. Zymotic death-rate, 0·5. Excellent and abundant water supply. Its popularity as a place of residence and health resort now depends upon its situation, soil, surroundings, and climatic advantages, coupled with its easy accessibility to London. 250 acres of common in centre of town, over 400 ft. above sea level. In the winter of 1908–9 Royal Tunbridge Wells recorded more sunshine than any other inland health resort. Sunshine (1909), 1,753 hours. The mean annual temperature was 47·3° Fahr." (*see* p. 865).

BOYS. **HURSTLEIGH.**

(*Established* 1868.)

Principal - M. J. HONNYWILL, M.A.

PREPARATORY (7–15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Limited to 30.

Elevation, 400 ft. Good Playing Field. Gymnasium. Carpenters' Shop. Swedish Drill. Terminal Measurements.

Fees.—£120 yearly.

Domestic Arrangements.—Under Principal's wife and experienced Matron.

Entire charge, £160.

GIRLS. *Established* 1860.

HAMILTON HOUSE,
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
(400 ft. above sea level.)

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.
Miss GOLDIE.
Miss FERGUSON, B.A. (Lond.), Hons. Eng., A.R.C.M.

Special attention to health and physical development. Sound general education. Excellent Music, Languages, Painting, Preparation Matriculation and Annual Examinations Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. Two Assistant Mistresses hold B.A. (Lond.) degree. Tennis (six Courts), Cricket, Hockey, Riding, Cycling, Swimming. Private Laundry and Sanatorium.

Entire charge Pupils from India and Colonies.

GIRLS. **NEWTON HOUSE.**

Principals - Misses MELHUISH & RITCHIE.

Situated highest, healthiest part of Tunbridge Wells. Sanitary arrangements guaranteed perfect. Thorough ventilation. Large, lofty rooms.

Sound modern education, English, Foreign Languages, Needlework. Advanced courses under high-class Masters by arrangement.

Limit (15) ensures advantage, individual supervision, homelike family life and moral training. Great attention physical well being.

Religious training on definite Church principles utmost importance. Highest references.

Specially recommended Anglo-Indian, Orphan, or Delicate Girls.

TRURO,

Cornwall. Pop. 11,562. G. W. Ry. It is an ancient and interesting city, the cathedral being the most notable feature, and the centre of important tin and copper industries. Sea and river fishing, hunting, rifle range (*see* p. 862).

Established 1855.

BOYS. **SCHOOL OF MINING,**
TRURO, CORNWALL.
A SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, MINING, AND METALLURGY.
Principal - - H. G. HENDERSON
(*formerly Royal Artillery*).

Curriculum.—Surveying (both Surface and Underground), Mensuration, Levelling, Mineralogy and Metallurgy, Trigonometry, Plan Drawing, Modelling, the use of all ordinary Instruments. There are Models of Mines, Pumping Machinery, &c., for instructional purposes. FORMER STUDENTS HOLD GOOD APPOINTMENTS IN ALL MINING DISTRICTS OF THE WORLD.

Fees :—First year, 20 gs.; Second year, 14 gs.; Third year, 7 gs. per term.

WALLASEY.

A rural residential suburb of Liverpool situated on the strips of land 'twixt Mersey and Dee, known as the Wirral, enjoying all the advantages of a healthy seaside resort, the air being exceptionally pure and bracing. There is an electric railway and frequent service of ferry steamers to Liverpool.

BOYS. (*Established* 30 *years.*)

ELLERAY PARK SCHOOL.

Principal - - J. M. STUART EDWARDS, M.A. (Oxon.)

Assisted by strong staff (University Graduates and Qualified Assistants).

Preparatory for Public Schools and Navy (7–15).

School Course.—Divinity, usual English Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, French. *Extras.*—Music, Drawing, Dancing, Gymnastics, Carpentering, Swimming. *Situation.*—In own grounds (11 acres), high, near Sea. *Premises.*—Large, commodious, well warmed, ventilated, gymnasium, workshop. *Domestic arrangements* under Mrs. Stuart Edwards. Extensive Cricket, Football Grounds. Swimming.

Specially suitable weak, delicate boys.

WARMINSTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Is a breezy, bracing town 400 ft. above sea level. Splendid 18-holes golf course. Modern sanitation, excellent water supply, great educational advantages."

BOYS. **LORD WEYMOUTH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

Founded and Endowed A.D. 1707.

Headmaster—W. F. BLAXTER, M.A.

School Buildings are large and equipped with every modern convenience. Most healthily situated in immediate neighbourhood of Wiltshire Downs.

School Course—Prepares for Universities, Civil and Military Services, Local Examinations, the Professions, Mercantile Pursuits. Cadet Corps. School annually examined.

The premises include a fine Cricket Ground, a Swimming Bath, Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, large Playground, Fives Court, and Tennis Courts.

WATFORD,

Hertfordshire. Principally residential in character, is beautifully situated in the valley of the Colne. 17¼ miles from London. The town stands high upon gravel soil, possessing a healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water supply and modern drainage.

GIRLS.

CORRAN,

WATFORD, HERTS.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Under the management of

Miss E. H. WHISHAW, M.A. (Lond.),

With well-qualified Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses from London.

Thorough Education and Preparation for Universities. Good Music, Drawing, Languages, &c.

Pupils receive individual care.

Gravel soil, bracing air, airy class-rooms and dormitories, large gymnasium, three tennis-courts, field for games.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—" Westcliff-on-Sea, in the borough of Southend-on-Sea, is the modern residential portion of the town. It enjoys the climatic advantages of Southend, with quiet, select surroundings. Its southern aspect upon gradual rising ground, equable temperature, protection from cold winds, remarkable amount of sunshine, low rainfall, and its excellent sanitation, combine to make it an ideal place of residence for invalids and children."

GIRLS.

HOLMWOOD COLLEGE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal—

Mrs. J. W. HOOFF (assisted by the Misses HOOFF and competent Mistresses).

School Course.—The usual English Subjects, Mathematics, Languages, Drawing, Elocution, Literature, Class-Singing, Needlework. Successful preparation for usual Public Examinations; 407 passes since 1897.

Premises.—Large detached houses (3), with good grounds. Near Sea.

Games.—Tennis, Croquet, Badminton, Basket Ball, &c.

Boarder's fees, from 30 to 40 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT,

MILTON ROAD.

HIGH-CLASS DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the Dames BERNARDINES, Trained and Certificated Teachers.

Course of Instruction.—All usual English Subjects, Modern Languages, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, Drill. Preparation for usual Examinations.

Premises.—In own grounds; highest and best part; every Home Comfort. Tennis, Croquet, and Hockey, and other outdoor and indoor recreations encouraged.

Moderate inclusive terms.

Further particulars apply SISTER SUPERIOR.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE,

With its fine sandy bay, is situated on the seaboard of the Mendips, and is open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean. Its climate is equable and dry; bracing in summer, warm in winter, sheltered as it is against the east wind by the Mendip range. The town is admirably suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. It is favoured with an unusually high record of sunshine—that for 1909 being 1,717·3 hours. On the other hand, its death-rate is extremely low, it being only 10·6 per 1,000 during the same year. The town enjoys a remarkable immunity from infectious diseases. Is also pre-eminently delightful as a holiday centre, with numerous beauty spots (*see* p. 864).

Founded 1877.

BOYS.

ETONHURST

with which is incorporated

LEWINSDALE (Beach Road).

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN IN TWO DEPARTMENTS

(Between ages of 6 and 15).

Miss CRUNDALL & Mr. GEO. E. WOLLEN, M.A.

(Formerly of Stratheden, Blackheath.)

Assisted by Efficient Staff, Masters & Governesses

Prepare Boys for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Scholarships and Entrance Examinations) and ROYAL NAVY. Thorough ground work. Careful development by Physical Training. Gymnastics, Swimming, Riding, Shooting (Air Rifle), Games, Tennis (Senior Boys), Gardening, Carpentry.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose Parents are in India or Colonies. Inclusive Terms.

GIRLS.

UPHILL HOUSE,

In healthiest situation, facing Sea.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF GOOD SOCIAL POSITION.

Principal - - MISS JACKSON.

Assisted by highly-qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Sound modern education. Individual attention. Music and Painting a speciality. Health carefully studied.

Entire charge of Girls from India and the Colonies.

Highest references.

Fees from 20 to 30 gns. per term according to age.

CARLTON HOUSE SCHOOL,

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Principal - - Miss WATKINS.

(Assisted by Resident English and French Mistresses and Visiting Staff.)

House well situated near Sea and Woods.

Rooms bright and airy.

Good General Training and Education with special attention to Music and Physical Culture.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Personal attention to Health, Comfort, and Happiness of Pupils.

Physical training includes Tennis, Hockey, Cycling, Swimming, Gymnastics.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

Possesses bracing and clean air, well-built residences, designed for wealthy classes and first-class schools. The solid character of the place is maintained by strict exercise of regulations vested in the owners. Drainage modern, water supply good.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals { Miss SPRECK. Miss MUNCEY. Miss FREEMAN.

Assisted by 4 Resident Teachers and Visiting Professors.

Curriculum embraces all subjects required for sound Modern Education. Church of England. Pupils prepared for Oxford Local, London Matriculation; A.B. of the R.A. and R.C. of Music Exams. List of Successes and References.

Fees 100 guineas per annum.

Special provision made for pupils whose parents are abroad.

WHITBY.

Average rainfall, 25 inches. Prevailing wind, S.W. Although promenade faces north, the town is open to south, this being sheltered. East side sandstone and shale; west side boulder clay and glacial gravel. Climate bracing, modern water-supply, good drainage. Sunshine (1909), 1,426 hrs.

BOYS.

SNEATON CASTLE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Fees: 100 guineas per annum.

Principals—

J. G. BOURNE, B.A. (Lond.),

R. F. C. C. BARFETT, A.A. (Oxon.), C.S. (Cantab.).

The School Course is arranged to prepare Boys thoroughly—Morally, Mentally, and Physically—for the Public Schools and Navy.

The Castle, standing in its own grounds of 34 acres, with most extensive coast, sea, and moorland views, has one of the finest situations for school purposes in the North. Climate most healthy, bracing, and dry.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

WEYMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its rare geographical position, situated at the extremity of a promontory, sheltered from the North by the Dorset Hills, with the Crescent Bay facing the East, and with the pure, fresh, and invigorating breezes of the English Channel fanning it from the West, with its wealth of bright sunshine, its small rainfall, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere free from any oppressive humidity, render the climate one of the most equable in Great Britain. Sunshine (1909), 1,941 hrs." (*see* p. 865).

GIRLS.

WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

1 and 3, GROSVENOR ROAD, WEYMOUTH.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss BATT.

Assisted by Certificated Teachers and Visiting Professors.

Kindergarten Class for Children under 8. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and Trinity College of Music, London.

Lessons given in Wood-Carving by Miss Batt, Medallist.

Games.—Playing Field, Hockey, Tennis.

GIRLS.

THE CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,

CARLTON ROAD, WEYMOUTH.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Principal - SISTER MARY AGNES,

Assisted by large Staff.

School Premises.—Extensive and modern, specially built with latest improvements.

Curriculum includes all usual branches of thorough English Education. Music special feature. Preparation for usual Exams. Great attention paid Health and Physical Development. Every facility for out-door amusement.

Entire charge taken.

Fees from 42 guineas per annum (Boarders).

WINCHMORE HILL, N.

A pretty Middlesex village rapidly developing suburban district, in an elevated, bracing, healthy situation, alongside a beautiful wood, within quick and easy access of King's Cross.

GIRLS.

AVONDALE GIRLS' SCHOOL

(WINCHMORE HILL AND AVONDALE SCHOOL OF MUSIC).

Principal - - - Miss B. STEELE.

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Resident Governesses and Visiting London Professors.

The School affords thorough liberal education with refined home life. Preparation for all Examinations. Special training in Music; Art.

Situation.—In own grounds (8½ acres); high, healthy elevation; gravel soil. Large, well-ventilated class-rooms; dormitories. Gymnasium. Tennis. Croquet Lawns. Kitchen Garden. Fields. Riding. Swimming.

Entire charge during holidays.

SLOUGH.

Pop. 11,453. A quiet town, and an ideal residential district in Buckinghamshire, in the Western borderland of the metropolis. 18½ miles from London. Excellent train service to and from Paddington.

GIRLS.

ST. BERNARD'S CONVENT,

SLOUGH, BUCKS.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES OF THE HIGHER CLASS.

The Convent is situated in the most healthy part of Bucks, within twenty minutes' walk of Eton and Windsor. The pleasure grounds are more than thirty acres in extent.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford Local Examinations, Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, and Government Art Examinations.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL

for Boys and Girls adjoins St. Bernard's Convent. The majority of pupils are Day Scholars, but a limited number of Boarders are received at Moderate Terms. Apply to the LADY SUPERIOR.

WINDSOR.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The subsoils are of gravel and brick-earth, clay and chalk. The climate is mild. The water supply (which is municipal) is constant, abundant, and of excellent purity. There are good public swimming baths. The town is a healthy one, and the death-rate low."

BOYS.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL,

WINDSOR CASTLE.

Headmaster - - G. S. FOWLER, M.A.

A Preparatory School for the Public Schools and the Choir School for St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

A good musical education can be given to all boys, and is under the supervision of Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Master of the King's Music.

Fees £78 per annum. For choristers they are reduced to £58 and for choral scholars to £18 per annum.

WOKING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climat of district generally is mild; fairly bracing o the elevated sandy ridge which runs through th district and which is partly built upon and partly utilised as golf links. Air is dry. Subsoil o Bagshot sand. Large areas covered by pine tree and nursery gardens" (*see* p. 865).

GIRLS.

COTTERIDGE,

WOKING.

Principals—

Miss ROGERS and Miss B. A. ROGERS.

Object.—Thoroughly good Teaching on Modern lines, work graduated according to age and ability, care taken to develop individual talent. Preparation for usual Exams.

Aim.—Happy and refined home-life, development of character, encouragement of recreation.

Curriculum.—Religious Knowledge (Church of England), all usual English subjects, Languages, Literature, Science, Needlework.

Premises.—All modern appointments for high-class school, gravel soil, near pine forests. Specially suitable for delicate girls.

Fees from 85 to 90 guineas.

WORTHING.

A select seaside resort, residential town, and winter haven for invalids. Worthing is advantageously placed in the wide bay which sweeps away east of Selsey Bill and terminates, beyond Brighton, in the bold promontory of Beachy Head. Divided into two parts, each is served by a railway station, West Worthing being the most modern residential quarter.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On South Coast, 10 m. from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. The town is well built and kept very clean. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor. Mean temperature, 1909, 48·8 deg. Mean relative humidity, 77 per cent." Bright sunshine (1908), highest in England, 1,991·3 hours, (1909), 1958·6 hours (*see* p. 866).

GIRLS.

CHURCH HOUSE,

HEENE.

SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Resident pupils only. Staff includes three University Graduates, Art Mistress, a Parisienne, a North German Lady, and a Games Mistress, all resident. Visiting and Resident Music Mistresses. School Orchestra. Outdoor Sketching. Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Gymnasium, Riding. Splendid health record.

Entire charge of pupils from India and the Colonies.

Recreation and Lecture Hall, 25 ft. by 45 ft.

Apply PRINCIPALS for Prospectus

References, &c.

GIRLS AND BOYS.

STEYNE HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

STEYNE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Separate Establishments. Recognised by Board of Education.

Principals { **Miss BENNETT,** / **G. B. BENNETT, B.A. (Hons. Lond.)**

Thoroughly Modern Education for Boarding and Daily Pupils. Moderate fees. Physical Culture a speciality. Kindergarten Class.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, College of Preceptors, London Matriculation, and for Musical Exams. of Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M.

Prospectuses and list of Examination Successes sent on application to Principals.

BOYS.

MALVERN HOUSE SCHOOL,

WEST WORTHING, SUSSEX.

A SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN. Preparatory for Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Osborne.

EDWIN DOCKER, M.A. (Jesus Coll., Camb.), AND W. EDGAR JACKES.

Assisted by an efficient Staff. Governess for youngest boys. Matron, fully-trained Hospital Nurse.

Premises—Modern. Gravel soil. Grounds, 3 acres. Gymnasium. Carpenters' Shop. Every encouragement and facility for Games and Recreation.

Special provision for Pupils whose Parents are abroad. List of Successes and References.

GIRLS.

PERCY LODGE,

CHURCH WALK.

FOR CHILDREN OF GENTLEMEN (4 to 16 yrs.).

The **Misses FLETCHER,** assisted by efficient Mistresses, receive limited number of girls, combining a Home-like life with advantages of Modern Education. *Aim.*—To develop pupils morally and physically. Individual attention delicate, backward pupils. *School Course.*—English Grammar, Literature, History, Geography, Science, Mathematics, French, German, Drawing, Needlework, Music. *Exams.*—Successes Cambridge Locals, Associated Board Music, and Kensington Art. Kindergarten. Special attention Languages, Music, Art, Nature Study.

Premises detached, Garden; Tennis, Croquet, Sports, Bathing, Botany rambles.

Entire charge taken. Highest references.

TEMPERATURE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS AND CHIEF TOWNS DURING THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER, 1910, COMPARED WITH THAT OBSERVED AT NICE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

PLACES.	1909.			1910.								
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Aberdeen	47·3	39·1	37·1	35·7	38·5	42·7	42·3	48·5	52·5	53·6	56·3	52·3
Balmoral	44·4	36·2	31·6	33·7	34·7	39·8	40·3	48·7	52·1	52·9	55·5	51·2
Bath	52·2	40·6	40·3	40·1	42·7	42·4	45·8	53·7	59·1	59·1	60·0	55·9
Belfast	49·4	40·6	38·8	38·8	40·4	42·5	44·4	51·4	56·5	57·2	58·4	54·4
Bettws-y-Coed	49·8	40·1	40·1	40·0	41·8	43·2	45·0	51·5	58·3	57·4	58·2	53·6
Bexhill	54·3	43·5	41·0	40·3	42·4	44·4	46·7	53·5	59·1	59·0	60·9	57·8
Birmingham	50·4	40·9	39·0	37·8	40·6	43·2	45·2	52·1	58·9	57·6	59·0	55·2
Blackpool	50·6	40·8	38·9	38·4	40·7	43·5	44·3	50·7	57·3	57·3	58·8	54·1
Bournemouth	53·2	42·3	39·2	40·6	43·9	44·1	47·0	54·0	59·1	58·6	60·7	56·5
Bradford	49·9	40·3	37·2	36·3	39·6	42·2	43·0	50·3	56·6	56·1	58·8	53·2
Brighton	53·8	43·0	40·7	40·4	42·0	44·1	46·6	54·1	59·3	59·3	60·8	57·7
Buxton	47·5	38·5	35·8	35·3	38·0	40·6	41·6	49·0	56·0	54·9	56·2	51·7
Cambridge	51·9	41·1	39·4	38·5	41·3	42·5	46·0	53·3	59·7	58·5	60·8	55·3
Cardiff	51·3	42·2	40·1	39·6	42·3	43·5	45·2	52·6	58·1	58·1	59·2	55·5
Cheltenham	51·7	41·1	40·0	38·9	42·2	43·2	46·0	53·4	59·7	59·1	60·6	55·8
Clacton-on-Sea	52·7	42·1	39·1	38·3	40·9	42·4	45·9	52·5	59·6	58·6	61·6	56·5
Colwyn Bay	52·7	43·8	42·0	41·4	43·8	44·9	46·2	52·3	58·6	58·8	60·4	56·4
Cromer	52·0	43·6	39·6	38·5	40·3	42·3	45·3	50·4	56·8	56·6	60·0	56·2
Douglas, I. of Man.	49·6	42·5	40·6	40·4	41·6	43·3	43·8	50·9	55·5	56·3	57·0	54·2
Dublin	51·3	43·0	41·4	40·9	42·5	44·8	45·9	51·8	57·6	58·5	59·1	55·8
Dundee	47·0	38·1	35·2	35·3	37·5	42·1	42·7	49·6	55·0	55·5	57·4	53·6
Eastbourne	54·2	42·9	41·5	41·1	42·5	43·6	46·5	52·9	58·9	58·8	61·0	57·9
Falmouth	53·4	45·2	43·9	44·1	45·0	45·7	46·6	52·8	57·4	58·4	60·2	56·7
Felixstowe	53·7	42·4	39·4	38·3	40·9	42·2	45·8	52·1	59·4	58·7	61·5	57·2
Folkestone	53·0	42·6	39·8	39·1	41·0	42·9	45·8	52·2	58·5	58·4	60·9	58·1
Glasgow	48·1	39·1	37·3	37·0	39·7	43·7	43·3	50·5	56·5	57·3	57·6	54·4
Guernsey	55·6	47·0	44·7	43·7	45·5	45·9	47·4	52·0	58·1	58·4	61·3	58·4
Harrogate	48·8	40·3	36·6	36·2	38·8	42·2	43·2	50·5	56·4	55·8	57·8	52·7
Hastings	53·6	43·2	40·8	40·0	42·2	43·9	46·1	53·2	59·1	58·2	60·2	57·3
Huddersfield	49·8	41·3	38·0	37·3	40·3	42·8	43·8	50·7	57·5	57·1	58·8	53·6
Hull	51·4	42·1	38·3	37·9	41·0	43·6	44·9	51·2	58·1	57·9	61·1	54·8
Jersey (St. Aubin's)	55·9	45·4	43·6	43·3	45·4	45·4	47·8	54·1	59·6	60·5	62·3	58·7
Lincoln	50·6	40·7	37·9	36·7	40·5	43·0	45·1	52·3	59·4	57·9	60·9	54·9
L'pool(BidstonObs.)	50·6	42·6	40·6	39·6	41·5	43·7	45·2	51·7	58·0	58·2	58·8	55·3
Llandudno	51·7	43·6	41·9	41·0	42·5	44·7	45·3	51·4	58·2	59·2	60·0	56·4
London (West'r)	53·1	42·5	40·6	40·5	42·8	43·6	47·6	54·4	61·2	59·3	61·3	57·1
Lowestoft	52·6	42·9	39·4	38·4	40·9	41·8	45·2	50·3	57·1	57·2	60·7	56·0
Manchester	50·9	41·5	39·2	38·3	40·9	43·9	45·1	52·8	59·3	58·5	60·0	55·3
Margate	53·9	44·3	40·1	40·3	41·9	44·1	46·9	52·3	59·5	58·5	61·6	58·6
Marlborough	50·8	39·3	38·6	38·1	40·4	41·4	44·6	51·5	57·7	56·9	58·6	54·0
Newquay	54·2	45·2	44·3	44·2	45·5	45·0	46·3	52·2	57·1	59·7	60·1	56·9
Norwich	52·2	41·8	39·0	37·9	40·7	42·9	46·7	53·0	59·2	58·4	61·1	55·8
Nottingham	50·3	40·7	38·4	38·0	40·9	42·4	44·9	52·1	59·0	57·9	59·9	54·5
Oxford	52·0	40·7	40·1	39·2	42·0	42·6	46·3	53·2	60·0	58·5	60·3	55·5
Paignton	—	—	—	42·0	44·6	44·9	47·0	53·7	58·4	58·9	61·1	57·1
Penzance	55·1	46·3	44·8	45·2	46·7	46·8	47·9	54·4	58·4	59·8	61·5	58·7
Plymouth	53·6	44·3	42·8	43·2	45·2	45·5	46·4	53·8	58·2	58·8	60·7	57·3
Portsmouth	54·4	43·3	41·8	41·3	43·5	44·4	47·4	54·7	60·5	59·5	61·8	58·0
Scarborough	52·1	44·2	39·3	38·8	41·3	44·2	45·3	50·3	56·6	57·4	60·1	56·7
Scilly	55·5	46·6	46·1	46·5	47·1	48·5	47·1	51·6	56·5	58·1	59·5	57·6
Sheffield	50·6	42·2	38·9	38·3	40·7	43·7	44·6	51·5	58·3	57·2	59·2	54·6
Skegness	50·9	42·0	38·3	37·1	40·1	41·7	44·7	49·6	56·8	56·6	59·7	55·0
Southampton	53·1	42·7	41·2	40·8	43·3	44·5	47·6	54·7	60·5	59·5	61·1	57·6
Southport	50·8	41·3	39·4	38·8	41·4	43·9	45·1	51·8	57·8	57·8	59·2	54·6
Southend	53·2	41·5	39·0	38·2	40·7	43·1	46·4	53·4	60·5	59·1	62·7	57·9
Stonyhurst	49·1	40·8	37·9	36·7	39·7	42·3	43·3	51·4	57·4	57·2	58·0	53·3
Totland Bay	54·1	43·0	42·2	41·5	43·4	43·8	46·7	53·2	58·4	58·6	60·8	56·9
Tunbridge Wells	51·6	40·1	38·5	38·4	40·4	42·3	45·5	52·7	59·3	57·4	59·7	55·4
Valencia	52·1	43·9	43·4	43·9	43·7	45·7	45·8	52·4	57·0	58·5	58·8	54·9
Ventnor	54·7	44·5	42·7	41·8	44·1	45·2	47·3	53·9	59·2	59·0	61·0	58·1
Weymouth	54·8	44·1	42·6	41·9	44·6	45·2	47·5	54·5	59·1	59·9	61·7	58·1
Whitby	51·0	43·1	38·8	38·0	40·8	44·0	44·7	50·5	56·6	57·0	60·7	56·1
Woolacombe	54·1	45·8	43·8	43·0	44·8	45·8	45·8	53·2	57·9	59·5	60·7	57·6
Worthing	53·5	42·2	40·2	40·0	42·2	43·7	46·5	53·8	59·3	58·7	60·5	57·0
Yarmouth	52·1	43·3	39·3	38·5	40·8	41·7	45·3	50·5	57·8	57·4	60·9	56·7
York	50·3	41·0	38·1	37·8	40·9	44·1	44·8	52·5	58·8	58·0	60·2	54·5
Nice	61·6	53·8	47·0	44·5	47·5	50·6	54·8	62·3	68·6	73·0	73·9	69·2

THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SUPPLEMENT.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Aberystwyth	844
Aldershot	844
Bath	845
Bedford	846
Bexhill-on-Sea	845
Bideford	846
Bognor	846
Boscastle	848
Bournemouth	846
Bridport	846
Brighton	847
Bristol	846
Broadstairs	847
Bude	848
Buxton	848
Cambridge	848
Cheltenham	849
Chichester	849
Clacton-on-Sea	848
Dartmouth	848
Deal	848
Derby	849
Dorchester	850
Douglas (Isle of Man)	850
Dovercourt	849
Droitwich	850
Eastbourne	850
Edinburgh	850
Exeter	851
Exmouth	851
Farnborough	851
Felixstowe	852
Fowey	851
Frinton-on-Sea	852
Godalming	852
Guildford	852
Harrogate	853
Horsham	852
Hove	847
Hunstanton	852
Ilfracombe	852
Jersey	854
Leamington	853
Lewes	854
Littlehampton	854
Llandrindod Wells	854
Llandudno	854
Llangollen	85
London	80
Lowestoft	85
Lyme Regis	85
Malvern	85
Margate	85
Matlock	85
Midhurst	85
Minehead	85
Newton Abbot	85
Newquay	85
Northampton	85
Oban	85
Oxford	85
Paignton	85
Parkstone	85
Penzance	85
Perth	85
Plymouth	85
Portsmouth	85
Ramsgate	85
Reading	85
Redhill	85
Ryde (Isle of Wight)	85
Salisbury	86
Sandown (Isle of Wight)	85
Scarborough	86
Seaton	85
Sevenoaks	86
Sherborne	86
Sidmouth	86
Southsea	85
Staines	86
Swanage	86
Tonbridge	86
Torquay	86
Totnes	86
Truro	86
Tunbridge Wells	86
Ulverston	86
Ventnor (Isle of Wight)	86
Weston-super-Mare	86
Weymouth	86
Woking	86
Worcester	86
Worthing	86

ABERYSWYTH,

Cardigan. M.B. Pop. 8,014. On shores of Cardigan Bay. *Climate:* Bracing, with equable temperature. *Soil:* Gravelly subsoil. *Annual fixture:* Welsh National Agricultural Show. In summer Aberyswyth is well provided with facilities for amusement and recreation.

WATERLOO HYDRO HOTEL.

FINEST POSITION ON PROMENADE.
FACING SEA. RECENTLY ENLARGED.

ACCOMMODATION 200 GUESTS.

Complete Installation. Dowsing's Electrical Baths, High Frequency, Vibratory, Massage, Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths.

Golf. Tennis. Billiards. Garage.
Terms—Apply MANAGER.

ALDERSHOT,

Hants. U.D.C. L. & S.W. Ry. Pop. 17,000 (about 35,000 including the military). *Climate:* Bracing. *Soil:* Sandy. Municipal gardens, recreation ground, Theatre. Golf (18 holes), hunting, fishing, bowls, cricket, football, polo, hockey, boating, military races twice a year.

HOUSE AGENTS. THOMAS WHITE & CO., LTD., Auctioneers, House Agents, Valuers for Probate, Removal Contractors, House Furnishers, Decorators, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, Drapers, Hosiers, Boot Factors. All requisites supplied for Volunteer and Yeomanry Camps. Telegrams, "Whites, Aldershot." Telephone, No. 36.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT. FRED BRITTEN, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, House and Estate Agent. Also at Ashvale, Surrey. Telegrams: "Britten, Ashvale," and "Fred Britten, Aldershot." Telephone, No. 222.

BATH,

Somersetshire. County Borough. Episcopal city. Pop. 50,000. *Means of access:* 107 m. from Paddington, G.W. Ry.; also western main line, Midland Ry. *Location:* 11 m. from Bristol, on both banks of River Avon. *Elevation:* 60 to 550 ft. above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Woodland, hills, and diversified country. *Climate:* Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. *Sunshine:* (1909), 1,792 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Oolithic limestones, clays and sands. *Baths:* Luxuriously appointed, with every scientific application known to modern balneology. *Mineral waters:* Hot springs, radio-active. *Season:* Spring and autumn periods greatest activity. Bath, situated in a valley and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills, occupies leading position as fashionable inland watering-place, possessing an unrivalled combination of archæological, historical, social, and scenic attractions, besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin; their healing virtues tried annually by 100,000 bathers. It is now a fine residential city, with excellent educational facilities and railway communications. Corporation own hot springs, Baths, and Grand Pump-Room (a well-organised centre for musical entertainments), and maintain a city orchestra. Art Gallery, Reference Library, Royal Literary and Scientific Institution. Royal Victoria Park (50 acres, 1¼ m. carriage drive, promenades, lawns, and plantations), Sydney Gardens (band performances, flower shows), recreation ground, golf (18 holes: ladies, 9 holes, 3 separate clubs), hunting, archery, tennis, boating, angling (*see* p. 814).

52, PULTENEY STREET.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

Sunny aspect. Convenient for Baths, Pump Room and Sham Castle Golf Links.

Refined and Homelike.

SMOKE ROOM.

Nat. Telephone, 50Y.

MRS. LAWRENCE,
Proprietress.

FRANCIS' HOTELS, Queen Square, Bennett Street and Russell Street. The largest and most commodious Private Hotels in the City. Situated near the Baths, Victoria Park, and all Places of Amusement. Electric Light.

E. and M. PONTER, Proprietors.

CULLEN'S PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE, Manvers Street. Pleasant situation. Close to Baths, Pump Room, and Public Gardens. South Bedrooms. Front Smoking-room. Table d'Hôte, 7 o'clock. Weekly Terms, 30/- to 42/-. Recommended by Doctors and Visitors. Telephone, 752.

REMOVALS, WAREHOUSING, GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS. POWELL & POWELL, 18, Old Bond Street, Bath. Paddington Depositories and Belgravia Depositories, London. Telegrams, "Depositing, London"; "Powells, Bath." Telephones, No. 442 Paddington; No. 18 Bath.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. Illustrated Property Register free. Auctioneers, Valuers, Undertakers. POWELL & POWELL, 18, Old Bond Street, Bath. Telegrams, "Powells, Bath." Telephone, No. 18 Bath.

BRISTOL TRAMWAYS & CARRIAGE CO., Ltd.

The Company's

BLUE MOTOR CABS

are on the Public Stands, or may be obtained at the Depôt (OPEN DAY AND NIGHT).

PRIVATE TOURING CARS

supplied for long or short periods on special terms.

REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PETROL, TYRES, AND ACCESSORIES.

GARAGE and MANAGER'S OFFICE—James Street W., Bath (near Midland Rly. Stn.).

Telephone: 363. *Telegrams:* "*Cab, Bath.*"

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. HORTON BROTHERS, Northgate Street, House Furnishers, House and Estate Agents (Monthly Register Free), Auctioneers, Undertakers, Valuers. Dry Rooms for Storage. Contractors for Removals. Estimates free. Telegrams: "Furniture, Bath." Telephone, No. 114.

"**THE BATH DAILY CHRONICLE**," which circulates over a wide and populous district, is the effective medium for your advertisements Advertisement scale of charges on application. Weekly edition, Thursdays 1*d*. For a profusely illustrated Bath Guide write for a copy of "**THE BATH PICTORIAL**." 9*d*. by post.

BEDFORD—*see* p. 846.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 16,500. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry., S.E. & C. Ry. On coast, 5 m. W. of Hastings. Kursaal on E. Parade. *Bathing:* Mixed. Electric trams to Hastings. A modern and select family summer resort. Golf course (18 holes); Bexhill pack of harriers (*see* p. 815).

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

RICHES & GRAY (Established 1885),
21, Sea Road,
Bexhill-on-Sea.

Telephone, 34 Bexhill. Telegrams, "Estates, Bexhill."

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. STAINES & CO., 7, St. Leonards Road. Agents for all available Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold. Special Lists, Map, and Guide, gratis. Telegrams, "Property Bexhill." Telephone 349.

BEDFORD,

C.B. Pop. 42,000. Every provision made for amusements. Regatta in July; cricket week; golf links (18 holes) (*see* p. 814).

THE PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS FOR BEDFORD AND COUNTY.

W. AND H. PEACOCK.

Illustrated Property Guide contains Properties to Let and for Sale, Shops, &c., Map, 55 Views. Auction Rooms and Stores, Lime Street and Rutland Road. W. and H. PEACOCK, 84, High Street, Bedford.

BIDEFORD,

Devon. M.B. Pop. 9,250. L. & S.W. Ry., 42 m. from Exeter. An ancient and interesting seaport town on the banks of the River Torridge.

AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE, ESTATE AGENTS, &c. R. DYMOND & SON, Chief Office, Mill Street, Bideford. Branches: Northam and Westwood Ho. Coal Merchants, Carriage Proprietors. Furniture Removed and Warehoused. Established 1871. Telephone 25.

BOGNOR,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 8,000. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 66 m. from London. *Aspect:* South. *Sunshine:* 1908, 1,959 hrs. *Pier:* 1,000 ft., pavilion, Council band. *Beach:* Smooth, firm sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. Quiet family summer resort and residential seaside town; suitable winter climate for invalids; golf (9 holes) (*see* p. 815).

"BOGNOR OBSERVER AND VISITORS' LIST."—Published on Wednesday, price One Penny. Circulates extensively in neighbouring villages and at Selsey and Bosham. A most influential advertising medium for the county.

ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL.

Patronised by Royalty.

Finest position in Bognor; facing South. Beautifully situated in its own grounds on Seafront, with uninterrupted and unrivalled views.

Attractive Lounge and Balcony. Good Golf. Bathing and Fishing. Good Garage and Stabling.

SPECIAL WEEK-END AND WINTER TERMS.

Apply Manageress—

Mrs. RICHARD DUNN.

Telephone— 40 P.O. Bognor. *Telegraphic Address*— "Norfolk, Bognor."

BOSCASTLE—*see* p. 848.
BOSCOMBE—*see* p. 847.

BOURNEMOUTH,

Hants. County Borough. Pop. 80,000. Widely-spread town built within recent years on a heath covered with pines. Two golf links (*see* p. 817).

COOPER & RIDDETT. HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS, Auctioneers and Valuers, Bank Chambers, The Square, Bournemouth. Established 30 years. Printed Registers free on application. Telephone, 127.

BRIDPORT,

Dorsetshire. M.B. Pop. 5,962. 149 m. fro London by G.W. Ry. A seaport for small vesse and quiet watering-place. It has an equab climate and possesses a good beach and cliff Golf links (9 holes), hunting, tennis, boatin fishing. *Fair:* April and October.

THE GREYHOUND HOTEL. Family a Commercial. Home Comforts. Priva Sitting Rooms. Coffee, Luncheon, and R freshment Rooms. 'Bus leaves this Hotel dai (except Sundays) for Crewkerne in connectic with L. & S.W.R. Omnibus meets all trains Bridport Station. Nat. Telephone, 194. W. TRUMP, Proprietor.

THE BRIDPORT NEWS and Dorset, Devon, an Somerset Advertiser. Established 1855. Th recognised paper for advertisements in We Dorset. Politics independent. Publishe first edition, Thursday evenings; second editio Fridays, 2 p.m. Telephone, 192. Telegram "News, Bridport."

BRISTOL.

On the Avon, an old and important seaport; prosperous and lively modern mercantile city has a good system of electric tramways, and i a convenient centre for excursions by railway o on the River Avon. Noted for its ecclesiastica buildings, musical societies, parks, museum libraries, &c. Golf. Pop. 375,000. 117½ m. fron London (G.W. Ry.) (*see* pp. 815 and 820).

BRISTOL TRAMWAYS & CARRIAGE CO., Ltd.

supply

Carriages of all Descriptions,

including

MOTOR CABS

AND

PRIVATE TOURING CARS.

Address communications, THE MANAGER, Tramways Centre, Bristol.

Telephone: 335. *Telegrams:* "*Cab, Bristol.*"

ESTATE AGENTS. W. HUGHES & SON, 38, College Green, Bristol. Illustrated Register of Country Estates and Houses forwarded on receipt of 3 stamps. List of available Houses in Clifton and District free on application. Established 1832.

DECORATORS, &c. L. THOMAS & SON, Decorators, Plumbers, Carpenters, and General Contractors. House and Estate Agents and Appraisers. By appointment Sanitary Inspectors to Clifton College. Established 56 years. Telephone, 669. 41, 42, 43 and 44, Triangle, Clifton.

BRIGHTON, .

Sussex. County Borough. Pop. 130,926. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry., 51 m. from London. *Location:* On coast between Newhaven and Worthing. *Sunshine:* 1909, 1,857 hrs. *Front:* 4½ m. from Kemp Town to Hove; marine drive between unbroken line of houses and esplanade on sea-wall, with promenade lawns, ornamental terrace-walks, ½ m. covered in, and bandstands. *Piers:* West Pier, 1,100 ft., pavilion; Palace Pier, 1,710 ft., pavilion. *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Exceptionally well supplied with baths of every description for all classes; one chalybeate spring. *Seasons:* Summer and winter. Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous; favourite resort of Londoners; large residential population (including many City men), noted for the number and importance of its private scholastic establishments. Development of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto, excellent train services (*see* pp. 816 and 827).

BRIGHTON.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE.
APARTMENTS.
REGENCY SQUARE.

This old-established and most comfortable
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE
is close to West Pier and King's Road.
Electric Light throughout.
GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
Bath Rooms. Perfect Sanitation.
Nat. Tel.: 5836. Apply PROPRIETRESS.

BELLEVUE.
19, Marine Parade, Brighton
(*Opposite Aquarium and Palace Pier*).
FURNISHED APARTMENTS
(With or Without Board).
GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED. ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Telephone, Telegrams,
Nat. No. 1033. "Domino, Brighton"
On parle Francais.

MOTOR GARAGE. THE BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX MOTOR AND CARRIAGE WORKS, LIMITED, Grand Hotel Garage, 13A, Cannon Place. Largest, oldest established. Modern Machinery. Expert Staff. Clothing and general Accessories. Open and closed Cars on Hire. Michelin Tyres. Telephone, 847. Telegrams, "Petrol, Brighton."

LANCASTER & HARRISON, HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS. 111A, Western Road, Brighton, and 78, Park Street, Horsham. Register of the best Furnished or Unfurnished Properties to be Let or Sold in Brighton, Hove, and District, free on application.

BROADSTAIRS,

Kent. U.D.C. Pop. 9,500. S.E. & C. Ry., 75 m. from London. Known as Bradstowe in the time of Henry VIII., is situated between Margate and Ramsgate, overlooking a bay, with a S.E. aspect. It is a quiet and select resort, possessing a climate which is dry and bracing, free from fogs and mists, and suitable for pulmonary complaints. Dickens often stayed at 12, High Street and at Lawn House and Bleak House. *Front:* Fine stretch of sand, public gardens, quaint pier and harbour. *Bathing:* Mixed. Golf at Kingsgate (1 m.), and Thanet Golf Club at Hengrove; cycling (fine roads), fishing, tennis, hunting, Thanet harriers, coaching. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Chalk. *Sunshine:* (1909), 1,840 hrs. *Elevation:* 100 ft. (*see* p. 818).

THE CARLTON
PRIVATE HOTEL.
FINEST POSITION IN BROADSTAIRS.
Facing Sea. Overlooking Public Gardens and Bandstand.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Tariff on application to the Proprietors.
Telegrams: Carlton, Broadstairs.
Telephone: No. 131.

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND HOUSE AGENTS. Register of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses and Land in the Broadstairs, St. Peter's, and Kingsgate neighbourhood, and Map of District.
COCKETT, HENDERSON & CO.,
'Phone, 164. Station Gates, Broadstairs.
London Address, 39, St. James' Street, S.W.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS.
CHILDS & SMITH,
Station Gates, Broadstairs.
Telephone, 127

C. H. BENEFIELD, F.A.I.,
Auctioneer and Estate Agent,
Broadstairs Station.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND SELECT APARTMENTS.
Telephone, 102. And at Birchington.

BOSCOMBE,

with its beautiful Chine Gardens, &c., is one of the chief residential suburbs of Bournemouth, lying eastward amongst high cliffs (*see* p. 817).

THE SALISBURY HOTEL, Boscombe. Central. Close to Pier, Arcade, Hippodrome, Golf Links, and Gardens. Fully licensed. Lounge. Garage. Inclusive terms, 2 guineas per week.
W. J. McCABE,
Proprietor.

BOSCASTLE.

6 m. from Camelford. Close to the grand cliff coast of N. Cornwall in a beautiful valley. Golf links.

WELLINGTON HOTEL. High-class and Tourist Hotel and Coaching House. Garage. Only Hotel in Boscastle. Golf, Hunting, Fishing. Headquarters of North Cornwall Coaching System. Sole Agent for the L. & S.W. Railway. Telegrams, "Fry, Hotel, Boscastle."
W. J. FRY, Proprietor.

BUDE.

In the N.E. corner of Cornwall, on an imposing coastline, bold in feature, with rugged and rocky cliffs. Fine expanse of clean sands. The climate is mild and bracing. Fishing in Tamar lake, boating on the Canal, bathing (mixed), golf (18 holes), ladies' course (9 holes), tennis, cricket. Much to interest the botanist. L. & S.W. Ry. Pop. 3,000.

GRENVILLE HOTEL.—On the beautiful Cornish coast. Golf, Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Coaching, and all outdoor Sports, combined with every indoor luxury and comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Hotel omnibus meets all trains. For Booklet, write
Manager, MR. H. LINK
(late of the Hotel Cecil, London).

ST. HILARY, Summerleaze, Bude. High-class Boarding Establishment. Adjoins golf links, close to Beaches. Highly recommended. For tariff apply—
MR. and MRS. HARVEY ROBERTS.

HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, AND VALUERS.
W. J. GRAVER.
Property Register free on application.
Telegrams, "Graver, Bude."

BUXTON,

Derbyshire. U.D.C. Pop. 12,200. Fashionable inland watering-place; importance mainly due to curative properties of its springs, 82° Fahr., open all the year round, visited annually by 90,000 bathers. Golf links (18 holes, ladies 9) (*see* p. 818).

BUXTON HYDRO,
BUXTON.

A sumptuously appointed Hotel on entirely modern lines.

260 ROOMS.

AMUSEMENTS EVERY EVENING. ORCHESTRA.

Tel. Add.: "COMFORTABLE."
Nat. Tel.: Nos. 211 & 212.
G. W. BOSWORTH, *Manager.*

CAMBRIDGE.

Municipal Borough. Pop. 38,379 (1907). *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., G.N. Ry., L. & N.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. This famous University, on the River Cam, originated in 1110; it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls. Boating, fishing, bathing, golf (18 holes), hunting, shooting, &c. Sunshine (1909), 1,686 hrs.

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL,

First Class. Electric Light. Close to Colleges. Unrivalled position. New Lounge. Suites of Rooms. Bath Rooms. Excellent Chef. Night Porter.

Favourite Resort of American and Colonial Visitors.

CARRIAGES. STABLING.

MOTORS ON HIRE. GARAGE AND PIT. Standing for 50 Cars.

Office Telephone, 57. Visitors' Telephone, 338

M. D. BRADFORD.
Resident Proprietor.

THE CAMBRIDGE AUTOMOBILE AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD. Sole Concessionaires for Cottin et Desgouttes Cars. Tyres; Accessories; Repairs; Vulcanising; Charging Hiring. Official Repairers. Stores, Work shops, Garages: Hobson Street. Showrooms Sidney Street.

CLACTON-ON-SEA,

Essex. U.D.C. Pop. 7,453. G.E. Ry. On the coast between Harwich and Southend. Popular family summer holiday resort, and health resort golf links (9 holes). Sunshine (1909), 1,741 hrs.

HOUSE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, & ESTATE AGENTS, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea, and 9 Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. For particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, Plots of Land, and Building Estates, apply, EDWIN J. GILDERS & CO.
Tels.: 92 Clacton; 5690 Holborn.

DARTMOUTH,

Devon. M.B. Pop. 6,579. G.W. Ry. S.W. coast of Devon. *Climate:* Very mild. Annual regatta held in August.

"DARTMOUTH AND SOUTH HAMS CHRONICLE." Recorder and Advertiser for South Devon. Established 1854. Price 1d. General and Local News. List of Residents. Good medium for Advertisers. All kinds of Printing executed promptly at *Chronicle* Office.

DEAL (*see* p. 822).

Kent. M.B. Pop. 11,000. Excellent sea-fishing Pier. A quiet, old-fashioned, bracing summer resort. Golf links (18 holes).

BEACH HOUSE. Family and Commercial Temperance Hotel. Best position. Stands in own grounds. Extensive Sea Views. One mile from Golf Links. Telephone, No. 4.
J. R. JEFFERSON, Proprietor.

CHELTENHAM,

Gloucestershire. M.B. Pop. 51,000. G.W. Ry., Midland Ry. *Baths:* Corporation, brine, medical, general. *Mineral waters:* Sulphated, alkaline, saline. Boating, fishing, hunting, An inland residential health resort and important educational centre, of great natural and cultivated beauty. Much frequented by Anglo-Indians; climate also suitable to persons of advanced age. Hockey, golf (18 holes). Sunshine (1909), 1,634 hrs. (*see* p. 818).

GLO'STER HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL,
LANSDOUNE ROAD.

Lofty position. South aspect, overlooking the celebrated MONTPELIER SPA and PLEASURE GARDENS. Near Colleges. Electric light. Excellent Bath Rooms.

Table d'Hote. Terms Moderate. Smoke room.

Cycle Accommodation. *Telephone:* 0836.

J. T. IRELAND, *Proprietor.*

Cornelius & Boulter,
AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, VALUERS,
HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS,

Invite intending residents in Cheltenham and County of Gloucester to forward particulars of their requirements, when specially selected Lists will be forwarded free of charge.

Offices: PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM. 'Phone, No. 77.

HARWICH & DOVERCOURT,

Essex. M.B. G.E. Ry. **Dovercourt** (Pop. 3,892): A modern suburb of Harwich, lies on rising ground a little S.W., and has developed into a quiet select watering-place. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. Golf links (9 holes). Excellent wild fowl shooting, yachting, &c.

DOVERCOURT BAY.

HOTEL ALEXANDRA.

Patronised by His Majesty the King.

Close to Spa and Pleasure Gardens. Near the New Golf Links.

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

Ball Room with Stage. Terms Moderate.

UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Telegrams: "Alexandra, Harwich." Telephone: 085 Harwich.

CARL ROSINSKY.

CHICHESTER,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 12,244. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 69 m. from London. 7 m. to the coast. *Aspect:* S. *Climate:* Mild, the city being sheltered by the Downs. *Soil:* Gravel. *Excursions:* Excellent centre for Goodwood House, Park, and Racecourse. *Annual fixtures:* Cricket, lawn tennis, and croquet weeks; cycle sports; Goodwood races. Usual facilities for amusement and recreation. *Cathedral* (an elegant Gothic structure dating from the 11th century, nave 91 ft. wide); *Bishop's Palace* (fine dining-room, ancient chapel, pictures, and stained glass); *Council House* (fine portraits); *Canons Gate* (erected 16th century); *Market Cross* (erected 1500); city walls; theological college; museum; guildhall (once the chapel of the Grey Friars); St. Mary's Hospital.

DOLPHIN HOTEL.

Opposite Cathedral. The County Hotel. Old-established and well-known Hostelry. Headquarters Automobile Clubs of G.B. and I. and Sussex County. Nearest Hotel Goodwood Racecourse. Garage. Bus meets all trains. Telephone, 189 National.

LIVERY STABLES, COAL MERCHANTS. The Dolphin Hotel, Ltd., Job and Post Masters.

WINE MERCHANTS. The Dolphin Hotel, Ltd. Spirits, Cigars, Bass's and other Ales. Guinness's Stout. Sole Agents for Devenish & Co., Weymouth, Brewers to H.M. the King. Telephone, 189 National.

MINERAL WATERS. F. CHITTY (Chemist by Examination), Manufacturer of Aerated Mineral Waters, South Street, and at Midhurst. Purveyor to the King and Members of the Royal Family.

"CHICHESTER OBSERVER." Published on Wednesdays, price One Penny. Circulates extensively in Chichester and the towns and villages of south-west Sussex. A most influential advertising medium, with a large circulation.

DERBY.

The capital of Derbyshire. Pop. 131,256. 127 m. from London. Is the headquarters of the M. Ry., Its manufactures are of general interest. Golf.

AUCTIONEERS, &c. CUMBERLAND, BROWNSON & PAGE, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, Tenant-right Probate, Hotel and General Valuers. Sale Rooms and Offices, The Wardwick. Periodical Sales of Properties, Shares, &c. Telegraphic Address, "Cumberland, Derby." National Telephone, No. 59. And at St. John's Street, Ashbourne.

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE FOR 1911

CONTAINS

AN EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

DORCHESTER.

County town of Dorsetshire. 120 m. from London. L. & S.W. Ry. Golf links (18 holes) at Came Down. Pop. 9,458.

"THE DORSET COUNTY CHRONICLE" (Dorchester). The only Dorset county newspaper. Published Wednesday (for Thursday). 80 columns, price one penny.

"THE SOUTHERN TIMES" (Weymouth). The recognised Weymouth and Portland paper. Large circulation. Published Friday. Both papers are excellent mediums for advertisements of all descriptions.

DOUGLAS (ISLE OF MAN).

Pop. 23,000. *Means of access:* Steamers from Liverpool (about 3½ hours' passage), and various other parts in England, Ireland, and Scotland. *Aspect:* East. *Water supply:* New system. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* 2½ m. of promenade fringing the crescent-shaped bay. *Piers:* Three. *Beach:* Firm sands. *Sea Bathing:* Not mixed. *Excursions:* Numerous by steamboats. *Season:* From Whit week to end of September. Yachting, golf links (18 holes), fishing, coaching, tennis, bowls, mountaineering, and every facility for indoor amusements. *Sunshine:* (1909), 1,749 hrs.

DOUGLAS (ISLE OF MAN).

PEVERIL HOTEL.

This Hotel is in every way fitted up for the comfort of FAMILIES and TOURISTS.

Situated at the Base of Victoria Pier.

MOTOR GARAGE WITH INSPECTION PIT.

Terms on application to MISS MASON.

HOTEL SEFTON.

BEST POSITION ON DOUGLAS SEA FRONT.

Most "Complete Hotel" in Manxland.

Exceptionally Reasonable Tariff.

Now personally conducted by the Proprietor, WALTER KEIG, late Secretary, Official Tourists' Information Department, Manx Government.

Write for Beautiful Guide to Island and Tariff, post free. Tel. "Sefton, Douglas."

THE BELVEDERE, 5 and 6, Loch Promenade. Under new management, and has been entirely renovated and redecorated throughout. Contains fifty Bedrooms, Lounge, Recreation, Dining, and Smoke Rooms. Terms from 6/- to 7/- per day. F. C. POULTER, Proprietor.

DROITWICH,

Worcestershire. M.B. Pop. 4,200. 6½ m. fr Worcester. *Climate:* Mild. *Baths:* We appointed bathing establishments including bri swimming baths. *Mineral waters:* Powerf brine springs, seven times stronger than the se beneficial for sciatica, rheumatism, &c. *Seaso* Baths open all the year. Band during seaso golf links (9 holes).

AYRSHIRE HOUSE

Superior Boarding Establishment.

Beautifully situated in Corbett Avenue.

About 300 yards from St. Andrew's Baths.

Corridors heated during winter.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. AND MISS REILL

(*Proprietresses*).

Nat. Tele. 37. Address, MRS. REILLY

DROITWICH BRINE BATHS, WORCESTER SHIRE. Charming country. Good Hotels Golf. Hunting, &c. Highly recommended b medical profession, summer and winter, fo rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neuralgia, paralysis &c. Apply for illustrated booklet to Manager J. H. HOLLYER,

27, Corbett Estate Offices, Droitwich.

EASTBOURNE,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 50,696. L.B. & S.C. Ry 62 m. from London. *Front:* 3 m. *Pier:* 1,000 ft Golf links (18 holes) (*see* p. 823).

FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, apply—

FRANK LLOYD, F.A.I.,

Estate Agent, Eastbourne.

EDINBURGH.

Pop. 345,967. Edinburgh possesses a picturesque beauty quite unrivalled. Tourists from all parts of the world are attracted to the metropolis of Scotland (*see* p. 824).

WEST END BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Near Tramway Cars and Railway Stations. Separate Tables.

MISS SLIGHT,

59, MANOR PLACE.

See pages 810–842.

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES

CONTAINS, WHEREVER POSSIBLE,

PARTICULARS OF CLIMATE

BY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

EXETER,

Devon. City and County. Pop. 47,185. L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Location:* On the E. bank of the Exe. *Elevation:* From 26 ft to 434 ft. above sea-level. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Red sandstone. *Baths:* Swimming bath and public bathing-place. Excursions to Dartmoor, Exmoor, and Devon watering-places. *Amusements:* County football and cricket grounds, fishing, boating, bathing, golf links (9 and 18 holes). The capital of Devonshire is built on the summit and slopes of a flat ridge rising 150 ft. from the left bank of the River Exe, 10 m. from the sea. This ancient city, modernised chiefly in its suburbs, is a favourite residential town and a centre of social life and commercial enterprise. It has a University college, four endowed public schools, and other educational institutions, museum and picture gallery. Is an excellent tourist centre for Devonia, and is the headquarters of the Devonshire Regiment (*see* p. 822).

THE MUSIC CENTRE OF EXETER. 24, High Street. Pianos for Hire. Large stock of Instruments of all the best Makers. MESSRS. PAISH & CO., Piano Merchants and Concert Agents, &c. Box Office for all Concerts and Entertainments, and for the London Theatres. Telephone, 283. Telegrams, "Paish, Torquay." Branches at Torquay and Paignton.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS. High, healthy position. S.W. aspect. Near Church and Post. Ten minutes from Golf Links. Highly recommended. Moderate terms.
MISS GITSHAM,
8, Devonshire Place, Exeter.

MOTOR GARAGE. Petrol supply. Facilities for all kinds of repairs. Cars on Hire. Official repairers to the Royal Automobile Club since 1902. W. SHEPHERD & SON, Longbrook Street. Telegrams: "Shepherd, Founder." Telephone, 57. Established 1843.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, &c., J. AND G. ROSS, 227, High Street, Exeter, and 32, Old Bond Street, London, Clerical, Naval, Military Tailors and Outfitters, Makers of the celebrated "Zugon" Shirts (registered). Inventors and Makers of the Pure Wool Smoke Tan "Roscut" Waterproof Coat for Gentlemen, 55s.; Pure Wool Smoke Tan Waterproof "Roscut" Coat for Ladies from 50s.

9, EAST SOUTHERNHAY. NURSE MELHUISH, Certificated for Medical Massage, Electrolysis, Chiropody, and Manicure.
Telephone, 571.

EXMOUTH,

Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 10,848. L. & S.W. Ry., 10 m. from Exeter. *Elevation:* Sea-level to 500 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Moorland. *Aspect:* South-west. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel subsoil. *Front:* 1½ m. level promenade. *Beach:* Sands; also small shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed.

FURNISHED HOUSES from 1/1/0 weekly. CREWS & SON, 4 and 6, Rolle Street, House Agents, Auctioneers, Furnishers, Undertakers, Valuers, &c. Free list of all properties, from Cottages to Mansions. Household Removals. Estimates Free. Genuine Antique Furniture.

ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 45, Rolle Street, Exmouth. Baths, Radiant Heat, Brine, Eucalyptus, Pine, Local Radiant Heat or Medicated; Swedish Massage, Electric Vibration, &c. Resident patients received, also delicate children. Terms on application.
MR. and MRS. A. C. HODSOLL.

THE "EXMOUTH CHRONICLE." Established 1882. Saturday, 1d. 10 pages. List of Residents. Full Local News and Notes. Read by all parties and classes. Trade advertisements, &c., by arrangement. Entertainment advertisements, 2s. per inch. Prepaid advertisements, "Wanted" class, 18 words, 1s. Telephone, No. 135.

FARNBOROUGH,

Hants. Pop. 12,000. L. & S.W. Ry. 2½ m. from Aldershot, amidst fine scenery, and largely used by the military authorities. Golf. The Mausoleum contains the Sarcophagii of the Emperor Napoleon III. and Prince Imperial.

QUEEN'S HOTEL. The only first-class Hotel near Aldershot Camp. Facing Queen's Parade, Golf Links, Polo and Aviation Grounds. Re-opened with every up-to-date requirement. Fine Cuisine, choicé Wines and Spirits. Electric Light throughout. For terms apply Manager,
H. EHRENSPERGER.

HOUSE AGENT. For all Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, Estates, and Land to be Let or Sold in Farnborough, Frimley, Camberley, and Fleet districts apply to HARVEY C. BENNETT, opposite L. and S.W. Railway Station, Farnborough. Telephone, 34 North Camp.

FOWEY,

Cornwall. Pop. 2,258. G.W. Ry. Situated on coast, amid picturesque surroundings and bold cliffs. Climatically and geographically occupies intermediate position between Penzance and Torquay. Protected from E. Favourable winter conditions. Harbour; boating.

"WESTERN WEEKLY BUDGET." Price 1d. On sale in most of the Towns of South and Mid-Devon. Good medium for small Advertisements. All kinds of Printing and Stationery. For particulars apply—
Station Road (Post Office), Fowey.

FELIXSTOWE,

Suffolk. U.D.C. Pop. **8,700.** G.E. Ry. Pier. *Beach:* Shingle; sand as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed, mostly from wooden tents. *Excursions:* By steamers. Felixstowe is a fashionable, modern-built watering-place between the estuaries of the Orwell and the Deben. Since it received the patronage of the Empress of Germany this select coast resort has been more noticed by those in want of a quiet seaside retreat upon the bracing east coast yet facing south. Golf links (9 holes), boating, sailing, &c.; pack of foot beagles in winter (*see* p. 824).

FELIX HOTEL. Recognised to be the most beautiful English Hotel. Faces South and Sea. 250 Rooms. Sumptuously appointed. Delightful "old time" Gardens and sheltered Terraces. Garage. Moderate Terms. Telephone 99.

BATH HOTEL. Celebrated old established Residential Hotel. Facing Sea. Recently remodelled and reappointed. Over 12½ acres lovely Grounds. Perfect Sanitary System. Comfortable. Reasonable. Telephone 65.

GRAND HOTEL. Nearest point on the Beach from Town Station, also close to Pier. Faces South and Sea. Telephone 84.

MELROSE PRIVATE HOTEL.

Direct on Sea Front and Promenade.

Replete with every convenience and comfort. Two Dining Rooms, Lounge, Ladies' Drawing Room, Bath (h. & c.).

TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams: "BUTLER, FELIXSTOWE."
Telephone: No. 103. J. C. BUTLER, *Proprietor.*

FRINTON-ON-SEA,

Essex. Pop. **1,500.** G.E. Ry. **70** m. from London. **4** m. N.E. of Clacton. Bathing, boating, fishing, golf links (**18** holes), tennis.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED MODERN UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, OR WOULD BE SOLD. Electric light, gardens, &c. Also several excellent plots of Freehold Building Land for disposal. For particulars apply—
THE COOPER ESTATE OFFICE,
Ashlyns Road,
Frinton.

FOR CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS,

See pages 808–809.

GODALMING,

Surrey. A residential town, amidst charmi scenery. The Charterhouse School was remov here in **1872.** Golf at Milford; hunting, fishi

SANITARY LAUNDRY. For High-cl Laundry Work, Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Carp Beating, and Cleaning, send your orders Godalming Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., Lt who collect and deliver in all parts of t locality. Price Lists obtainable at Head Offi Godalming, and Station P. O., Haslemere.
'Phone, 9; Tels., "Linen," Godalming.

GUILDFORD.

Pop. **22,000.** On the River Wey, **30** m. S.W. London. Is a fashionable residential tow Golf (**18**-hole courses for ladies and gentlemen)

CROWE, BATES & WEEKES, House and Esta Agents, Auctioneers, &c., Bridge Stree opposite Junction Station. Particulars available Houses in Guildford and district application. Tel. 137 Guildford. Telegram "Crowe, Guildford."

HORSHAM,

Sussex. Beautifully situated on the river Aru Good fishing, hunting, shooting, and go links (**9** holes).

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F. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

KING'S HEAD HOTEL. Oldest establishe Family and Commercial. Livery Stable Omnibus meets trains. Within easy distanc of Links and Bowling Green. Electric ligh Billiards. Assembly Rooms for Balls, Banquets Theatricals, &c. Garage Pit. Telephone 04
Proprietress, A. RUDDOCK.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA,

Norfolk. On highest point of N.W. Norfol coast. *Aspect:* Westerly. Pier. *Beach:* Sand *Bathing:* Mixed. Golf links, **18** holes (*see* p. **828**

KINGSTHORPE BOARDING HOUSE (Cliff Terrace). Splendid position. Good Sea View South aspect. Convenient for Golf and Tennis Smoking Room. Bath (hot and cold). Excellen Table. Late Dinner.
MISS REID.

ILFRACOMBE.

Pop. **9,000.** Well-known holiday resort and excursion centre, romantically situated on N coast of Devon (*see* p. **828**).

ILFRACOMBE GAZETTE AND OBSERVER. Arrival List and Advertiser for Ilfracombe Lynton, Lynmouth, Combe Martin, Berrynarbor Lee, Mortehoe, Woolacombe, &c. The acknowledged chief and most influential paper published in Ilfracombe. More than double the circulation of other local papers combined. Published Fridays, One Penny.

HARROGATE,

Yorkshire. M.B. Pop. 32,000. N.E. Ry. *Location:* 18 m. N. of Leeds, 20 m. W. of York. *Elevation:* 320 ft. to 600 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Open moorlands. *Sunshine:* (1909), 1,399 hrs. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Alluvial, millstone, grit and shale. *Baths:* Numerous large establishments open all the year round, providing complete modern installations, embracing hydropathic, vapour, heat, light, Peat Plombière swimming baths, and other treatments. *Mineral waters:* About 80 varieties of medicinal springs in a small area, one group sulphur, the other iron. Fashionable, select spa and inland resort, celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing palaces; presents many attractions to health-seekers and visitors. Higher Harrogate, open and bracing; Lower Harrogate, milder and sheltered; favourite town for valetudinarians, invalids, and the retired, also a scholastic centre; claims exemption from high summer and low winter temperatures: the Stray, a verdant public common of 200 acres, intersects the town, and is well laid out to retain its rural charms; the Kursaal, Royal Spa concert-rooms, and gardens are owned by the Corporation, who maintain a military band and an orchestra; covered promenade for water-drinkers; opera house; tennis, lacrosse, golf (18 holes); fox-hunting; coaching (*see* p. 825).

QUEEN OF ENGLISH (INLAND) WATERING PLACES. World-renowned for the medicinal properties of its Waters. (Over 80 Mineral Springs.) Pure and Bracing Moorland Air. Delightful Walks and Drives. Finest Baths in Europe. Hydrotherapy of every kind. Experienced English and Foreign Masseurs and Masseuses. Important Addition – The Plombieres-les-Bains Treatment for Appendicitis, Muco-membranous Colitis, Throat and Nose Inhalation, &c., is now being given with excellent results. Illustrated Pamphlet and full particulars may be obtained from HENRY JAMES BUCKLAND, General Manager, Royal Baths, Harrogate.

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AN IDEAL RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

Near Baths and Sulphur Well. Overlooking Valley Gardens.

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Every Convenience, Comfort, and Elegance.

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REDUCED TERMS DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.

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With Pit and Accumulator Charging Conveniences.

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Telephone: No. 1017.

VICTORIA NURSING HOME, Victoria Road, Harrogate. Rest Cure, Convalescent, Medical, Surgical, and Accouchement Cases received. Resident Masseuse. Weir-Mitchell. Nurses sent to Patient's Homes anywhere (large staff). Telegrams, "Nurses, Harrogate." Telephone, 140. MISS CATTLE, Lady Superintendent.

CLOVELLY NURSING HOME, Clarence Drive, Harrogate. Telephone, 471. Telegrams, "Treatment, Harrogate." Rest Cure, Convalescent, Medical, and Surgical Patients received in the Home. Special terms for permanent chronic cases. Resident Masseuse. Home for Private Patients. Lady Superintendent— MISS BEWSHER.

LEAMINGTON,

Warwickshire. M.B. Pop. 26,888. L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. 2 m. E. of Warwick on the Leam. *Baths:* Corporation, grand pump-room and complete bathing establishment; swimming, Turkish. *Mineral waters:* Saline and chalybeate. *Season:* April-October. A high-class residential town. Two free public places for drinking the waters. 3 golf clubs with separate links. Municipal orchestra (*rd.* rate levied), concerts and fêtes in public gardens, also concerts in pump-room, assembly-room (winter hall), Victoria Park (20 acres); theatre, choral and orchestral societies; good hunting centre, polo, archery, hockey, boating (*see* p. 829).

HAWTHORN BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 28, Leam Terrace. Good Dining, Drawing, and Smoke Rooms. Centrally situated near Jephson Gardens. Pump Rooms. Terms from 35/- to 42/- per week.
Proprietresses, THE MISSES M. & E. STENT.

BEDFORD STORES. BURGIS & COLBOURNE, Ltd., General Providers. Principal Departments—Grocery and Provisions, Wines and Spirits, Tobacco, Hardware, Brushes, China and Glass, Drugs and Perfumery, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Toys, Books, Circulating Library, Café. Price List on application.

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Telegrams, "Francis, Leamington."

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FAYERMAN & CO., F.S.I.,
57, The Parade.
Tels.: "Fayerman, Leamington." 'Phone 707.

JERSEY.

The largest of the Channel Islands. Pop. 52,576. G.W. Ry., *viâ* Weymouth; and L. & S.W. Ry., *viâ* Southampton. A summer holiday resort and winter haven. 3 golf links, boating, fishing (*see* p. 826).

HARDEN'S ST. BRELADE'S BAY HOTEL. Facing Sea and South. Open all the year. Pension terms. Comfortable and very moderate. Terms on application. Unsurpassed sea bathing. Within one mile of Les Quennevais and La Moye Golf Links.

A. C. HARDEN, Proprietor.

LLANDUDNO,

Carnarvonshire. U.D.C. Pop. 10,785. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *viâ* Chester. Pier. *Beach:* Sand and gravel. *Sea bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Rail, coach, and steamer. Lively, progressive, and popular watering-place. Golf links on the west shore (18 holes).

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL,

LLANDUDNO.

PREMIER POSITION.

Facing the Sea and Grand Promenade.

First-class Residential and Family Hotel.

Patronised by the Nobility and leading Families.
Spacious, Cosy New Lounges, Handsome Dining Hall, Electric Light throughout, Passengers' Lift to all Floors.

MOTOR GARAGE FREE.

Hotel Visitors have free use of Great Orme Golf Links. Table d'Hôte, served at separate Tables.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 9s. PER DAY.

For Illustrated tariff, apply THOMAS P. DAVIES, *Resident Proprietor.*

TELEPHONE Nos.: *Visitors*, No. 300; *Proprietor*, No. 7.

LEWES,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 11,249. L.B. & S.C. Ry.; 50 m. from London. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Baths:* Open-air swimming. An ancient county and assize town on River Ouse. 8 m. N.E. of Brighton. Racecourse. Golf links (18 holes). Cricket, croquet, tennis, cycle, and football clubs.

WHITE HART HOTEL (The County Hotel, established 14th century). For Families and Gentlemen. Comfortable, convenient, moderate. Summer and Winter Gardens. Lounge. Electric Light. Centre of Town. Close to Golf Links and Station. Opposite County Hall. Telephone, No. 94.

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THE SUSSEX EXPRESS. The leading County Weekly Newspaper. Best for advertisements, best for news. Published Thursday evening. Advertisements of the "Wanted" class one halfpenny per word. Proprietors, W. E. BAXTER, LTD., General Printers, Lewes.

LITTLEHAMPTON,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 9,500. L.B. & S.C. Ry 62 m. from London. *Location:* On South coas at mouth of River Arun. Extensive sands and common, separating esplanade from beacl With large shelter hall, lavatories, and orn mental lake for model yachts. *Bathing:* Mixe Quiet, growing family summer watering-plac Quaint natural harbour. Boating and fishing i sea and river; golf links (18 holes), (*see* p. 830).

BELLE CROFT,

Empress Maud Road.

BOARD RESIDENCE

Facing Sea and Close to Golf Links.

Superior and Comfortably Furnished

Bathroom (H. and C.).

MODERN SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

GOOD COOKING and HOME COMFORTS

Medical, Clerical, and other References.

MISS SMITH, *Proprietress*

LITTLEHAMPTON OBSERVER AND VISITORS' LIST. Published on Wednesday price 1*d.* The only paper with Visitors' List contains fullest news of the district, including Arundel. "Wanted" Advts. also appear in Bognor and Chichester "Observer" editions.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS,

Radnorshire. Popular bracing health resort *Elevation:* 750 ft. *Mineral waters:* Sulphur saline, lithia, chalybeate, &c. Its great attractions are its mineral springs. Golf (18 holes).

RADNORSHIRE COUNTY CLUB. Gentlemen belonging to Army or Navy or any leading Profession, belonging to any recognised Club are accepted as temporary members. 18 Bed rooms. Further particulars apply,

HON SECRETARY.

LLANGOLLEN,

Denbighshire. Pop. 3,304. *Means of access* G.W. Ry., 203¾ m. from London. A favourite summer resting-place. Situated on the River Dee, in a beautiful valley, a favourite resort of anglers. On the hills which rise from thevale con valescents may in summer obtain much benefit.

LLANGOLLEN.

THE HAND HOTEL

This is one of the most convenient in this Lovely Vale, and second to none in North Wales for COMFORT, CATERING, & SITUATION.

60 Bedrooms. Large Private Sitting-rooms. Electric Light throughout.

GOLF. EXTENSIVE MOTOR GARAGE. 7 separate lock-ups.

Resident Proprietor, JAMES S. SHAW.

'Phone: No. 7.
Tel. Address: "HAND, LLANGOLLEN."

LOWESTOFT,

Suffolk. M.B. Pop. 38,000 (estimated). On coast of Suffolk. *Beach:* Sandy and pebbly. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Piers:* 2. Excellent fishing from piers and harbour, boats and beach. Golf links (9 holes) (*see* p. 830).

PAMPHILON (F.A.I.), Auctioneer and Surveyor. For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses. Register of Shops to Let, Properties to be Sold for Occupation or Investment. Valuations and Auction Sales a speciality. Offices, 150, London Road North, Lowestoft. Telephone, No. 240.

MATLOCK,

Derbyshire. U.D.C. Pop. 8,000. Midland Ry. 143 m. from London. *Elevation:* 300 to 900 ft. *Climate:* Dry, bracing, sheltered by hills from N. and E. *Mineral waters:* Thermal springs. *Season:* July–October. Baths open all the year. Golf links (18 holes).

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE HYDRO. — Finest position in Matlock. 750 feet above sea level. South aspect. Miles of magnificent views of Moorland, Valleys, and Woods from the Hydro Verandah. Splendid Suite of Baths. Grounds cover 10 acres. Tennis, full-sized Bowling Green, fine Billiard Room, Motor Garage. Comfort and refinement. Nearest Hydro to the Matlock Golf Links (18 holes). Terms from 6s. per day inclusive. Baths free. Special terms *en pension*. Tel., 20 Matlock. Under the personal direction of

MR. & MRS. A. A. HITCHING,
Managers.

Station: Matlock (NOT Matlock Bath).

LYME REGIS,

Dorset. M.B. Pop. 2,095. L. & S.W. Ry. 154 m. from Waterloo. A seaport and quiet watering-place with historical associations. *Aspect:* S.E. *Water supply:* Constant. *Beach:* Sand. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* May to Oct. *Annual fixtures:* Flower show and regatta in Aug. Golf (18 holes), fishing, tennis, cricket (*see* p. 832).

LYME REGIS. Ideal Health Resort for summer and winter; sloping south; 1,844 hours of sunshine in 1909; invigorating air, pure water, perfect sanitation. Electric Light. Telephone. Good Bathing. For Official Guide send 1*d.* stamp to

J. RADFORD,
Secretary, Advertising Committee.

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J. A. HINTON, Proprietor.

ROYAL LION HOTEL. Established 1603. Centrally situated. Close to Sea. Omnibus meets all trains. Large garage, stabling. Tariff and inclusive terms. En pension on application to

ARTHUR H. SLATER, Manager.

STILE HOUSE "PENSION," Lyme Regis. Comfortable, roomy house, situated on high ground overlooking the Sea, with charming views of the cliffs and surrounding country. Close to the famous Undercliff. Modern sanitation; small tables in dining-room. Moderate terms.

W. E. CROUCHER.

MARGATE,

Kent. M.B. In the Isle of Thanet. Pop. 25,000. S.E. & C. Ry. 73 m. from London. *Pier:* 960 feet, pavilion, band. *Beach:* Extensive firm sands; open harbour for small vessels. *Bathing:* Mixed. Popular watering-place, combining great natural advantages to proximity to London. Cliftonville, E., and Westgate, W., quiet and select quarters, commanding fine sea views. Margate air has long been proverbially good for convalescents. Golf links (18 holes) (*see* p. 831).

AN UP-TO-DATE
SURGICAL & MEDICAL
HOME.

Half-a-minute from the Sea.

HUTS designed for OPEN-AIR treatment in large spacious grounds.

Special care devoted to Surgical and Tubercle cases, and to Convalescents needing rest and change.

Terms according to requirements.

4, Harold Road, Cliftonville. MISS MANT.

FORT PARAGON HOTEL and First-class En Pension. Finest position in Cliftonville. Facing Sea, Fort Green, Bandstand, and fashionable Promenade. Excellent cuisine, under management of efficient chef. Table d'Hote, 7 p.m. Terms moderate. Telephone, 521. Telegrams, "Coast, Margate." For tariff apply,

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The Margate Garage, Cecil Square, Margate.

HOUSE AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,
JOHN BAYLY, F.A.I.,
THE AUCTION MART, 53, HIGH STREET, and CLIFTONVILLE CHAMBERS.
Telephones, 35X and 53X.

MALVERN,

Worcestershire. U.D.C. Pop. 18,000. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *Location:* On the slopes of the Malvern Hills, 8 m. from Worcester. *Elevation:* 500 ft. above sea-level. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Water supply:* Pure, constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravelly. *Baths:* Hydro, Turkish, Droitwich brine, &c. *Excursions:* By motor cars, chars-à-bancs and other vehicles. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 ft. high, from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Gt. Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip, and Welsh Hills. *Season:* Summer and winter. *Annual fixtures:* Shakespeare week in May, croquet tournament August. Malvern is an inland watering-place and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. Assembly rooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), free library, gentlemen's club, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf links (9 and 18 holes), separate clubs for ladies and gentlemen (*see* p. 832).

MALVERN. An ideal Health Resort for both summer and winter, free from excessive changes of temperature as proved by statistics. 9 mile range of hills with walks and drives in every direction. Air of Alpine purity, and water highly recommended by medical profession. Excellent Golf Links (9 and 18 holes); separate club-houses for ladies and gentlemen. Fine motor centre. Three packs of Hounds. Brine and other Baths. Excellent Schools of all descriptions. Illustrated booklet containing special articles, with list of Hotels, Boarding-houses, and Apartments, free on application to—

SECRETARY, Malvern Improvement Association.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST. British and Foreign Dispensing. Kodak Depôt and Dark Room. A Registered Pharmacist is always on duty. Telegrams, "Mander, Malvern." Telephone, No. 10.

ALFRED MANDER, F.C.S.

The Belle Vue Pharmacy, Belle Vue Terrace.

"ALPHA BRAND" MALVERN WATERS. These famous Pure Spring Waters, valuable for promoting Health, and Protective against the Danger of Drinking Impure Water, can be obtained direct from the Sole Proprietors

W. & J. BURROW, The Springs, Malvern.

HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS.—"The Malvern Descriptive Property Register," containing particulars of the principal Residences to be Let or Sold in the district (with Map), on application to

MESSRS. LEAR & SON, F.A.I.,
Estate Agents, Malvern.

Telephone, 160.

THE PINES NURSING HOME, Somer's Road, Malvern Link. Open to receive Medical, Surgical, and Maternity Patients. Trained Nurses supplied for Private Nursing, Day or Night. Inspection invited. Sanitary arrangements perfect. For terms apply—

Proprietress, MRS. SIMTION.

Telephone, 214.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS. The Malvern and Western Counties Register. Particulars of all Furnished and Unfurnished Residences free on application. Established 1851.

J. B. HARPER & SONS.

Telephone 235.

MINEHEAD,

Somerset. U.D.C. Pop. 2,511. G.W. Ry. *Location:* On S. shore of Bristol Channel, 24 m. from Taunton. *Neighbourhood:* Sea and moorland. *Aspect:* East. Minehead is a good centre, August to December, for hunting; a favourite holiday resort in summer; recommended as a winter residence for invalids.

MIDHURST,

Sussex. Pop. 1,650. L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. It is a quiet, old-fashioned town in pretty rural scenery. Golf links (18 holes).

BLAIR LODGE,

Private, Medical, Surgical,

Mental Nursing Home.

VOLUNTARY BOARDERS RECEIVED.

Trained Nurses, and every Home Comfort.

THE HOUSE STANDS IN OWN GROUNDS WITH LOVELY VIEW OF SEA.

For terms apply—
SISTER HEATHER (Certificated).

COAL MERCHANT AND CARRIER, I. L. STENT (late FARLEY & SON), Station Road. Coal, Corn, Cake, Seed, and Manure Merchant, Cartage Contractor; Furniture carefully removed. Agent to the London & South Western Railway. Telephone, No. 9.

NEWTON ABBOT,

South Devon. 6 m. from Torquay. A tourist centre, especially for Dartmoor, to which coaches run daily during the summer (*see* p. 833).

"WESTERN WEEKLY BUDGET." Price ½*d.* On sale in most of the towns of South and Mid-Devon. Good medium for small advertisements. All kinds of Printing and Stationery. For particulars apply—

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NEWQUAY,

Cornwall. U.D.C. Pop. 3,776. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and coach from Wadebridge, L. & S.W. Ry. A perfect summer resort. On coast between St. Ives and Padstow. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Beach:* Sands. Golf links (18 holes).

AUCTIONEERS, &c. CRIDDLE & SMITH, Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, Appraisers, Complete House Furnishers, Piano Merchants, Removal Contractors. Estimates Free. Dry Rooms for Warehousing. Telephone. 45. Telegrams, "Criddle Smith, Newquay, Cornwall."

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NORTHAMPTON.

Capital of Northampton. Golf (18 and 9 holes). Free library, two museums, schools of science and art, river bathing and boating.

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Cathedral city. Pop. 49,336. G.W. Ry. 63¼ m. from Paddington. The county town of Oxfordshire, and one of the most ancient and celebrated Universities in the world; architecturally is a most beautiful city. The University contains 21 colleges and 3 halls. Golf.

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.
J. R. MALLAM & SON,
18, Corn Market Street.
Established 1788. Telephone, 175.

OBAN,

Argyllshire. Pop. 5,374. *Means of access:* Caledonian Ry., L. & N.W. Ry., and steamboat. *Front:* Extensive promenade and esplanade, 2 m. *Piers:* Two. *Beach:* Sandy. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* May-October. *Annual Fixtures:* Sports and regattas. Oban's natural position, salubrity of climate, and beauty of situation command a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands, for whom it is a convenient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors. Golf (18 holes). Yachting. Sunshine (1909), 1,444 hrs.

STATION HOTEL is the only First-class Hotel convenient to Railway Station and Steamboat Piers, and commands beautiful view of Bay. 150 Rooms replete with every modern convenience. Electric Light. Electric Lift. Motor Garage. Moderate charges.
F. G. FLEISCHMANN, Manager.
C. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

PARK HOTEL. Beautifully situated on Esplanade. Large Garden, front. Within five minutes of Railway Station, and in close proximity of Steamboat Piers. Motor Garage. Electric light. Moderate charges. Good cuisine.
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J. M. MACTAVISH, Proprietor and Manager.

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ANDREW HEMM, Proprietor.

PAIGNTON,

S. Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 10,000. *Location:* 2½ m. from Torquay. *Climate:* Equable, with maximum of sunshine. Mild but tonic. *Front:* Esplanade 1 m. alongside a recreation green. *Pier:* With handsome pavilion. *Beach:* Yellow sands. *Bathing:* Mixed.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. The Paignton Property Register (with Map), containing particulars, Furnished and Unfurnished Residences to be Sold or Let, post free. Also special List of Apartments.
CARTER & KENWRICK,
15, Palace Avenue,
Telephone, 115. Paignton.

THE PAIGNTON OBSERVER is the only Newspaper printed in the town. Established 1891. Directory and Weekly Visitors' List prominent feature. Thursday 1d. Large and constantly increasing circulation. Moderate scale for advertisements. Offices, 26, Palace Avenue.

PORTSMOUTH & SOUTHSEA,

Hants. County Borough. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. *Aspect*: Sou *Climate:* Mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall. *Soil*: Gravel and clay. *Front*: Promenade marine drive, 2 m. along top of beach, separated from houses by wide tract of green comm Handsome town hall, museum, technical institute, cycle track. *Piers* (one being a Corporat Pier): Pavilion (daily entertainments and Sunday concerts); fishing; landing stage for steame marine trips. Golf links at Gosport (18 holes). *Beach*: Shingle. *Bathing*: From movable sta at all tides and from beach, with and without machines. *Southsea:* Suburban residence for families of officers in both services; fashionable summer resort; favourite centre for yachtsmen and marine excursions; wintering place for convalescents; Eastney Barracks (headquarters R.M. Artillery). Much of historical interest attaches to the dockyard, arsenal, and fortifications. Sunshine (1909), 1,902 hrs. (*see* p. 837).

CARLTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL, Western Parade. Most convenient situation for Dockyard and Barracks. Facing Sea and principal Pier. Cuisine equal to first-class hotels: separate tables. Good Reception, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Motor Garage adjacent. Telephone, 402.

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Nat. Tel., 767.

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Is a picturesque district of the Borough of Poole, 2½ m. from Bournemouth. Daily gaining favour as a residential suburb of both places.

HOUSE AGENTS, RUMSEY AND RUMSEY send full printed particulars of all Houses for Sale, and to be Let Furnished and Unfurnished in Parkstone, Canford Cliffs, and Sandbanks, free upon application. Office, Station Entrance, Parkstone. Telephone, 78.

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Perth. Pop. 35,196. The Charing Cross of Sc land, from which excursions may be made to parts of the country. Golf courses, two (18 hol ladies, 9 holes).

STATION HOTEL. This Hotel is the prope of the Caledonian, North British, and Hi land Railway Company. Of great convenie to passengers wishing to break their journ Motor Garage and all accommodation Motor Cars.

PENZANCE,

Cornwall. M. B. Pop. 13,136. *Beach:* Shingle. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. A seaport and watering-place, the westernmost in England. Golf (9 holes) (*see* p. 833).

AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE FURNISHERS. CRIDDLE & SMITH, Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, Appraisers, Complete House Furnishers, Piano Merchants, Removal Contractors. Estimates free. Dry rooms for Warehousing.
Telegrams: "Criddle Smith, Penzance."

WHITAKER'S SCHEDULE REGISTERS
OF
BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS
(*see* p. 812).

PLYMOUTH,

Devon. Pop. 126,266 (estimated). G.W. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. On Plymouth Sound. Possesses the stirring attractions of great naval arsenal and garrison town, besides usual interests of a seaside resort. The historic Hoe is one of the finest promenades in England. Good tourist centre. Excellent facilities for sea, river, and land excursions, fishing and bathing. Sunshine (1909), 1,864 hrs (*see* p. 834).

WOODSIDE HOUSE PRIVATE MEDICAL HOME FOR PATIENTS, 4, Woodside, Plymouth. All enquiries relative to the admission of patients should be addressed, THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT. Telegrams: 4, Woodside, Plymouth. Telephone, No. 342 Plymouth.

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, AND VALUERS. ELLIOTT, ELLIS & CO., Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers. Property Register free. Telephone, 153. Telegrams, "Negotiate, Plymouth."

RYDE,

Isle of Wight. M.B. Pop. 11,043. N.E. coast of Isle of Wight, facing Portsmouth. Pier. *Beach:* Sand. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. Bowling greens and tennis courts. *Season:* June to Sept. A lively town, second in yachting importance only to Cowes. Excursions by coaches, motor 'buses, trains, and steamers. *Annual fixtures:* Three regattas, rose show, gymkhana, chrysanthemum show (*see* p. 835).

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HAMILTON HOLMES.

The Rays, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

FOR

CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS,

See pages 808–809.

RAMSGATE, [*See* p. 834

Kent. M.B. Pop. 28,000. S.E. & C. Ry., 79 m. from London, in between Deal and Broadstairs. *Aspect:* South and south-east. *Beach:* Sands.

HOUSE AGENTS. SCARLETT & GOLDSACK. House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Hotel and Public House Brokers, 36, High Street, Ramsgate, and 5, Cecil Square, Margate. Registers containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone, No. 19. Telegrams, "Scarlett, Ramsgate."

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Surrey. The favourite and healthy residential district of Redhill is really an out-lying suburb of Reigate. Golf links (18 holes).

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DALGLIESH & PIERCE,

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SANDOWN,

Isle of Wight. *Climate:* Mild, dry; small rainfall. *Pier. Sea-bathing:* Mixed. A quiet, family watering-place. Golf links (18 holes).

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Wilts. Cathedral City. Pop. 22,306. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry., 83 m. from London. From its history, antiquity, and position in the fertile valley of the Avon, Salisbury is a most interesting city. Chief amongst its attractions is its splendid cathedral (spire 404 feet, the highest in England), dating from 1220, one of the best examples extant of Early English architecture. Stonehenge with its colossal Druidic ruins, and Salisbury Plain, military manœuvres annually, a vast area of 200 square miles, can be visited from here. Theatre and Picturedrome, Palace of Varieties, Victoria Skating Rink, Victoria Hall, Central Hall, Assembly Rooms, promenade concerts in the Victoria Park nightly and Wednesday afternoons during summer (Sundays excepted), Blackmore Museum, public library, golf links (9 holes).

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MRS. TOM TAYLOR, Proprietress.

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A watering-place on the South Devon coast, at the mouth of the Sid, protected from N. and E. and W., between Exmouth and Lyme Regis. There is a very large amount of winter sunshine claimed. Beach, gravel, sand, and shingle. Good sea bathing, fishing (sea and stream), golf links (18 holes). club-house. Elevation, from sea-level to 600 feet; aspect, S.; climate, equable; water supply, constant and soft: drainage, modern: soil, red sand, gravel, and red marl. Pop. 5,000.

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M. HEALY, Proprietor.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT.
SANDERS, Sidmouth.
Established 1847. Telephone, 41.

FOR EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT
See pages 810–842.

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An interesting town in Devon, 9 m. W.S.W. of Torquay. Situated on the River Dart, overlooking a district noted for its scenery, and connected with Dartmouth by steamer service. The church, rebuilt in the 15th century, contains a magnificent stone screen. Pop. 4,034.

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MORTIMER BROS.
Totnes.

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Kent. Pop. 15,500. S.E. & C. Ry., 29½ m. from London. Boating on the river, county cricket week, bowls, golf, hunting, &c. Famous Public School.

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Can be obtained on application to
THE PRINCIPALS OF THE SCHOOLS,
OR TO
J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD.,
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SWANAGE,

Dorset. U.D.C. Pop. about 4,000. L. & S. W. Ry. *Climate:* Mild; pure, dry atmosphere; sma daily range of temperature; much sunshine; freedom from fogs and strong winds. *Drainage* Modern. *Pier:* 600 ft. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* July to Sept. A quiet famil watering-place in the centre of Swanage Bay, a little south of Bournemouth. Bathing, boatin fishing, yachting, swimming, excursions by steamboats along coast and by rail. Golf link (9 holes); cricket, tennis, regatta in August. In a little bay formed in the high hills on th eastern side of the Isle of Purbeck, Swanage lies in the dip of the valley, and modern villas and te races of houses, which offer good accommodation, range along the hillsides. A pleasant promenad with a sea-wall skirts the bay, and owing to double tides the water recedes but little (*see* p. 838).

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SWANAGE NURSING HOME. Telephone 3 Medical, Surgical, Massage, Weir-Mitchell, an Accouchement cases received. Trained Nurse in residence. Certificated Masseuse; Certi ficated Maternity Nurse. Every comfort Large garden. Near the Sea. For term apply—
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Spectator.—"Giving a great amount of information within narrow limitation space."

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TORQUAY,

Devon. M.B. Pop. 33,625. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., 220 m. from London. *Location:* S.E. coast of Devon in the N. recess of Torbay, 25 m. S. of Exeter. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs and hills. *Sunshine:* (1909), 1,939 hours. *Climate:* Mild, soft, equable; luxuriant vegetation. *Water supply:* From Dartmoor; constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Limestone. *Front:* Ornamental promenades and marine drive. *Pier:* 1,500 ft.; pavilion, skating-rink. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Corporation baths (fresh and sea-water, medicated), Turkish. *Excursions:* Rail and river, coaching and marine. *Seasons:* Winter and summer. *Annual fixtures:* Balls at Easter, August, and Christmas; dog show, flower show, regatta, steeple and hurdle races, mobilisation of Fleet. In a curve of Torbay, on a Peninsula between the Rivers Dart and Teign, Torquay is built on seven hills, the highest reaching 400 ft., sheltered N. and E.; lower part is built round harbour (enclosed by quay and piers), the houses rising behind in tiers, affording choice of elevation. A fashionable, high-class watering-place, favourite resort for the delicate, and popular winter residence; claims to be warm in winter and cool in summer. Good yachting facilities in the harbour, and safe anchorage in bay. Convenient centre for excursionists over Dartmoor. *Recreations:* Princes Gardens—fêtes, tennis, croquet, bowls, band (plays daily), golf (18 holes and 9 holes), yachting, boating, fishing (sea, river, and lake), hunting, polo, chess club, public library, theatre; in the Corporation Bath Saloons—balls, concerts, lectures, skating rink; at the recreation ground—football, hockey, tennis, cycle track; model yacht lake in the King's Gardens (*see* p. 838).

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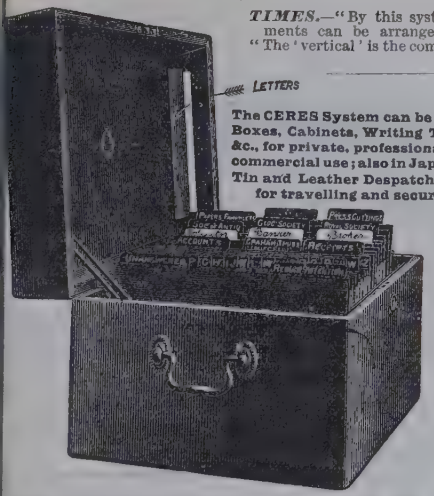

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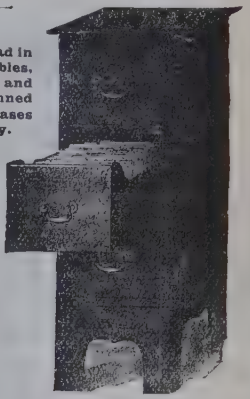

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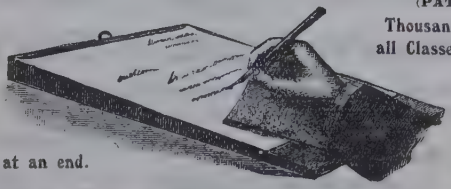

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Lavenham, Laxfield, Leeds, Leighton-Buzzard, Leiston, Letchworth (Garden City), Leven, Lewes, Leyburn, Lindfield, Lingfield, Liskeard, Littleport, Loddon, Long Melford, Long Stratton, Long Sutton, Looe, Lostwithiel, Lowestoft (North), Lowestoft (South), Luton, Lynn, Lynn Cattle Market, Maldon, Malton, Manningtree, Marazion, March, Market Weighton, Martham, Masham, Mayfield, Melton Constable, Merstham, Methwold, Mevagissey, Middleham, Middlesboro', Middleton-in-Teesdale, Midhurst, Mildenhall, Mill Hill (Middlesex), Monkwearmouth, Morpeth, Much Hadham, Muker, Mundesley, Murton Colliery, Nayland, Needham Market, NewBarnet, New Buckenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Cattle Market), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Collingwood Street), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Byker), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Gosforth), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Grainger Street), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Haymarket), Newcastle-on-Tyne (Quayside), Newhaven (Sussex), New Herrington, Newlyn, Newmarket, Newport Pagnell, Newquay, New Southgate, Normanton, Northallerton, North Shields, North Shields (Fish Quay), North Walsham, Northwood, Norton (Malton), Norwich (Bank Plain), Norwich (Magdalen Street), Norwich (St. Benedict's), Norwich (St. Stephen's), Oatlands Park, Olney, Oulton Broad, Overstrand, Oxford (High Street), Oxford (69), Banbury Road), Oxford (119, St. Aldate's), Oxshott, Padstow, Penryn, Penzance, Peterborough, Pevensey, Pickering, Pinner, Plymouth, Pocklington, Polperro, Pontefract, Pontland, Porlock Weir, Portsea, Potter's Bar, Princes Risborough, Pulborough, Ramsgate, Reepham, Redbourn, Redhill, Redruth, Reepham, Reeth, Richmond (Yorks), Rickmansworth, Robertsbridge, Robin Hood's Bay, Rochford, Rotherfield, Royston, Rudham (East), Ryhope, St. Agnes, St. Albans, St. Austell, St. Columb, St. Ives (Cornwall), St. Ives (Hunts), St. John's Chapel, St. Just, St. Neot's, Saffron Walden, Saltash, Sandy, Sawbridgeworth, Saxmundham, Scarborough, Scarborough (South Cliff), Scilly Islands, Seaford (Sussex), Seaham Harbour, Selby, Selsey, Shefford, Shepperton, Sheringham, Shipdham, Shoeburyness, Shoreham (Sussex), Slough, Snaith, Snettisham, Soham, Southall, Southall Green, South Bank, South Elmsall, Southend (Essex), South Hetton, Southminster, Southwold, Spalding, Stamford, Stanhope (Fish Wharf), Staindrop, Staines, Stalham, Stamfordham, Stanhope, Stanstead-Abbotts, Stansted, Stevenage, Steyning, Stockton-on-Tees, Stoke Ferry, Stowmarket, Stradbroke, Stratton, Sudbury (Suffolk), Sunbury, Sunbury Common, Sunderland (Fawcett Street, Wood's Bank), Sunderland (High Street, Backhouse's Bank), Sunninghill, Sunninghill, Sutton Bridge, Swaffham, Tanfield, Thames Ditton, Thaxted, Thetford, Thirsk, Thornaby-on-Tees, Thorne, Thorney, Thornley, Thornton Dale, Tiptree, Toddington, Tollesbury, Torpoint, Tow-Law, Trimdon, Truro, Tunbridge Wells (Mount Pleasant Road), Tunbridge Wells (Pantiles), Uckfield, Upwell, Uxbridge, Wainbridge, Wakefield, Walsingham, Walton-on-the-Naze, Walton-on-Thames, Wantage, Ware, Warton, Wells (Norfolk), Welwyn, Westcliff (Southend, Essex), West Drayton, West Ealing, West Hartlepool, West Mersea, Weybridge, Wheathampstead, Wheatley Hill, Whetstone, Whitby, Whitley Bay, Whittlesea, Wickford, Wickham Market, Windsor, Wingate, Wisbech, Witham, Woburn, Woburn Sands, Woking, Wolsingham, Wolverton, Woodbridge, Worthing, Wrentham, Wylam-on-Tyne, Wymondham, Wyvenhoe, Yarmouth, Great, Yarmouth, Great (Fish Wharf), Yiewsley (West Drayton), York, Yoxford.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established in 1836. *Incorporated by Royal Charter in* 1840.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £520,000.

Head Office—5, GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN H. BRODIE. | RICHARD H. GLYN. | FREDERIC LUBBOCK.
J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL. | EDWARD A. HOARE. | C. W. TOMKINSON.
J. J. CATER. | HENRY J. B. KENDALL. | G. D. WHATMAN.

General Manager—H. STIKEMAN, Montreal.

Secretary—A. G. WALLIS. *London Office Manager*—W. S. GOLDBY.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN AMERICA:

NEW YORK—*Agency*, 52, Wall Street. | SAN FRANCISCO—*Agency*, 264, California Street.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Quebec.
MONTREAL, St. James' Street.
" St. Catherine Street (Sub-Branch).
LONGUEUIL. | VARENNES (Sub-Branch).
QUEBEC.
" St. John's Gate (Sub-Branch).
" LEVIS (Sub-Branch).

Ontario.
BOBCAYGEON. | BRANTFORD.
CAINSVILLE (Sub-Branch).
CAMPBELLFORD. | FENELON FALLS.
HAMILTON.
" Westinghouse Avenue (Sub-Branch).
" Victoria Avenue (Sub-Branch).
KINGSTON.

Ontario—*contd.*
LONDON.
" Market Square (Sub-Branch).
MIDLAND. | OTTAWA.
TORONTO.
" King and Dufferin Streets.
WEST TORONTO.
" Bloor St. & Lansdowne Avenue (Sub-Branch)
" Weston (Sub-Branch).

Nova Scotia.
HALIFAX.

New Brunswick.
FREDERICTON.
ST. JOHN.

New Brunswick—*dtd.*
ST. JOHN, Union Street.
ST. MARTINS.
ST. STEPHEN.

British Columbia.
ASHCROFT. | DUNCANS.
FORT GEORGE.
GREENWOOD. | HEDLEY.
KAMLO.
NORTH VANCOUVER (Sub-Branch).
PRINCE RUPERT.
QUESNELL. | ROSSLAND.
TRAIL (Sub-Branch).
VANCOUVER. | VICTORIA.

Manitoba.
ALEXANDER. | BELMONT.
BRANDON. | DARLINGFORD.
OAK RIVER. | RESTON.

Manitoba—*contd.*
WINNIPEG.

Sask.
BATTLEFORD. | DAVIDSON.
DUCK LAKE. | ESTEVAN.
FORWARD.
GIRVIN (Sub-Branch).
ITUNA. | KELLIHER.
NORTH BATTLEFORD.
PAYNTON.
PUNNICHY (Sub-Branch).
RAYMORE. | ROSTHERN.
SALTCOATS. | SASKATOON.
SEMANS. | WALDRON.
WYNYARD. | YORKTON.

Alberta.
BOW ISLAND. | BURDETT.
CALGARY. | MACLEOD.

Yukon District.
DAWSON.

DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS are issued by the London Office upon the chief Cities and Towns THROUGHOUT CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and THE UNITED STATES.

Drafts on the Branches of this Bank can also be obtained from its Correspondents in the chief Cities and Towns in the United Kingdom.

Bills, Coupons, &c., purchased or forwarded for collection.

Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Collection of Dividends, and Banking Business generally undertaken throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

Deposits are received in the London Office at rates which may be obtained upon application. [8

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Authorised Capital, £1,500,000, in 75,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.
Subscribed Capital, £1,300,000, in £65,000 Shares of £20 each. Paid-up Capital, £650,000
Reserve Fund, £650,000.

Head Office: 2a, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH KINSMAN BRODIE, Esq. JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, Esq. FRANCIS MACKENZIE OGILVY, Esq.
CHARLES CARRINGTON, Esq. FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq. ROSS PINSENT, Esq.
PHILIPP MORITZ DENEKE, Esq.
Manager—ALEXANDER DICK CUNYNGHAM, Esq. *Sub-Manager*—HENRY KIMBER GREGORY, Esq.
Secretary—WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. **United Kingdom:** LLOYDS BANK LIMITED; THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, and their Branches. **France:** Messrs. HEINE & Co., Paris, and E. RAOUL DUVAL & Co., HAVRE. **Italy:** BANCA BELINZAGHI; Milan; and BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA, Genoa. **Germany:** Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co., Hamburg. **Portugal:** BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Lisbon; CREDIT FRANCO-PORTUGAIS, Oporto. **Spain:** Messrs. E. SAINZ é hijos; Messrs. GARCIA-CALAMARTE Y Ca., Madrid.

Agents in New York: THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A., NEW YORK.

BRANCHES AT

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video.
Also Sub-Branches at **Plaza de Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitucion, Avellaneda, Calle de Santa Fé, Buenos Ayres,** and **Avenida Rondeau, Monte Video.**

CORRESPONDENTS

At Antwerp, Bordeaux, Constantinople, Marseilles, Trieste; Pará, Ceará, Manáos, Maceió, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, Brazil, and the River Plate. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Drafts issued on the Bank's Branches and Correspondents. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken, as also the receipt of Dividends, the issue of Letters of Credit, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds and Coupons, Cable Transfers, and all other legitimate Banking business.

Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the terms of which may be ascertained on application. [9

The Civil Service Bank, Limited,

FARADAY HOUSE, 10, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

Telephone No. 1946 GERRARD. Telegraphic Address: "ISSUABLE, LONDON."

DIRECTORS:

J. A. EDMOND, Esq. T. RUTTLEDGE, Esq. J. T. SMITH, Esq. J. T. SOUTHGATE, Esq.

Current Accounts may be opened at any time by paying in a small sum. No charge made for keeping accounts with a minimum balance of £10. Interest at 2% per annum allowed on balances of £25 and upwards. Facilities offered to customers residing at a distance.

Amounts of £5 and upwards received on Deposit Accounts and Interest allowed as follows:—

Withdrawable at Six Months' notice, 3½ per cent.
Three Months' " 3 "
One Month's " 2½ "

A Savings Bank Department has been added, full particulars of which may be had upon application.

The purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares, negotiated, and Banking Business of every description transacted. The operations of the Bank are not restricted to the Civil Service, but are extended to the public generally.

For full particulars apply to—

Bank Hours: 10 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 1. H. S. COOPER, *Manager.* [15

BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"*BRIMFUL, LONDON.*"

CAPITAL £200,000 (fully subscribed), IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

THOS. C. DEWEY, Esq. | W. E. HORNE, Esq., M.P. | The Right Hon. Sir R. H. KNOX,
SIR HENRY HARBEN. | WM. HUNTER, Esq. | SIR OWEN ROBERTS. [K.C.B.
THOS. WHARRIE, Esq.

Manager—EDWARD LEONARD.

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers, **Interest** *being allowed on the minimum monthly balances of* **£50 and upwards** *at the* **rate of 2 per cent. per annum,** *and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December.*

No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is maintained. [10

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.

PHILADELPHIA: *Corner of* 4th and Chestnut Streets.

BOSTON: 60, State Street.

BALTIMORE: ALEX. BROWN & SONS, *Corner of* Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

Telegraphic Transfers of Money made between the United States and all parts of the World.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS Drawn in the United States on all Foreign Countries are effected.

COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS, available in all parts of the world, and a special form of INTERNATIONAL CHEQUE for the convenience of Travellers, are issued.

LONDON HOUSE:

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States, Canada, and Mexico; buy and sell Bills of Exchange, and make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the West Indies: also receive Deposits and Current Accounts of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE: 123, PALL MALL, S.W. [11

THE COLONIAL BANK.

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.
Paid-up, £600,000. Reserve Funds, £150,000.

Head Office, London: 13, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

J. K. MORRISON, *Manager.*
CHARLES H. HEWETT, *Assistant Manager and Secretary.*

Bankers—LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

ANTIGUA.	GRENADA—ST. GEORGE'S,	*And Agents at*	ST. KITTS.	ST. VINCENT.
BARBADOS.	*And Agent at* GRENVILLE.	FALMOUTH.	ST. LUCIA.	TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN,
BERBICE.	JAMAICA—KINGSTON,	MONTEGO BAY.	ST. THOMAS.	SAN FERNANDO.
DEMERARA.	PORT ANTONIO.	PORT MARIA.		
		SAVANNA-LA-MAR.		

New York Agency: 32, Wall Street **Agents in Canada: The Bank of British North America.**

The Bank in London and New York, and their Agents in Canada, issue Letters of Credit, Drafts on Demand, and Telegraphic Transfers on the Branches, negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, receive Bills for Collection, and conduct a general Banking business with the West Indies and British Guiana.

The Branches issue Demand and Usance Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on London, New York, Paris, Hamburg, the principal cities in Canada and other points, negotiate approved Bills, and do a general Banking business.[16]

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

(Established 1867), with which is incorporated The Bank of British Columbia and the Halifax Banking Company.

PAID-UP CAPITAL as at 30th November, 1909) ... **$10,000,000 (£2,054,794).**
RESERVE FUND " " " **$6,000,000 (£1,232,876).**
HEAD OFFICE - - - - TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE—2, Lombard Street, E.C.

H. V. F. JONES, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

NEW YORK OFFICE—16, Exchange Place.

BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA.

		BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON.			
Cranbrook	Greenwood	Nanaimo	Princeton	Vancouver East End	Vancouver Park
Creston	Kamloops	Nelson	Revelstoke	[view	Drive
Cumberland	Ladysmith	New Westminster	South Hill	Vancouver Fair-	Victoria
Dawson	Mission City	Penticton	Stewart	Vancouver Mount	Victoria North
Fernie	Nakusp	Prince Rupert	Vancouver	Pleasant	White Horse
		ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.			
Ayr	Dunnville	London	Port Perry	Toronto	Toronto—*cont.*
Barrie	Exeter	Montreal	Quebec	Bloor & Yonge	Yonge and
Belleville	Forest	Montreal West	Rainy River	Queen East	College
Berlin	Fort Frances	End	St. Catharine's	Parliament	Yonge and
Blenheim	Fort William	Orangeville	Sarnia	College and	Queen
Brantford	Galt	Ottawa	Sault Ste Marie	Dovercourt	Walkerton
Cayuga	Goderich	Ottawa Bank	Seaforth	Market	Walkerville
Chatham	Gow Ganda	Street	Simcoe	Parkdale	Waterloo
Cobalt	Guelph	Paris	Stratford	Gerrard & Pape	West Toronto
Collingwood	Hamilton	Parkhill	Strathroy	Queen and	Wiarton
Creelton	Kingston	Parry Sound	Thedford	Bathurst	Windsor
Dresden	Latchford	Peterboro'	Toronto	Spadina and	Wingham
Dundas	Lindsay	Port Arthur		College	Woodstock
		WESTERN PROVINCES.			
Bassano	Edmonton	Kindersley	Nanton	Rivers	Warner
Bawlf	Ellow	Langham	Neepawa	Saskatoon	Watrous
Brandon	Elfros	Lanigan	New Dayton	Shellbrook	Watson
Broderick	Elgin	Lashburn	Nokomis	Stavely	Wetaskiwin
Calgary	Elkhorn	Lethbridge	North Battle-	Stony Plain	Weyburn
Calgary East and	Gilbert Plains	Llloydminster	ford	Strathcona	Wilcox
Calgary South	Gleichen	Macleod	Olds	Strathmore	Winnipeg
Canora	Grandview	Marcelin, Sask.	Outlook	Swan River	Alexander
Carman	Granum	Medicine Hat	Pincher Creek	Swift Current	Avenue
Carmangay	Hardisty	Melfort	Ponoka	Tofield	Blake Street
Champion, Alta.	Hawarden	Melville	Portage La	Tugaske	Elmwood
Claresholm	Herbert	Milestone	Prairie	Vegreville	Fort Rouge
Crossfield	High River	Milk River	Prince Albert	Vermilion	North
Dauphin	Humboldt	Monarch	Provost	Virden	Portage Avenue
Delisle	Innisfail	Moosejaw	Radisson	Vonda	Yellowgrass
Drinkwater	Innisfree	Moosomin	Red Deer	Wadena	Yorkton
Durban	Kamsack	Morse	Regina		
		MARITIME PROVINCES.			
Alberton	Bridgewater	Middleton	Parrsboro'	Souris	Sydney C.B.
Amherst	Charlottetown	Montague	St. John	Springhill	Truro
Antigonish	Halifax	New Glasgow	Shelburne	Summerside	Windsor
Barrington					

IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, N.Y. | Portland, Ore. | San Francisco, Cal. | Seattle, Wash.

IN MEXICO.—Mexico City.

The Bank issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on its Branches in Canada and the United States, as well as on all other important points in both countries; Buys or collects Bills of Exchange, Dividend Cheques and Coupons; executes Orders for the purchase or sale of Canadian or United States Securities, and undertakes all other descriptions of Monetary business with Canada and the United States. [12

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £8,750,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,750,000. Reserve Fund, £900,000.

DIRECTORS.

MARQUIS OF AILESBURY.	Sir JOHN T. GOLDNEY.	WM. LANE-CLAYPON, Esq.
Sir LIONEL E. DARELL, Bart.	EDWIN HENTY, Esq.	GEORGE BUTLER LLOYD, Esq.
JOHN C. DAUBUZ, Esq.	HERBERT J. W. JERVIS, Esq.	EDWARD BAVERSTOCK MERRIMAN, Esq.
WILLIAM GARFIT, Esq.	Sir HENRY KIMBER, Bart., M.P.	SAMUEL SAMUEL, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

G. A. HARVEY and E. D. VAISEY, *Joint General Managers.*

R. C. HENDERSON, *City Manager.* | R. M. HAPGOOD, *Assistant City Manager.*
WILLIAM H. GILLETT, *Country Manager.* | GEORGE W. KEMP, *Assistant Country Manager.*
GEORGE AVENELL, *Chief Inspector of Branches.* | ED. SMITH, *Chief Accountant.*

ERNEST A. PARSLOE, *Secretary.*

Metropolitan Branches.

Covent Garden—35, King Street, W.C.
Eastern—210, Commercial Road, E.
Fenchurch Street—22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Finsbury Circus—3, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Fore Street—115, Fore Street, E.C.
Holborn—335, High Holborn, W.C.
Islington—50, Upper Street, N.
Kensington—112, High Street, W.
King's Cross—347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
Kingsway—Kingsway House, W.C.
Ludgate Hill—25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Newington—151 and 153, Newington Causeway, S.E.
Oxford Street—125, Oxford Street, W.
Paddington—195, Edgware Road, W.
Piccadilly—35, Piccadilly, W.
Queen Victoria Street—35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Shoreditch—145, High Street, E.
Temple Bar—28, Fleet Street, E.C.
Westminster—38a, Victoria Street, S.W.
Wigmore Street—2, Mandeville Place, W.
Woolwich—20, Green's End, S.E.

Also 420 Country Branches and Agencies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in London on terms usual among London Bankers.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued in London, and Interest allowed at rates as advertised from time to time.
At the Country Branches Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Deposit Receipts and Drafts issued, and all other Banking business transacted on the usual terms.
Dividends and Coupons collected. Investments in and Sales of Home and Foreign Securities effected. Money received and advised for customers free of charge between all the offices.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent, and Letters of Credit are also issued payable in America, New Zealand, Australia, and elsewhere.
The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken, and the Bank is prepared to undertake the duties relating to Executorships, Trusteeships, etc.
The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy. [13

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

32, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000. Reserve Fund £1,600,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER (*Chairman*).	WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN, Esq.
Sir HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.	The Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.	WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Esq., M.P.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.	LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Joint Managers:—T. H. WHITEHEAD and T. FRASER.
Sub-Manager:—W. E. PRESTON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

AMRITSAR.	COLOMBO.	KARACHI.	MEDAN.	SHANGHAI.
BANGKOK.	FOOCHOW.	KLANG.	NEW YORK.	SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.	HAMBURG.	KOBE.	PENANG.	SOURABAYA.
BOMBAY.	HANKOW.	KWALA LUMPOR.	RANGOON.	THAIPING.
CALCUTTA.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	SAIGON.	TIENTSIN.
CEBU.	IPOH.	MANILA.	SEREMBAN.	YOKOHAMA.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.
Deposits of Money are received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, interest payable half-yearly, June and December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. [14

BANK OF EGYPT, LIMITED.

Telegrams: "SPHINX, LONDON." Telephone: 312 LONDON WALL.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1856, and Registered as Limited in 1887.

CAPITAL £1,500,000 IN 60,000 SHARES OF £25 EACH (10,000 BEING UNISSUED SHARES).

£12 10s. per share is paid, and the balance can only be called up in the event of the Company being wound up.

CAPITAL PAID UP, £625,000. RESERVE, £660,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBERT L. BARCLAY, Esq. (*Chairman*). | The HON. S. CARR GLYN.
The LORD GRENFELL, G.C.B. | The LORD RATHMORE.
GEORGE T. BIDDULPH, Esq. | Sir COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF, K.C.S.I.

Bankers—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO. | MESSRS. BARCLAY & CO., LD.
Solicitors—MESSRS. BIRCHAM & CO.
Auditors—MESSRS PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
Secretary—ARTHUR NICHOLS, Esq.

Branches:—ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, KHARTOUM.

Agencies:—
MANSOURA, TANTA, ZAG-AZIG, FAYOUM, BENI-SOUEF, MINIEH, ASSOUAN, SUEZ, SUAKIN, DAMANHOUR, GIRGEH, CHEBIN ELKOM, ESNEH, LUXOR, TAHTA.

The Bank issues DRAFTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, and negotiates and collects Bills on Egypt and the Soudan. Buys and sells EGYPTIAN and other SECURITIES, and transacts every description of Banking business. Remittances made by cable, and current accounts opened. Deposits received for fixed periods, rates on application. Full enquiries made as to investments in Egypt and the Soudan.

EGYPT HOUSE, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. [19

English, Scottish and Australian Bank

LIMITED.

Head Office: 38, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

Subscribed Capital	**£1,078,875 0 0**
Paid-up Capital	**539,437 10 0**
Further Liability of Proprietors ...	**539,437 10 0**
Reserve Fund	**200,000 0 0**

Board of Directors.

C. J. HEGAN, Esq., *Chairman*.

HON. SIR JOHN A. COCKBURN, K.C.M.G. | HON. SYDNEY HOLLAND.
W. G. ELDER, Esq. | JAMES JACKSON, Esq.

Manager—JOHN PATERSON. *Accountant*—GEORGE SCOTT.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND; LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

Letters of Credit and Drafts on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank in the chief provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom.

Remittances made by **Telegraphic Transfer.**

Bills Negotiated or forwarded for **Collection.**

Banking and **Exchange** Business of every description transacted with Australia. [17

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Head Office: 16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street, New York.
Branch Office: 475, Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON:

15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

28, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

PARIS:

41, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

Terms for the care of real and personal property at the Head Office will be arranged by the Representatives in London and Paris.

The Company will act in New York as Executor, Trustee, Custodian, or Agent, and will fully represent correspondents in any American financial business.

Through its connections in every part of the United States it will obtain prompt and reliable reports on American investments.

Arrangements may be made with the Representatives in London and Paris for opening Current or Deposit Accounts at the Head Office.

Foreign income re-invested.

EUROPEAN BANKERS.

London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
Bank of Scotland, London.
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Dresdner Bank, Berlin.
I. & R. Priv. Austrian Society of Credit for Commerce and Industry, Vienna.
Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan.
Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., London.
Comptoir National D'Escompte, Paris.
Banque Française pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Paris.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank Filiale, Hamburg.
Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam.
Société de Crédit Suisse, Zurich.
Credito Italiano, Milan.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BANK OF LIVERPOOL,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. LIMITED.

Established 1831.

Subscribed Capital, £10,500,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,312,500. Reserve Fund, £850,000.

Directors:

S. GIBSON SINCLAIR, *Chairman.* JAS. P. REYNOLDS, *Deputy Chairman.*

Sir T. BROCKLEBANK, Bart.
SAMUEL CATLOW.
OSWALD DOBELL.
A. EARLE.
Sir W. B. FORWOOD.
H. H. HORNBY.
A. T. NEILSON.
JOHN RANKIN
HELENUS R. ROBERTSON.
WM. P. ROBINSON.
JNO. A. SLINGSBY.
H. L. SMYTH.
ISAAC H. STOREY.
Sir W. H. TATE, Bart.

General Manager—JAMES H. SIMPSON. Assistant General Manager—ROBT. L. MCGLASHEN.
Manager, Head Office—J. J. RITCHIE.
District General Manager, Northern District—F. W. CREWDSON.
Craven Bank District—J. F. PONTING.
London Agents—GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.; BARCLAY & COMPANY, Ltd.; WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ltd.; ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & CO.; and UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.

Current and Deposit Accounts bearing interest opened for Customers residing at home or abroad. Every description of banking business transacted, including the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, Securities, &c.; the collection of Dividends and Coupons, whether payable in England or abroad; the issue of Drafts, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in the principal Cities and Towns throughout the World; and Cable transfer of remittances to all parts.

The Bank is prepared to act as Executor or Trustee for Private Persons, and as Trustee, Treasurer, Registrar, or in other fiduciary capacity, for Public and Corporate Bodies, Institutions, &c.

Customers may have money transmitted to the credit of their accounts through any of the Branches, free of charge.

Strong Rooms provided for the safe custody of deeds of value and other property lodged on behalf of customers.

The Bank acts as Agent for Home and Foreign Banks. [21

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN BEATON, Esq.

MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq.
JOHN GORDON, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.
CHARLES EVELYN JOHNSTON, Esq.
WILLIAM WILTON PHIPPS, Esq.
Sir CHARLES DAY ROSE, Bart.

Manager—E. A. BENN. *Assistant Manager*—N. F. DUFF. *Secretary*—A. W. SAUNDERS.
Inspector of Branches—H. L. Richardson. *Chief Accountant*—A. Saword.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
Liverpool—THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Ltd.
France: BANQUE DE FRANCE (Paris); SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (Paris and Branches).
Germany: Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO., Hamburg.
Italy: CREDITO ITALIANO. Spain: CREDIT LYONNAIS. Portugal: BANCO DE PORTUGAL.
Austria-Hungary: ANGLO-OESTERREICHISCHE BANK (Anglo-Austrian Bank).

BRANCHES.

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Manáos, Pará, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Curityba, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre. **Argentina**—Buenos Ayres, Rosario. **Uruguay**—Montevideo. **United States**—New York (Agency). **France**—Paris (5, Rue Scribe). **Portugal**—Lisbon, Oporto.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bank has Agents or Correspondents in all the principal Ports and Cities of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, the United States, and Europe.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers made, and Bills of Exchange negotiated or collected on the most favourable terms.

The Bank undertakes the Agencies of parties connected with the above countries, grants Circular Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers, makes Investments in the Public Funds and other Securities, and receives Dividends and Interest on account of Clients. Current Accounts opened at the Branches, where money is also received on deposit at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which the Deposit is made.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Bank, 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD.

Office Hours: 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. 23

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (521,450 Shares of £50 each) £26,072,500.
PAID-UP £8 0 0 per Share .. .. £4,171,600.
RESERVE LIABILITY £37 10 0 „ .. .. £19,554,375.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. Vassar-Smith, *Chairman.*
J. W. Beaumont Pease, *Deputy Chairman.*
Charles E. Barnett.
J. B. Close Brooks.
John H. Clayton.
Hon. R. M. W. Dawson.
W. S. de Winton.
Austin E. Harris.
Herbert W. Hind.
E. Brodie Hoare.
J. Arthur Kenrick.
Sir H. Seymour King, M.P.
Howard Lloyd.
Henry N. Middleton.
William Small.
George D. Whatman.
Robert Woodward.

HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON: 71, Lombard Street, E.C. (Registered Office). *General Manager*, E. Alexander Duff.
BIRMINGHAM: Edmund Street. *Country General Manager*, Alexander Fyshe.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: City Office—72, Lombard Street, E.C.; 16, St. James's St., S.W.; Law Courts—222, Strand, W.C.; Aldersgate St., E.C.; Belgrave Rd., S.W.; Cheapside, E.C.; East City—Fenchurch St.; Finchley Rd., N.W.; Hampstead—Rosslyn Hill, N.W.; Holborn Circus, E.C.; Paddington—Cambridge St., W.; West Kensington—Hammersmith Road, W.
BIRMINGHAM: Colmore Row; High St.; Temple Row; New Street; Aston Rd.; Bearwood; Bloomsbury; Bristol St.; Cape Hill; Deritend; Edgbaston; Gooch St.; Gt. Hampton St.; Harborne; Highgate; Jamaica Row; Ladywood; Parade; Small Heath; Sparkbrook; Sparkhill; Summerfield.

Aberdare, Altrincham, Ashford, Aylesbury, Banbury, Bangor, Barnstaple, Bath, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brecon, Bridgnorth, Brighton, Bristol, Burton-on-Trent, Cambridge, Cardiff, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Cheltenham, Chester, Cirencester, Coventry, Darlington, Dartmouth, Deal, Derby, Douglas, Dover, Dowlais, Droitwich, Dudley, Durham, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Enfield, Evesham, Exeter, Falmouth, Folkestone, Gloucester, Hanley, Hastings, Haverfordwest, Hereford, Ironbridge, Jarrow, Kidderminster, Leamington, Leeds, Leicester, Leominster, Lichfield, Liverpool, Llandudno, Llanelly, Longton, Ludlow, Maidenhead, Maidstone, Malvern, Manchester, Margate, Merthyr Tydfil, Middlesbrough, Monmouth, Newcastle (Staff.), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Newport (Salop), Newton Abbot, Northampton, North Shields, Nottingham, Oxford, Penzance, Plymouth, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Portsmouth, Ramsgate, Reading, Redditch, Ross, Rugby, Rye, St. Leonards, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Southampton, South Shields, Stafford, Stockton-on-Tees, Stratford-on-Avon, Stroud, Sunderland, Swansea, Swindon, Tamworth, Tonbridge, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Wallingford, Walsall, Warwick, Wednesbury, Wellington (Salop), Welshpool, Westgate-on-Sea, Weymouth, Wolverhampton, Worcester, Wrexham, **and elsewhere.** [22

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

BRANCHES in Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP . . . $5,490,000.
RESERVE FUND . . . 5,490,000.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—LLOYDS BANK LIMITED and THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED, and branches, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any part of CANADA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Canadian collections forwarded direct to the Head Office in Toronto or through its Agents in England and Scotland.

[2

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

Established 1836. *Limited.*

Directors.

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman and Managing Director.*
WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., London, *Deputy-Chairman.*

The Rt. Hon. LORD AIREDALE, P.C., Leeds.
Sir PERCY E. BATES, Bt., Liverpool.
CHARLES G. BEALE, Esq., Birmingham.
ROBERT C. BEAZLEY, Esq., Liverpool.
Sir WILLIAM BENJAMIN BOWRING, Bt., Liverpool.
JOHN ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq., London.
Sir G. F. FAUDEL-PHILLIPS, Bt., G.C.I.E., London
FREDERICK HYNDE FOX, Esq., Liverpool.
H. SIMPSON GEE, Esq., Leicester.
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER, Esq., London.
ARTHUR T. KEEN, Esq., Birmingham.
The Right Hon. LORD PIRRIE, K.P., London.
THOMAS ROYDEN, Esq., Liverpool.
WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Esq., Coventry.

Joint General Managers: J. M. MADDERS, S. B. MURRAY, and F. HYDE.
Secretary: EDWARD J. MORRIS. *City Manager:* A. D. RUTHERFORD.

Head Office: 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, LONDON." *Telephone—2481 London Wall.*

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - £3,989,237
RESERVE FUND - £3,590,313 | DEPOSITS - - £72,169,280

The Bank has Branches and Sub-Branches in London, the suburbs and throughout the country. It also has Agents in all the principal Cities of the world. Every kind of Banking business is transacted at the Head Office and Branches. Bills, Annuities, Coupons and Dividends are collected in all parts of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and in Foreign Countries. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Funds are effected. For the convenience of Customers monies can be paid in at any of the Branches and advised the same day to their own account. Strong Rooms are provided for the security of Deeds and other property lodged by the Customers of the Bank. Every Officer of the Bank is pledged by a signed Declaration to secrecy as to the business affairs of the Bank and its Customers.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Telegraphic Address—"CINNAFOREX, LONDON." *Telephone—2481 London Wall.*

ISSUES Currency Drafts on all Cities, Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable all over the world; also makes Mail and Telegraphic Transfers to all Cities. COLLECTS Foreign Bills. PURCHASES approved Foreign Bills. ESTABLISHES Commercial Credits on behalf of Customers available anywhere against the usual shipping documents. Drafts, &c., may be obtained direct from the Head Office or Branches, which are always ready to give quotations.

THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT

Telegraphic Address—"CINNASHIP, LONDON." *Telephone—2481 London Wall.*

Is specially organised to look after Shipowners' Freight Remittances from, and Disbursements to, all parts of the World by mail or cable.

London County & Westminster Bank, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

CAPITAL £14,000,000, IN 700,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - £3,500,000. | RESERVE FUND - £4,250,000.

Directors:

THE RT. HON. THE VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, *Chairman.*
WALTER LEAF, ESQ., *Deputy-Chairman.*

HERBERT ROBINSON ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.
THE HON. SIR ERIC BARRINGTON, K.C.B.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, ESQ.
EDWARD CLIFTON BROWN, ESQ.
JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, ESQ., M.P.
COLIN ALGERNON CAMPBELL, ESQ.
JOHN JAMES CATER, ESQ.
LORD RICHARD CAVENDISH.
ERNEST HALIBURTON CUNARD, ESQ.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
HENRY GOSCHEN, ESQ.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, ESQ.
HENRY CHARLES HAMBRO, ESQ.
CHARLES JOHN HEGAN, ESQ.
ARTHUR HILL, ESQ.
WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, ESQ.
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, BART. [M.P.
THE RT. HON. ALFRED LYTTELTON, K.C.,
OSWALD CECIL MAGNIAC, ESQ.
WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ.
THE RT. HON. LORD SANDHURST, G.C.S.I.
CHARLES JAMES CATER SCOTT, ESQ.
HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, ESQ.
SIR MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER.
VINCENT WODEHOUSE YORKE, ESQ.

ALFRED MAYO HAWTHORN (*Head Office*)
THOMAS JAMES RUSSELL (*Colonies and Agencies*),
FRANK WILLIAM HOWETT (*Country*),
} *Joint Managers.*

AUSTIN ARROW KEMPE
GEOFFREY PAGET
} *Joint Secretaries.*

HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE:

21, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE: 1, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.

FOREIGN BRANCH: 82, CORNHILL, E.C.;

ALSO

103 METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES, 211 COUNTRY BRANCHES.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on the usual terms. Customers are given facilities for the transfer of money to or from any office of the Bank.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Sums of £10 and upwards are received on deposit at interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected. **DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES,** &c., received.

THE AGENCY OF FOREIGN AND COUNTRY BANKS is undertaken, and every description of Banking business transacted.

CURRENCY DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, and **LETTERS OF CREDIT** are issued, and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made to all parts of the World.

APPROVED FOREIGN DRAFTS are purchased, and Collections undertaken.

DOCUMENTARY CREDITS are established, and every facility given for dealing with Documents at home or abroad.

THE OFFICERS OF THE BANK ARE BOUND TO SECRECY. [25

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED 1836),

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

The York City and County Banking Company Limited.

Authorised Capital.	**£20,000,000**
Subscribed Capital.	**£19,800,000**
Paid-up Capital	**£2,970,000**
Reserve Fund.	**£1,165,000**

Directors.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
JOSEPH ATKINSON, Esq.
Colonel JAMES ROBERT BAIN.
WILLIAM BENNETT, Esq.
W. FLEMING BLAINE, Esq.
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq.
STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, Esq.
The Right Hon. The EARL OF DENBIGH.
ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.
W. MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq.
JOHN RICHARD HILL, Esq.
FRANCIS J. JOHNSTON, Esq.
CHARLES T. MILBURN, Esq.
The Right Hon. The VISCOUNT MILNER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
WILLIAM MULLER, Esq.
SIGMUND NEUMANN, Esq.
E. M. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
The Right Hon. The VISCOUNT ST. ALDWYN.
Sir EDWARD D. STERN.
F. L. WALLACE, Esq.

Head Office—5, Princes Street, London, E.C.

CHARLES GOW, *General Manager.*
W. J. DYER, *Head Office Manager.*
T. H. OXLEY, *Country Manager.*
J. F. DARLING, *Deputy General Manager.*
B. DAY, *Assistant Manager.*
EDWARD CLODD, *Secretary.*

LOTHBURY OFFICE, 6, Lothbury, E.C.

GEO. R. GALLAHER, *Manager.* F. GURREY, *Assistant Manager.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

BALHAM,
BARBICAN,
BUCKINGHAM HILL,
CANNON STREET,
CHANCERY LANE,
CHARTERHOUSE STREET,
CHESHUNT,
CHIGWELL,
CHISWELL ROW,
CROYDON,
EAST DULWICH,
ENFIELD HIGHWAY,
FENCHURCH STREET,
FINSBURY,
GREAT TOWER STREET,
HIGH HOLBORN,
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES,
KINGSWAY,
LEADENHALL STREET,
LIMEHOUSE,
LONG DITTON,
LOMBARD STREET,
LOWER EDMONTON,
MARYLEBONE,
MUSWELL HILL,
OLD BROAD STREET,
OLD KENT ROAD,
ONSLOW SQUARE,
OXFORD STREET,
PADDINGTON,
PALL MALL,
PALMERS GREEN,
PECKHAM,
REGENT STREET,
RUSSELL SQUARE,
ST. MARY AXE,
SANDERSTEAD,
SOUTH KENSINGTON,
SOUTHWARK,
STRAND,
STREATHAM,
TOOTING,
VICTORIA,
WALTHAM ABBEY,
WALTHAM CROSS,
WESTMINSTER,
WISCHMORE HILL,
WOOD STREET,
WOODFORD,
WOODFORD STATION.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

YORK, Acomb, Appleby, Aspatria, Mealsgate, Barnard Castle, Barnsley, Cudworth, Hemsworth, South Kirkby, Stairfoot, Barrow-in-Furness, Barton-on-Humber, Barrow-on-Humber, Goxhill, Bedale, Beverley, Bishop Auckland, Coundon, Stanhope, Willington, Wolsingham, West Auckland, Blackhill, Burnopfield, Dipton, Lanchester, Blyth, Bedlington, Seaton Delaval, Boroughbridge, Boston Spa, Tadcaster, Bramton, Gilsland, Bridlington, Flamborough, Bridlington Quay, King Street), Broughton-in-Furness, Bootle, Dalton-in-Furness, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Consett, Darlington, Doncaster, Crowle, Adwick-le-Street, Driffield, Durham, Esh, Framwellgate Moor, Pittington, Sherburn, Shincliffe, Easington, Monk Hesleden, Peterlee, Seaham, Seaham Harbour, Dalton, Murton, Ryhope, Silksworth, Sunderland, Tunstall, Whitburn, Whitemare Pool, Eccleshill, Bradford, Idle, Shipley, Thornton, Wibsey, Wyke, Elland, Brighouse, Rastrick, Epworth, Fenton, Flixton, Gainsborough, Gateshead, Goole, Rawcliffe, Snaith, Grimsby (Old Town), Fish Docks, Grimsby (Cleethorpe Road), Cleethorpes, New Clee, Gunnerside, Boosbeck, Haltwhistle, Harrington, Harrogate, Hartlepool, Hawes, Haydon Bridge, Bardon Mill, Heaham, Allendale, Allenheads, Hornsea, Horsforth, Calverley, Rawdon, Rodley, Howden, North Cave, Hull, Cottingham, St. Andrew's Dock, Withernsea, Hull (Anlaby Road), Hull (Beverley Road), Newlands, Princes Avenue, Hull (Holderness Road), Ilkley, Ben Rhydding, Keswick, Knaresborough, Leeds, Cattle Market, Kirkstall Road, Roundhay Road, Station Parade (Branch-ley), Leeds (Headingley), Leeds (Kirkgate), Leyburn, Middleham, Malton, Market Weighton, Alfreton, Pilsley, Marsham, Mexborough, Conisborough, Kilnhurst, Middlesbrough, Middlesbrough (South Bank), Millom, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Byker, Wallsend-on-Tyne, Willington Quay, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Dean Street), Northallerton, North Shields, Ossett, Penrith, Kirkoswald, Lazonby, Pickering, Redcar, Richmond, Ripon, Rotherham, Thrisley, Saltburn, Brotton, Marske-by-the-Sea, Scarborough, Falsgrave, Scarborough (South Cliff), Scunthorpe, Winterton, Seaham Harbour, Ashbey (Doncaster), Fairsgrave, Horden Colliery, Murton Colliery, Ryhope, Sedgefield, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Sheffield, Darnall, Fitzwilliam, Stanley, Walkley, Woodhouse, Sheffield (Hillsborough), Sheldon (Eldon Lane), New Shildon, Shildon, Ironbridge, Shipton, South Shields, Stockton-on-Tees, Stokesley, Great Ayton, Hutton Rudby, Sunderland, Haswell, Southwick, Shotton Colliery, Thirsk, Ulverston, Cark in Cartmel, Wakefield, Horbury, Wath on Dearne, Gobthorpe, South Elmsall, Thurnscoe, West Hartlepool, Trimdon Grange, Wingate, Whitby, Robin Hood's Bay, Staithes, Whitehaven, Gosforth, Whitley Bay, Wilton, Workington, Station Road, Distington, Worksop, Clowne, Shirebrook.

Current Accounts are kept and Deposits received upon the terms usual with Bankers in London and the Country respectively. The Agency of Joint Stock Banks, Private Banks and Foreign Banks undertaken. The Bank undertakes the Office of Executor and Trustee, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained at Head Office and Branches. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to Customers free of charge. The same may be obtained at the Head Office, or through any of the Branches. The numerous Branches of the Bank afford great facilities for the transaction of business, and arrangements have been made with Banks in all the important Towns of the Kingdom by which money may be paid in free of charge, to the credit of any Customer of this Bank, whether at the Head Office or at any of the Branches. Strong Rooms for the deposit of Securities and Plate Chests are provided for the convenience of customers. Every Officer of the Bank is required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers. [26

The LONDON & PROVINCIAL BANK, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - £1,600,000. RESERVE FUND (Invested in Consols) - £1,495,000

Directors.

Sir FREDERICK GEO. BANBURY, Bart., M.P.
Sir WILLIAM BOORD, Bart.
WM. HAYES FISHER, Esq., M.P.
Sir EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY.
The Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., F.R.S.
RICHARD COBDEN MICHELL, Esq.
H. RIMINGTON-WILSON, Esq.
Sir JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart.

General Manager—JOHN WOODROW CROSS, Esq.
Assistant General Manager—JESSE LAMBLY THOMAS, Esq. *Secretary*—WILLIAM JOHN STOKOE, Esq.
Auditors—ERNEST COOPER, Esq. EDGAR FIGGESS, Esq.
London Agents—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co. *Solicitors*—Messrs. MUNNS & LONGDEN.

HEAD OFFICE: 3, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, E.C.

LONDON SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

Anerley (137, Anerley Road), Barking, Beckenham, Bermondsey (56 & 58 Old Kent Road), Blackheath, Bowes Park, N., Canning Town (Barking Road), Carshalton, Catford, Chingford, Claygate, Eastern (167, Whitechapel Road), East Greenwich, East Ham, Edmonton (Upper and Lower), Eltham, Enfield, Essex Road (Nos. 344, and 346), Finchley (Church End), Finchley (North), Finsbury Park, Green Lanes and Noel Park (62, High Road, Wood Green), Hackney (The Triangle), Hampstead (55, England's Lane), Hampton Hill, Harringay, Hendon, Highbury (4, Highbury Place), Hither Green, Honor Oak Park, Hornsey, Hounslow, Ilford (126, High Road), Kentish Town, Kew, Kew Gardens, Kingsland (1, Kingsland High Street, N.E.), Kingston-on-Thames, Ladywell, Lea Bridge Road (Leyton), Lee Green, Lewisham, Leytonstone, Maida Vale (53 to 55, Maida Vale), Manor Park, Merton, Mitcham, Mortlake and East Sheen, Munster Park (841, Fulham Road), Muswell Hill, New Cross Gate (180, New Cross Road), Newington Green, New Southgate and Friern Barnet, Old Street (84 to 88, Great Eastern Street, E.C.), Paddington (127 and 129, Edgware Road), Palmer's Green, N., Penge, Plaistow, Plumstead (High Street), Ponders End, Richmond, Roman Road, Bow (39, Roman Road), St. Margaret's (East Twickenham), Sidcup, Southgate, South Kensington (108, Queen's Gate), South Tottenham, Spitalfields (83, Commercial Street, E.), Stamford Hill (No. 40), Stamford Hill Broadway, Stoke Newington (159, High Street), Stratford, E., Surbiton, Surbiton Hill, Sutton, Sutton (North), Sydenham (42, Kirkdale), Teddington, Thornton Heath, Tottenham, Tufnell Park (155, Fortess Road), Twickenham, Walham Green and Fulham, Walthamstow (Hoe Street), Walthamstow (St. James's Street), Westcombe Park (Vanbrugh Park), West Green, West Hampstead (174, West End Lane), White Hart Lane (Tottenham), Wimbledon, Winchmore Hill, Wood Green, Woolwich.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

Aberayron, Aberdare, Aberystwyth, Aldeburgh, Ascot, Ashford (Middlesex), Bargoed, Barry, Belvedere, Bexhill, Bexley Heath, Brecon, Bridgend, Brighton, Bristol, Briton Ferry, Builth Wells, Bungay, Caerphilly, Camberley, Cardiff, Cardiff Docks, Carmarthen, Chatham, Chepstow, Cowbridge, Diss, Downham Market, Eastbourne, East Dereham, Ebbw Vale, Egham, Erith, Eye, Fakenham, Fishguard, Gillingham (New Brompton, Kent), Gorleston-on-Sea, Gosport, Gravesend, Grays, Halesworth, Harleston, Haverfordwest, Hunstanton, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Lampeter, Leigh-on-Sea, Lewes, Liverpool, Liverpool (Walton), Llandilo, Llandovery, Llandrindod Wells, Llanelly, Llanidloes, Lowestoft, Machynlleth, Maidstone, Merthyr Tydfil, Milford Haven, Narberth, Neath, Newport (Mon.), Northfleet, North Walsham, Norwich, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Penarth, Pentre, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Porth, Portsmouth (Commercial Road), Port Talbot, Rhyl, Rhymney, Rochester, Romford, Ruthin, St. Clears, Saxmundham, Southend-on-Sea, Staines, Strood, Sunningdale, Swansea, Tenby, Tilbury Docks, Tredegar, Usk, Wells, Westcliff-on-Sea, Weston-super-Mare, Weybridge, Wymondham, Yarmouth (Great).

SUB-AGENCIES.

Abercarn, Abercynon, Aberdovey, Abersychan, Abertridwr, Argoed, Banstead, Barry Dock, Beaufort (Brec.), Bedwas, Blackwood, Blaengarw, Bush Hill Park, Cadoxton, Caerau, Canton (Cardiff), Chadwell Heath, Clydach-on-Tawe, Clydach Vale, Cross Keys (Mon.), Crumlin, Crynant, Cwm (Mon.), Cwmfelinfach, Cwmllynfell, Dinas Mawddwy, East Harling, Ebbw Vale (Chapeltown), Ewell, Ferndale, Fforestfach, Goodmayes, Goodwick, Gorseinon, Higham's Park, Leiston, Letterstone, Llanbradach, Llanbrynmair, Llangammarch Wells, Llangennech, Llanhilleth, Llannon (Card.), Llantwit Major, Llanwrtyd Wells, Llanybyther, Lordship Lane (Wood Green), Maerdy, Maesteg, Maesycwmmer, Merthyr Vale, Morriston, Mountain Ash, Nantymoel, Nelson (Glam.), Newbridge (Mon.), Newbridge-on-Wye, New Tredegar, Nyland, Ogmore Vale, Penybont, Penygraig, Pontardawe, Pontardulais, Pontllanfraith, Pontlottyn, Pontrhydfendigaid, Pontycymmer, Rainham, Risca, Roath (Cardiff), St. Davids, St. Helens (Swansea), Saundersfoot, Seaford, Senghenydd, Skewen, Snettisham, Stanford-le-Hope, Teddington (South), Talgarth, Tonyrefail, Tonypandy and Llwynpia, Tregaron, Treharris, Treherbert, Treorky, Troedyrhiw, Tylorstown, Whitchurch (Glam.), Wood Green (Lordship Lane), Wood Street (Walthamstow), Yarmouth Fish Wharf, Ynysddu, Ynysybwl, Ystalyfera, Ystradgynlais, Ystrad Mynach.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, opens—

DRAWING ACCOUNTS upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposits are received from Customers and others, and Interest allowed thereon at such rates and for such periods as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market. Deposit Books are issued when required; these are specially convenient for small Deposits.

Moneys can be paid at the Head Office, or any of the Branches of the Bank for Customers' credit at any other Office. For Customers having business connections in Towns where the Bank has not a branch, arrangements can be made with other Bankers to receive their credits.

The BANK effects purchases and sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares, and Securities, receives Dividends, &c. Customers may have their Dividends made payable to the Bank for the credit of their accounts.

The BANK also transacts every other description of Banking business.

Every Officer of the Bank is required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors, J. W. CROSS, *General Manager*. [27

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(Established 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital (all paid up), **£2,958,904.** **Rest, £2,465,753.**

Undivided Profits, £140,046.

HEAD OFFICE - - - MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Hon. President.*
R. B. ANGUS, ESQ., *President.* SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, BART., *Vice-President.*

E. B. GREENSHIELDS, ESQ. — SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD. — JAMES ROSS, ESQ.
HON. ROBT. MACKAY. — SIR THOS. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O. — DAVID MORRICE, ESQ.
C. R. HOSMER, ESQ. — A. BAUMGARTEN, ESQ. — H. V. MEREDITH, ESQ.

General Manager,
SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, BART., MONTREAL.

BRANCHES AT ALL IMPORTANT POINTS IN CANADA.

London Office—**47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.**

London Committee.

Right Hon. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G. — THOMAS SKINNER, ESQ.
F. WILLIAMS TAYLOR, *Manager.*

Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

Undertake monetary business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issue Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers. [31

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK,

LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP, £1,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £1,300,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, ESQ. (*Chairman*).
HON. HUGO BARING.
W. T. BRAND, ESQ.
CHAS. W. DRABBLE, ESQ.
JOHN G. GRIFFITHS, ESQ.
KENNETH MATHIESON, ESQ.
HERMAN BILLING SIM, ESQ.
ROBERT A. THURBURN, ESQ. (*Managing*).

Sub-Manager and Secretary—G. R. HUTCHINSON.

BRANCHES.

Argentina.—Buenos Aires, Rosario, Mendoza, Concordia, Bahia Blanca, Córdoba, Tucuman, Parana, Barracas (Buenos Aires), Once de Setiembre (Buenos Aires), Boca del Riachuelo (Buenos Aires). **Uruguay.**—Monte Video, Paysandu, Salto. **Brazil.**—Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santos Pernambuco, Pará, Bahia, Curityba, Victoria. **Chili.**—Valparaiso.
Agency in New York, and Agents throughout the World.

Bankers—London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited. Liverpool: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Limited. Provinces: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited. Scotland: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited. Ireland: THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALÉVY, PARIS. [28

LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN BANK
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £5,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,500,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £1,000,000.

Directors.

HON. FREDERIC W. ANSON.
SIR JOHN H. BETHELL, M.P.
ARTHUR BILBROUGH, ESQ.
SIR FORTESCUE FLANNERY, BART., M.P.
RT. HON. LORD CLAUD J. HAMILTON, M.P.
C. W. PRESCOTT-WESTCAR, ESQ.
HENRY WETHERED, ESQ.

General Manager: JOHN LISCOMBE. *Assistant General Manager:* H. H. HAMBLING.
City Manager: FREDERICK STRAKER. *Assistant City Manager:* PERCY C. HARTE.
Chief Inspector: JOHN A. ANDERSON. *Secretary:* HERBERT POTTER.

Head Office:—170, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

LONDON BRANCHES.

ACTON
ADDISCOMBE
ANERLEY
BALHAM
BARKING
BARNES
BATTERSEA
BATTERSEA PARK
BAYSWATER
BENHILL-ON-SUTTON
BERMONDSEY
BISHOPSGATE
BLOOMSBURY
BOROUGH
BOW
BRIXTON HILL
BRIXTON, NORTH
BRIXTON, SOUTH
BROMPTON ROAD
BRONDESBURY
CAMBERWELL
CAMDEN TOWN
CANNON STREET
CATFORD
CHARING CROSS
CHARLTON
CHEAPSIDE
CHELSEA
CHISWICK
CLAPHAM
CLAPHAM JUNCTION
CLAPTON
CLERKENWELL
COLEMAN STREET
CRICKLEWOOD
CROFTON PARK.
CROYDON
CROYDON, SOUTH
DULWICH
DULWICH, EAST
EALING
EALING, WEST
EARL'S COURT and KENSINGTON
EARLSFIELD
EAST HAM
EDGWARE ROAD (END
EDGWARE, CHURCH
FINCHLEY, EAST
FINCHLEY, NORTH
FINSBURY
FINSBURY PARK
FLEET STREET
FOREST GATE
FOREST HILL
FULHAM
GREAT PORTLAND
HACKNEY [STREET
HAMMERSMITH
HAMPSTEAD
HAMPSTEAD, SOUTH
HAMPSTEAD, WEST, and FROGNAL
HANWELL
HARLESDEN
HARROW ROAD
HIGHGATE
HOLBORN
HOLLAND PARK
HOLLOWAY
HOLLOWAY, UPPER
HORNSEY
ILFORD
ISLINGTON
KENNINGTON
KENSAL RISE
KENTISH TOWN
KEW BRIDGE
KILBURN
KING'S CROSS
LAVENDER HILL
LEE GREEN
LEWISHAM HIGH RD.
LEYTON
LEYTONSTONE ROAD
MANOR PARK
MERTON and S. WIMBLEDON
MILE END
MINORIES [SHEEN
MORTLAKE and EAST
NEW CROSS GATE
NORBURY
NORWOOD, SOUTH
NORWOOD, UPPER
NORWOOD, WEST
NOTTING HILL
OXFORD STREET
PECKHAM
POPLAR
PUTNEY
RAVENS PARK
REGENT STREET
ROEHAMPTON
ST. JOHN'S WOOD
SHEPHERD'S BUSH
SHOREDITCH
SOUTHWARK
STEPNEY
STOCKWELL
STRAND
STREATHAM
STREATHAM COMMON
STREATHAM, WEST
STROUD GREEN
SURBITON
SYDENHAM
TOOTING
TOTTENHAM
TULSE HILL
UPTON PARK
VAUXHALL
WALHAM GREEN
WALLINGTON and CARSHALTON [ST.
WALTHAMSTOW, HOE
ST. JAMES'S ST.
WALWORTH
WANDSWORTH
WANSTEAD
WEST BROMPTON
WEST KENSINGTON
WESTMINSTER
WEST SMITHFIELD
WILLESDEN GREEN
WIMBLEDON
WIMBLEDON COMMON
WIMBLEDON PARK
WOODFORD
WOOD GREEN

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

BEACONSFIELD
BOURNEMOUTH
BRIGHTON
BRISTOL
BUSHEY
EASTBOURNE
SEASIDE
EAST MOLESEY
EDGWARE
ELTHAM
HARROW
HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS
HASTINGS (Old Town)
HENDON
HENDON, WEST
HOVE
KINGSTON HILL
KINGSTON-on-THAMES
NEW BARNET
NEW MALDEN
OTTERY ST. MARY
READING
RICHMOND
SIDMOUTH
SOUTHALL
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA
STANMORE
SUDBURY & WEMBLEY
SURBITON
TWICKENHAM
WALTON-ON-THAMES
WATFORD
WEALDSTONE
WEST CLIFF-ON-SEA
WHETSTONE
WOKING

SUB-BRANCHES.

BUSHEY HEATH (to Bushey)
DAGENHAM (to Barking)
GERRARDS CROSS (to Beaconsfield)
HONITON (to Ottery St. Mary)
KING'S LANGLEY (to Watford)
RAINHAM (to Barking)
WIMBLEDON BROADWAY (to Wimbledon)

Current and Deposit Accounts are opened on the usual terms of Bankers, and every description of Banking Business is transacted.

Credits can be paid in for Customers' Accounts either at the Head Office, or at any Branch of this Bank, or at the Branches of Lloyds Bank Limited, the National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, and the Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

Investments and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, etc., are effected, and Dividends and Military and other Pay and Allowances received.

The Bank has powers for acting as Executor and Trustee under Wills, Settlements, &c., and as Trustee for Debenture Holders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit on all the Principal Towns of the World, also Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable at all the Chief Cities abroad,
Effects Mail and Telegraphic Transfers, Undertakes Foreign Collections,
Negotiates approved Foreign Paper, Establishes Documentary Credits,
And generally conducts any Form of Foreign Banking Business.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers. [29

METROPOLITAN BANK OF ENGLAND AND WALES, LIMITED.

Head Office: 60, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. **Country Office and Transfer Office: Birmingham.**

CAPITAL, £7,500,000, in 150,000 SHARES of £50 each.

PROPRIETORS' FUNDS, £1,024,074, viz.:—

Paid-up Capital, **£550,000.** Guarantee Fund, **£450,000.** Balance of Profits Carried Forward, **£24,074.**

DIRECTORS.

WALTER E. WARDEN, Esq., *Chairman.* | MORGAN B. WILLIAMS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
S. BALDWIN, Esq., M.P. | H. C. FIELD, Esq. | ROWLAND HILL, Esq. | Lord ERNEST J. SEYMOUR.
W. H. BANKS, Esq. | Lord GLANTAWE. | F. E. MUNTZ, Esq. | J. WESTON-STEVENS, Esq.
Managing Director—F. W. NASH. *General Manager*—F. J. HUGHES. *Secretary*—JAS. SMITH WOOD.
London Manager—A. E. OLD. *London Sub-Manager*—THOS. THOMSON. *Chief Inspector*—J. E. AYTOUN.

BRANCHES.

ABERCRAVE .... Sub to SWANSEA.
ABERDARE ..... Manager, G. J. TUCKFIELD.
ABERGWYNFI .... Sub to MAESTEG.
ACOCK'S GREEN .. R. F. L. JEFFERY.
ALCESTER ..... ,, J. P. HUNT.
AMLWCH ..... Sub to LLANGEFNI.
AMMANFORD .... Sub to SWANSEA.
BANBURY ..... ,, J. FINGLAND.
BANGOR ..... ,, W. WILLIAMS.
BARMOUTH ..... ,, A. E. TOMKINSON.
BARRY DOCK .... ,, A. L. GOLDSWORTHY.
BATH ..... ,, T. G. ROBERTSON.
BETHESDA ..... ,, W. WILLIAMS.
BILSTON ..... ,, JOHN BENT.
BIRMINGHAM—
BENNETT'S HILL .. ,, A. G. SAMPSON, and J. L. HAWKES, Sub Manager.
ASTON ..... ,, H. W. SPONG.
GT. HAMPTON ST. ,, W. F. ADAMS.
HARBORNE ..... ,, E. GRICE.
LAW COURTS ..... ,, CHAS. MCANDREW.
MARKETS ..... ,, A. S. WHITFIELD.
SALTLEY ..... ,, W. S. BUNN.
SELLY OAK ..... ,, R. H. SMITH.
SMALL HEATH .... ,, W. H. OAKLEY.
STRATFORD ROAD .. ,, W. H. OAKLEY.
BLAENAU FESTINIOG.. H. A. HUGHES.
BLAENAVON .... ,, C. S. MICHELMORE.
BLAENCLYDACH .... Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BLAENGARW .... Sub to BRIDGEND.
BLOXWICH ..... ,, W. H. MARSHALL.
BRIDGEND ..... ,, D. J. GWYN.
BRIDGNORTH ..... ,, M. CHADWICK.
BRIERLEY HILL .... ,, J. FINNEY.
BRISTOL ..... ,, D. LAING.
BRITON FERRY.. Sub to NEATH.
BROMSGROVE .. ,, J. H. HENDERSON.
BROWNHILLS .... Sub to WALSALL.
BRYNSIENCYN .... Sub to LLANGEFNI.
BRYNMAWR .... ,, C. S. MICHELMORE.
BURRY PORT .... Sub to LLANELLY.
CAERAU ..... Sub to MAESTEG.
CAERPHILLY .... Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
CARDIFF—
ST. MARY STREET / CANTON / CLIFTON STREET .. / ROATH .. ,, F. GREENSLADE.
CARDIFF DOCKS ,, J. W. N. BONNER.
CARDIGAN ..... ,, D. LLOYD JONES.
CARNARVON .... ,, ROBERT WILLIAMS.
CHEPSTOW ..... ,, ARTHUR PRICE.
CHIPPING NORTON ,, T. H. BURRIDGE.
COLWYN BAY .... ,, R. HUGHES-JONES.
CONWAY ..... ,, DAVID JONES.
COWBRIDGE .... ,, H. THOMAS.
CRADLEY HEATH .. ,, T. W. DOOLITTLE.
CRICCIETH ..... Sub to PORTMADOC.
CRYMMYCH ..... Sub. to CARDIGAN.
DARLASTON .... ,, T. M. DODD.
DOWLAIS ..... Sub to MERTHYR TYDFIL
DREFACH ..... Sub to NEWCASTLE EMLYN.
DUDLEY ..... ,, F. M. BAKER.
FERNDALE ..... Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
FESTINIOG ..... Sub to BLAENAU FESTINIOG.
GARNANT ..... Sub to SWANSEA.
GODWICK ..... Sub. to HAVERFORDWEST.
GORSEINON ..... Sub to SWANSEA.
GLYN NEATH .... Sub to NEATH.
GWYS ..... Sub to SWANSEA.
HAVERFORDWEST ,, A. H. HOWARD.
HAYES (Middlesex) Sub to SOUTHALL.
HEDNESFORD .. ,, W. H. MARSHALL.
HENLEY-IN-ARDEN ,, G. B. HALLETT.
HEREFORD ..... ,, C. J. G. NASH-LEIBRANDT.
KIDDERMINSTER .. ,, E. C. NEWMARCH.
KINGSWINFORD .... Sub to STOURBRIDGE.
KINGTON ..... ,, T. G. SPRAGUE.
LEAMINGTON .. Manager, A. A. B. WILSON.
LLANERIS ..... ,, ROBERT WILLIAMS.
LLANDRINDOD WELLS,, A. G. SPRAGUE.
LLANDUDNO .... ,, A. EVANS.
LLANDYSSUL .... ,, J. R. HARRIS.
LLANELLY ..... ,, W. GRIFFITHS.
LLANGEFNI ..... ,, E. M. ROBERTS.
LLANRWST ..... ,, W. G. OWEN.
LYE ..... Sub to STOURBRIDGE.
MAESTEG ..... ,, L. O. MORGAN.
MALDEN (HEAD .. ,, A. E. ROBERTS.
MALVERN ..... ,, F. E. LAUGHTON.
MERTHYR TYDFIL ,, JOHN AUBREY.
MILFORD HAVEN ,, A. H. HOWARD.
MORETON-IN-MARSH ,, S. W. GILLAM
MORRISTON ..... Sub to SWANSEA.
MOUNTAIN ASH .. ,, G. J. TUCKFIELD.
MUCH WENLOCK ,, F. SARJEANT.
MUMBLES ..... ,, Sub to SWANSEA.
NEATH ..... ,, C. E. S. THOMPSON.
NEVIN ..... Sub to PWLLHELI.
NEWBOROUGH .. Sub to LLANGEFNI.
NEWBURY ..... ,, H. A. PEARSON.
NEWCASTLE EMLYN,, H. C. MORRIS.
NEWPORT, MON... ,, W. MCG. CARNEGIE.
NEW RADNOR .. Sub to KINGTON.
OXFORD ..... ,, G. HUGHES.
PENCADER ..... Sub to LLANDYSSUL.
PENRHYN-DEUDRAETH ..... Sub to PORTMADOC.
PENTRE ..... Sub to PONTYPRIDD
PENRHIWCEIBER Sub to ABERDARE.
PENYGRAIG..... Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
PENYGROES..... Sub to CARNARVON.
PONTNEWYNNER Sub to BRIDGEND.
PONTYPRIDD ... ,, W. D. HODGES.
PORTH ..... Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
PORTHCAWL .... Sub to BRIDGEND.
PORTMADOC .... ,, W. JONES.
PORT TALBOT.... ,, C. E. S. THOMPSON.
PWLLHELI ..... ,, W. G. HUGHES.
READING ..... ,, A. MCNEIL.
REDDITCH ..... ,, F. H. JOSCELYNE.
RHAYADER..... ,, O. J. R. OWENS.
RHOSNEIGR..... Sub. to LLANGEFNI.
SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR,, H. HOLTOM.
SLOUGH ..... ,, W. H. BOWLES.
SOUTHALL ..... ,, W. CARTER.
STOURBRIDGE .. ,, W. J. AMPHLETT.
STOURPORT ..... ,, A. W. GABRIEL.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON,, JAS. STEVENSON
STUDLEY ..... Sub to REDDITCH.
SWANSEA—
CASTLE SQUARE .. / HIGH STREET .... / ST. HELENS..... / SWANSEA DOCKS .. ,, T. W. ISLAY-YOUNG, F. GIBSON SMITH, Sub Manager.
TALYSARN ..... Sub to CARNARVON.
TIPTON ..... ,, H. B. COOKE.
PONTYPANDY ..... ,, Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
TREDEGAR ..... ,, F. ROWLAND.
TREFIARRIS .... Sub to ABERDARE.
TREHERBERT .. Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
TREORKY ..... Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
TYNEWYDD (OGMORE VALE) .. Sub to BRIDGEND.
WALSALL ..... ,, W. H. MARSHALL, and W. HEBBLETHWAITE, Sub Manager.
WARWICK..... ,, H. L. SOWDON.
WEDNESBURY .... ,, G. W. ELLIOTT.
WEST BROMWICH .. ,, E. C. RICHARDSON.
WILLENHALL .... ,, A. J. RILEY.
WITNEY ..... ,, H. W. SPRENGER.
WOLVERHAMPTON .. ,, WM. JOHNSON.
WORCESTER .... ,, H. E. PROCTOR.
YSTALYFERA .... Sub to SWANSEA.
YSTRADGYNLAIS Sub to SWANSEA.

AGENCIES.

BAMPTON (OXON) G.W.DUTTON. | CHARLBURY .... T. G. SMITH. | PANGBOURNE ..... H. S. ADAMS.
BRAILES ..... A. ELLIOTT. | GORING-ON-THAMES H. A. L. SMITH. | PENYBONT ..... J. HAMER. [30
CAMPDEN ..... H. WIXEY. | KINETON ..... C. F. BANCROFT. | SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD R. J. FRANKLIN.

THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

HEAD OFFICE—13, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Capital Subscribed **£7,500,000.** Paid-up **£1,500,000.** Rest **£530,000.**

Directors.

HENRY FRANCIS SLATTERY, Esq., *Chairman.*
Hon. ALBERT HENRY PETRE, *Deputy-Chairman.*
Sir DOUGLAS F. R. DAWSON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Sir THOMAS HENRY GRATTAN ESMONDE, Bart., M.P.
Rt. Hon. THE EARL FITZWILLIAM.
WILLIAM BAILEY HAWKINS, Esq.
Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF KENMARE, C.V.O.
PERCY P. O'REILLY, Esq., J.P.
Sir JOHN PURCELL, K.C.B.
PATRICK WALTER STAFFORD, Esq.
Count DE TORRE DIAZ.

Secretary ... ... J. H. DAVEY.

LONDON.

13, Old Broad Street, E.C. ... { **J. L. Whelen** / **C. F. Higginson** } *Joint Managers.*

23, BAKER STREET, W.
68, GLOUCESTER GARDENS, BAYSWATER, W.
21, GROSVENOR GARDENS, BELGRAVIA, S.W.
189, HIGH STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.
9, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
2, ELGIN AVENUE, HARROW ROAD, W.
361 and 363, GOSWELL ROAD, ISLINGTON, E.C.
286, PENTONVILLE ROAD, KING'S CROSS, N.
158, HIGH STREET, NOTTING HILL, W.
276, OXFORD STREET, W.
180, STRAND, W.C.
ST. MARY'S ROAD, WILLESDEN, N.W.

Cardiff—St. Mary Street. **J. R. G. Bullen,** *Manager.*

Manchester—Spring Gardens. **J. E. V. Phillips,** *Manager.*

IRELAND.

DUBLIN—34, College Green, CAMDEN STREET, GREAT BRITAIN ST., PEMBROKE, RATHMINES, SMITHFIELD, WESTLAND ROW.

ABBEYFEALE
ATHLONE
ATHY
BALLAGHADERREEN
BALLINA
BALLINASLOE
BALLYMAHON
BALTINGLASS
BELFAST
BIRR
BOYLE
BRUFF
CAHIR
CAHIRCIVEEN
CARLOW
CARRICKMACROSS
CARRICK-ON-SUIR
CASHEL
CASTLEBAR
CASTLECOMER
CASTLE ISLAND
CASTLEREA
CHARLEVILLE
CLAREMORRIS
CLIFDEN
CLONAKILTY
CLONMEL
CORK
DINGLE
DONERAILE
DUNDALK
DUNGARVAN
DUNMORE (Co. Galway)
ENNIS
ENNISCORTHY
ENNISTYMON
FERMOY
GALWAY
GOREY
GORT
GRATTAN-NA-MANAGH
HEADFORD (Co. Galway)
KANTURK
KELLS
KILKENNY
KILLARNEY
KILLORGLIN
KILRUSH
KINGSTOWN
LIMERICK
LISMORE
LISTOWEL
LONGFORD
LOUGHREA
MACROOM
MALLOW
MIDLETON
MILLSTREET (Co. Cork)
MILTOWN MALBAY
MITCHELSTOWN
MOATE
MOUNTMELLICK
MULLINGAR
NENAGH
NEWBRIDGE (Co. Kildare)
NEWCASTLE (Co. Limerick)
NEW ROSS
NEWTOWNBARRY
PORTARLINGTON
RATHKEALE
ROSCOMMON
ROSCREA
SCARIFF
STROKESTOWN
TEMPLEMORE
THURLES
TIPPERARY
TRALEE
TUAM
TULLOW (Co. Carlow)
WATERFORD
WEXFORD
WICKLOW

Every description of Banking Business Transacted. [32

The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited.

Established in India in 1844. Registered in London under Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL, £500,000, in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £337,625 fully paid up.

Head Office: Royal Bank Buildings, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Col. WILLIAM GRAHAM-SMITH, *Chairman.* | WALTER F. SMITH, Esq. | A. T. RAWLINSON, Esq.
DAVID HENRY SMALL, Esq. | A. F. SIMSON, Esq.

P. B. BAKER, *Manager.* J. BANKS, *Accountant.*

Bankers.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, Ltd.
Branches in India.—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE, SIMLA, KARACHI, AMRITSAR.
Agents at Bombay.—BANK OF BOMBAY.

Current Accounts are opened and kept on the same terms as by London Bankers.
Deposits are received, repayable at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice, and for longer periods, upon terms which can be had upon application.
Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stock. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised free of charge to constituents.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Egypt, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, &c., and the Bank draws upon most parts of India. [18

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts, and in New Zealand by Special Act of the General Assembly.

Authorised Capital . £1,725,000. | **Paid-up Capital . . £500,000.**
Subscribed Capital . £1,500,000. | **Reserve Fund . . . £460,000.**

HEAD OFFICE: 17, MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C. | **CHIEF OFFICE IN NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON.**

HENRY F. FRESHWATER, *Secretary and London Manager.* J. H. B. COATES, *General Manager.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND.—Alexandra South, Auckland, Auckland (Newton), Balclutha (Kaitangata Agency, Owaka Agency), Blenheim, Christchurch, Cromwell, Dargaville (Aratapu Agency, Kaihu Agency, Raupo Agency, Te Kopuru Agency), Dunedin, Dunedin (North), Gore, Waikaia Agency), Greymouth, Hokitika, Invercargill, Kurow (Duntroon Agency), Milton, Mosgiel, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth (Okato Agency), Oamaru, Onehunga, Ontrau, Paeroa (Karangahake Agency), Paparoa (Maungaturoto Agency), Port Chalmers, Reefton, Riverton (Orepuki Agency, Otautau Agency, Thornbury Agency), Stratford, Tapanui (Heriot Agency), Timaru, Waihi, Waiuku, Wanganui, Wellington, Te Aro.

The National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd., **Issues Drafts and Letters of Credit; Makes Telegraphic Transfers; Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange; Receives Deposits of £50 and upwards** on terms to be ascertained on application; Conducts every other description of Banking business between London and New Zealand. [35

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

(Established by Khedivial Decree, June, 1898,
with the exclusive right to issue Notes payable at sight to bearer.)

CAPITAL £3,000,000
(In 300,000 Shares of £10 each, fully paid)
RESERVE FUND £1,500,000

Governor - - - F. T. ROWLATT, Esq.

Head Office—Cairo.

London Committee.

HON. HUGO BARING. SIR CARL MEYER, BART. HON. ALGERNON MILLS. HON. SIDNEY PEEL.

London Agency:—4 & 5, King William Street, E.C.

Manager - - - J. T. BEATY-POWNALL.
Assistant Manager - A. F. GILLBEE.

Accounts opened with traders and private persons. Every kind of Banking Business transacted.
Offices in Egypt at Cairo (Head Office), Alexandria, Assiout, Assuan, Benha, Beni-Suef, Chibin-el-Kom, Damanhur, Fayoum, Kench, Luxor, Mansourah, Minieh, Mousky (Cairo), Port Said, Sohag, Tantah, & Zagazig; and in the Sudan at Khartoum, Port Sudan, and Suakim.
Full information can be obtained at the Offices of the Bank. [33

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

INCORPORATED IN THE TRANSVAAL. LIMITED.

(Bankers to the Government of the Transvaal Colony.)

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL - £1,100,000.

: With power to increase to £4,000,000. Reserve Fund, £50,000.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - - - - PRETORIA.

Directors:

Hon. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., M.L.C., *Chairman.* | J. EMRYS EVANS, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Vice-Chairman.*
JAMES R. LEISK. | H. A. ROGERS, Esq.
C. H. MULLINS, Esq., V.C., C.M.G. | H. O'K. WEBBER, Esq.
General Manager = = = E. C. REYNOLDS.

BRANCHES IN TRANSVAAL.

Amersfoort, Barberton, Belfast, Benoni, Bethal, Bloemhof (Agency to Christiana), Boksburg, Brakpan, Carolina, Christiana, Cleveland, Clifton, Comet (East Rand), Denver, Ermelo, Fordsburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Jeppestown, Johannesburg (Commissioner St. East, Harrison St., and Pritchard St.) Klerksdorp, Knights, Krugersdorp, Langlaagte, Lichtenburg, Lluipaard's Vlei, Lydenburg, Machadodorp, Maraisburg, Middelburg, Newtown (Johannesburg), Nijlstroom, Ophirton, Pietersburg, Piet Retief, Pilgrim's Rest, Potchefstroom, Potgietersrust, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Sabie, Schweizer Reneke, Springs, Standerton, Sterkwater (Agency to Potgietersrust), Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Witbank, Wolmaransstad, Zeerust.

BRANCHES IN ORANGE FREE STATE.

Bethlehem, Bethulie, Bloemfontein, Boshof, Brandfort, Bultfontein, Clocolan, Dewetsdorp, Edenburg, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Frankfort, Harrismith, Heilbron, Hoopstad, Jacobsdal, Kestell, Koffiefontein, Kopjes, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Lindley, Luckhoff, Marquard, Odendaalsrust, Parys, Petrusburg, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Reitz, Rouxville, Senekal, Smithfield, Thaba 'Nchu, Theunissen, Trompsburg, Ventersburg, Villiers, Vrede, Vredefort, Wepener, Winburg, Zastron.

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH.—Lourenço Marques.

Branches in Cape Province.—Adelaide, Cape Town, Dordrecht, East London, Port Elizabeth, Somerset East.

Branches in Natal.—Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Utrecht, Vryheid. **Swaziland.**—Mbabane.

AGENTS at BERLIN, HAMBURG and NEW YORK.

London Committee:—(F. A. GILLAM, Esq., *Chairman.* | H. D. LEWIS, Esq. | M. RAPP, Esq.
(B. KITZINGER. | J. MACALISTER, Esq. | J. B. TAYLOR, Esq.

The Bank is prepared to grant drafts and letters of credit, to make telegraphic remittances, to buy and collect bills, and to undertake every description of banking business in connection with South Africa. Current accounts opened and deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C. D. CUNNINGHAM, *Acting Manager.* [34

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

Established 1833. Number of Shareholders, 17,224.

Subscribed Capital, £15,900,000. Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000. Reserve Fund, £2,350,000. Reserved Liability, £10,600,000.

Head Office: BISHOPSGATE, Corner of THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Metropolitan Branches—208 and 209, Piccadilly, W.; Audley Mansions, South Audley Street, W.; 53, Baker Street, W.; 218, Upper Street, Islington, N.; Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 88, Cromwell Road, S.W.; 185, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 128, Finchley Road, N.W.; 291B, Oxford Street, W.; 55 and 57, High Street, Kensington, W.; 494, Brixton Road, S.W.; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W.; 123, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; 50, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; 45, Seven Sisters Road, N.; 253, Sloane Street, S.W.; 253, High Street, Putney, S.W.; 155, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.; 214, High Holborn, W.C.; Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.; and Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

DIRECTORS.

C. F. CAMPBELL, Esq. | O. V. E. LAURIE, Esq. | G. F. MALCOLMSON, Esq.
M. O. FITZGERALD, Esq. | F. C. LE MARCHANT, Esq. | S. R. PRYOR, Esq.
WM. HT. N. GOSCHEN, Esq. | The EARL OF LICHFIELD. {K.C.I.E. | T. G. ROBINSON, Esq.
F. A. JOHNSTON, Esq. | Sir J. L. MACKAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. | R. WIGRAM, Esq.

R. T. HAINES, T. ESTALL, D. J. H. CUNNICK, *Joint General Managers.*

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, having numerous Branches in England and Wales, as well as Agents and Correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to its customers, who may have money transmitted to the credit of their Accounts through any of the Branches, free of charge.

At Head Office and Metropolitan Branches, Deposits are received and interest allowed thereon at the rates advertised by the Bank in the London newspapers from time to time, and Current Accounts are conducted on the usual terms.

At the Country Branches, Current Accounts are opened, Deposits received, and all other Banking business conducted.

The Bank undertakes the Agency of Private and Joint Stock Banks, also the Purchase and Sale of all British and Foreign Stocks and Shares, and the collection of Dividends, Annuities, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable at the principal towns abroad, are issued for the use of Travellers.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Branches, Agents and Correspondents may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's branches. [36

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

Paid-up Capital, £2,500,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,750,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

London Directors.

Sir ROBERT L. LUCAS-TOOTH, Bart., *Chairman.*
F. GREEN, Esq. H. L. M. TRITTON, Esq.
DAVID GEORGE, *Manager.* HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, *Assistant Manager.*
WILLIAM R. K. GIBBS, *Accountant.*

The Bank has 153 Branches and Agencies in New South Wales, 44 in Queensland, 37 in Victoria, 5 in South Australia, 9 in Western Australia, 52 in New Zealand, 3 in Fiji, and 2 in Papua; and has Agents and Correspondents all over the World on whom the London Office grants Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

The London Office also issues Drafts on demand on its Head Office and Branches in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Papua, and on its Correspondents in Tasmania. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Receives Deposits for Fixed Periods on terms which may be known on application; and conducts every description of Australasian Banking business.

London Office: 64, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. [37

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

CAPITAL—

Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	£1,000,000
Preference Shares, 75,000 of £6 13s. 4d. issued to N.Z. Government	500,000
150,000 Ordinary Shares at £6 13s. 4d., £1,000,000 of which amount called up £3 6s. 8d. per share	500,000
Uncalled, £3 6s. 8d. per Share	500,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	864,134

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors.

HAROLD BEAUCHAMP, Esq., *Chairman.* | WILLIAM MILNE, Esq. | J. B. REID, Esq.
MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq. | W. H. QUICK, Esq. | WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM CALLENDER.

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.—ALEXR. KAY, *Manager.*
London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND and GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Branches and Agencies—Akaroa, Alexandra (South), Apiti, Arrowtown, Ashburton, Auckland, Balclutha, Blenheim, Bluff, Bulls, Cambridge, Carterton, Christchurch, Clinton, Clyde, Coromandel, Cromwell, Dannevirke, Dargaville, Devonport, Dunedin, Dunedin (N.), Edendale, Eketahuna, Eltham, Fairlie, Fe thorpston, Feilding, Foxton, Geraldine, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Greytown, Hamilton, Hampden, Hastings, Hawera, Henley, Heriot, Hokitika, Hunterville, Huntly, Hutt, Inglewood, Invercargill, Kaiapoi, Kaikoura, Kaitangata, Kaponga, Karangahake, Kelso, Kimbolton, Komata, Lawrence, Leeston, Levin, Lyttelton, Mamaia, Manakau, Mangaweka, Marchamborough, Marton, Masterton, Matamata, Matuara, Methven, Middlemarch, Midhirst, Millar's Flat, Milton, Morrinsville, Mosgiel, Motueka, Napier, Nasoby, Nelson, New Plymouth, Newton (Auckland), Ngaruawahia, Oamaru, Ohakune, Ohaupo, Ophir, Opotiki, Opunake, Orepuki, Ormondville, Otahuhu, Otaki, Otautau, Otorohanga, Outram, Owaka, Oxford, Paeroa, Pahiatua, Palmerston, Palmerston (N.), Patea, Petone, Picton, Pleasant Point, Port Chalmers, Pukekohe, Queenstown, Raetihi, Rakaia, Ranfurly, Rangiora, Reefton, Riversdale, Riverton, Rongotea, Ross, Rotorua, Roxburgh, Sanson, Southbridge, Stratford, Taihape, Takapau, Tapanui, Tauranui, Tauranga, Te Aro (Wellington), Te Aroha (Auckland), Te Awamutu, Te Kuiti, Tenuka, Te Puke, Thames, Thornbury, Tinaru, Urenui, Waihi, Waikanae, Waikouaiti, Waimate, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Warroa, Waitahuna, Waitara, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport, Whangarei Winton, Woodville, Wyndham. MELBOURNE, *Victoria*), SYDNEY (*New South Wales*), SUVA and LEVUKA (*Fiji*).

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above named places in New Zealand, Australia and Fiji.
Makes telegraphic transfers.
Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.
Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of the Australasian Colonies and Fiji.
Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due.
Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons on their transactions with the Colonies. [38

PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

Established 1865.

Head and Registered Office: 4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address:—"PLUTUS, LONDON."

CAPITAL.

Authorised	**£12,500,000**	**Subscribed** ..	**£11,023,900**
Paid up	**£2,204,780**	**Reserve Fund** ..	**£2,000,000**

DIRECTORS.

CECIL F. PARR, Esq., *Chairman.*
ARTHUR J. FRASER, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
HENRY J. BADCOCK, Esq.
EDWARD BANBURY, Esq.
H. CARY G. BATTEN, Esq.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.
THOMAS H. DIXON, Esq.
N. FEARINGTON ECKERSLEY, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord FARQUHAR.
Hon. Sir C. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.
JOHN R. P. GOODDEN, Esq.
ALFRED HEWLETT, Esq.
HUGH B. MUIR, Esq.
ROBERT NEILL, Esq.
EDWARD W. NIX, Esq.
A. ALLAN SHAND, ESQ.
Hon. ARTHUR STANLEY, M.P.
ALFRED M. TURNER, Esq.

R. W. WHALLEY, *General Manager.*
JOHN RAE, *Superintendent of Branches.*
F. E. STEELE, *Assist. Supt. of Branches.*
JOHN STEWART, *Assist. General Manager.*
JOHN A. CHADWICK, *Accountant.*
E. D. HYATT, *Secretary.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C.

F. W. INGALL, *Manager.*
A. G. PEACE, C. J. PROUD, *Joint Assistant Managers.*

LOMBARD ST. (*late* Fuller, Banbury, Nix & Co.)
Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & Co. Branch, 1, Cavendish Square, W.
Battersea, 341, Queen's Road, S.W.
Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, W.C.
Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.
Camden Town, 164 and 166, High Street, N.W.
Charing Cross, 9 and 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.
Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.
Chelsea, 300, King's Road, S.W.
Chiswick, 23, High Road, W.
Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.
Cobham, Surrey.
Earl's Court, 209 & 211, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
Finsbury, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Fleet Street, 87, Fleet Street, E.C.

52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C

W. H. HAWORTH, *Manager.*
E. J. GASPAR, *Sub-Manager.*

Golders Green, 14, Golders Green Parade, N.W.
Hampstead, 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Highgate, 2, Grand Parade, N.
Kensington, 88 and 90, Kensington High St., W.
Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W.
Kingston-on-Thames.
Notting Hill, 74, High Street, W.
Regent Street, 239, Regent Street, W.
Seven Kings (Ilford), 11, The Pavement.
Stratford, 415, High Street, E.
Streatham, 324, High Road, S.W.
Sudbury and Wembley.
Teddington.
Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N.
Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W.
Woodford, Essex.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

LIVERPOOL: City Office, Castle Street.
J. C. ROBERTSON, *Manager.*
WM. D. HUGHES, *Sub-Manager.*

MANCHESTER: City Office, 1, York Street.
WM. JONES, *Manager.*
V. BISHOP & T. S. LUPTON, *Joint Sub-Managers.*

Alsager — Altrincham — Anstey — Ashby-de-la-Zouch — Ashton-in-Makerfield — Ashton-under-Lyne — Atherton — Axbridge — Bampton (Friday) — Banwell (Tuesday and Saturday) — Barwell — Bath — Bridgwater — Bristol: City Office, Corn Street; Avonmouth; Bedminster; Bishopston; Chew Magna (Tuesday and Friday); Clifton, Queen's Road; Clifton, Regent Street; Eastville; Fishponds; Kingswood; Pill; Redland; St. George; Stokes Croft; Totterdown; Westbury-on-Trym; West Street — Belper — Birkdale — Birkenhead; Ditto, Charing Cross — Birmingham — Blundellsands — Bolton — Bootle; Ditto, Stanley Road — Bruton — Burnham-on-Sea — Bury (Lancs.) — Castle Cary — Chard — Cheddar (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) — Chester — Cleator Moor — Clevedon — Colchester — Colwyn Bay — Congleton — Coventry — Cressington — Crewe — Crewkerne — Crich — Cullompton — Derby — Dorchester — Duffield — Dukinfield — Dunster (Friday) — Earl Shilton — Earlestown — Eccles (Lancashire) — Egremont (Cumberland) — Ellesmere Port — Exeter — Farrington Gurney (Auction Day) Frodsham — Frome — Garston — Gillingham — Glastonbury — Golborne — Great Crosby — Hale — Harrington — Hastings — Haydock — Helsby — Herne Bay — Highbridge — Hinckley — Hindley — Hoylake — Huyton — Ilminster — Ipswich — Jersey — Knutsford — Langport — Leek; Ditto, Cattle Market — Leicester; Ditto, Cattle Market — Leigh (Lancashire) — Lichfield — Little Bytham (Derby) — Little Sutton (Cheshire) — Liverpool: Aigburth; Cattle Market; Dingle, 323, Park Road, Toxteth; Fairfield; Gateacre; Market Branch, Great Charlotte Street; Old Swan; Tue Brook; Walton; Wavertree — Llandudno — Long Eaton — Loughborough — Lutterworth — Lymm — Macclesfield — Manchester: Cattle Market, Salford; Docks Branch, 1, Trafford Road, Salford; Exchange, 22, St. Mary's Gate; Hyde's Cross, Corn Exchange; Knot Mill, 330, Deansgate; Longsight, 500, Stockport Road; Newton Heath; Pendleton, 84, Broad Street; Regent Road, Salford; Sackville Street (No. 25); Weaste, 232, Eccles New Road, Salford; West Gorton, 1a, Hyde Road — Margate (Cliftonville) — Market Drayton — Martock — Maryport — Matlock — Matlock Bath — Measham — Melbourne (Derbyshire) — Melton Mowbray — Midsomer Norton — Milborne Port — Milverton — Minehead — Monton Green — Mountsorrel — Nantwich — Nether Stowey (Friday) — New Ferry — New Sawley — Newton-le-Willows — Northwich — Old Colwyn — Ormskirk — Oswestry — Patricroft, 278, Liverpool Road — Paulton (Tuesday and Friday) — Penrith — Platt Bridge — Porlock — Prescot — Preston — Quorn — Radcliffe (Lancashire) — Radstock — Rainford — Rainhill — Rhyl — Rock Ferry — Runcorn — Rusholme St. Helens — St. Leonards-on-Sea — Sale — Sandbach — Seacombe — Seaforth — Seascale — Shap — Shepton Mallet — Somerton — Sileby — Southport — South Petherton — Stalybridge — Standish — Stockton Heath — Stoke-sub-Hamdon (Saturday) — Street (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) — Sutton (Lancs.) — Taunton — Tiverton — Tyldesley (Lancs.) — Ulverlme (Monday — Uphilliand — Upper Brighton (Cheshire — Warrington — Washford (Friday and Market Day) — Watchet — Waterloo; Ditto, St. John's Road — Wedmore (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) — Wellington — Wells — Weston-super-Mare — Westhoughton — West Kirby — Weymouth — Whitehaven — Williton — Wincanton — Wivelisconibe — Widnes; Ditto, Simms Cross — Wigan — Winsford — Woodhouse Eaves — Worle (Monday and Friday) — Wrington (Tuesday and Friday) — Wrexham — Wyvenhoe — Yatton (Monday) — Yeovil.

ISLE OF MAN BRANCHES.

T. H. P. MYLECHREEST, *District Manager.*
Douglas — Castletown — Laxey — Peel — Port St. Mary — Ramsey.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863."

Bankers to the Government of Queensland under Agreement extending to 30th June, 1921.

Bankers in Queensland to the Commonwealth of Australia.

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: WALTER VARDON RALSTON.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

London Directors.—REGINALD HOPE SPENS, Esq., WILLIAM CHARLES DAWES, Esq.
Manager.—J. W. DICKINSON. *Accountant.*—J. W. DRURY.

Bankers:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.
SYDNEY: 99, PITT STREET.
Queensland.

Albion
Allora
Barcaldine
Beaudesert
Biggenden
Blackall
Boonah
Bundaberg
Burketown
Cairns
Charleville
Charters Towers
Childers
Clifton
Cloncurry
Cooktown
Crown's Nest
Croydon
Cunnamulla
Dalby
Esk
Forest Hill
Fortitude Valley
Gatton
Gladstone
Goombungee,
Goondiwindi
Greenmount
Gympie
Halifax
Herberton
Hughenden
Ingham
Innisfail
Ipswich
Irvinebank
Jondaryan
Killarney
Laidley
Longreach
Mackay
Marburg
Mareeba
Maryborough
Millmerran
Mitchell
Mount Morgan
Muttaburra
Nobby
Normanton
Pittsworth
Port Douglas (with Receiving Officeat Mossman)
Ravenswood
Richmond
Rockhampton
Roma
Sarina
South Brisbane
Southbrook
St. George
Tannymorel
Thursday Island
Toogoolawah
Toowoomba
Townsville
Warwick
Winton
Wondai (with Receiving Offices at Tingoora and Wooroolin)
Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.
The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [40

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (DE PARIS)

(Société Anonyme).

GENERAL AND FOREIGN BANKERS.

Subscribed Capital - Fr. 400,000,000 | Paid-up Capital - Fr. 200,000,000.

City Office: 53, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.
Telephone Nos.: Central 5238; London Wall 6470; Private Exchange (4 lines).

West End Office: 65, REGENT STREET, W. Tel. 3320 Central.

Head Office: 54 & 56, RUE DE PROVENCE, PARIS.

President—BARON HÉLY D'OISSEL. *General Manager*—MR. LOUIS DORIZON.

OVER 750 BRANCHES IN FRANCE.

Affiliated Banks in Belgium, Germany, Holland, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.

This Bank transacts every description of English and Foreign Banking business, including the Sale of Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Circular Letters of Credit and Notes payable all over the world. It also undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Shares on the London and Continental Exchanges, the Collection and Cashing of Dividends, Coupons, Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds, &c., &c.

The West End Office has been specially fitted with safe deposits for the use of customers, and a direct Telephone to Stock Exchange. This Office buys and sells all Foreign Monies. [42

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, Limited.

Bankers to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, and to the Imperial Government in South Africa.

Subscribed Capital - - £6,194,100
Paid-up Capital - - - £1,548,525
Reserve Fund - - - £1,900,000

Head Office:

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

Hamburg Agency: 27, Alsterdamm. New York Agency: 55, Wall Street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WM. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, JUN., ESQ.
SIR D. M. BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, ESQ.
HON. SIR CHAS. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.
RT. HON SIR W. F. HELY-HUTCHINSON, P.C., [G.C.M.G.
E. BRODIE HOARE, ESQ.
HORACE PEEL, ESQ.
RT. HON. LORD WELBY, G.C.B.

General Managers in South Africa—H. SHELTON CORBETT and HECTOR MACKENZIE.
London Manager—WILLIAM SMART. *Secretary*—FRANCIS SHIPTON.
Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

CAPE PROVINCE.

Aberdeen
Adelaide
Alexandria
Alice
Aliwal North
Barkly East
Beaconsfield
Beaufort West
Bedford
Bredasdorp
Britstown
Burghersdorp
Butterworth
Cala
Caledon
Calitzdorp
Calvinia
Cape Town
do., Long Street
do., Plein Street
Carnarvon
Cathcart
Cedarville
(Agency to Matatiele)
Ceres
Clanwilliam
Claremont
Colesberg
Cookhouse
(Agency to Somerset E.)
Cradock
Darling
De Aar
Dordrecht
East London
Elliot
Fort Beaufort
Fraserburg
George
Graaff-Reinet
Graham's Town
Hanover
Heidelberg
Hopefield
Hopetown
Humansdorp
Indwe
Jamestown
Jansenville
Kenhardt
Kimberley
King Williams. Tn.
Knysna
Kokstad
Kongha
Ladismith
Lady Grey
Laingsburg
Maclear
Mafeking
Malmesbury
Marnisburg
Matatiele
Middelburg
Molteno
Mossel Bay
Muizenburg
Murraysburg
Naauwpoort
Oudtshoorn
Paarl
Pearston
Peddie
Phillipstown
Port Elizabeth
Porterville
Port St. John
Prieska
Prince Albert
Queen's Town
Richmond
Riversdale
Robertson
Seymour
Simon's Town
Somerset East
Somerset West
Somerset Strand
(Agency to Somerset W.)
Stellenbosch
Sterkstroom
Steynsburg
Steytlerville
Sutherland
Swellendam
Tarkastad
Tulbagh
Uitenhage
Umtata
Uniondale
Upington
Venterstad
Victoria West
Vryburg
Wellington
Willowmore
Woodstock
Worcester

NATAL.

Dannhauser
(Agency to Newcastle)
Dundee
Durban
Estcourt
Greytown
Ladysmith
Mooi River
Newcastle
Pietermaritzburg
Port Shepstone

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Bethlehem
Bloemfontein
Ficksburg
Frankfort
Harrismith
Heilbron
Kroonstad
Ladybrand
Lindley
Lindley Road (Agency to Lindley)
Reitz
Vrede
Wepener
Zastron

TRANSVAAL.

Barberton
Benoni
Boksburg
Fordsburg
Germiston
Heidelberg
Johannesburg
do., Eloff Street
Klerksdorp
Krugersdorp
Lydenburg
Middelburg
Pietersburg
Potchefstroom
Pretoria
Randfontein
Roodepoort
Rustenburg
Springs
Standerton
Zeerust

BASUTOLAND.

Maseru

RHODESIA.

Bulawayo
Gatoona
Gwelo
Hartley
Livingstone
Penhalonga
(Agency to Umtali)
Salisbury
do., Manica Road
Selukwe
Umtali

NYASALAND.

Blantyre

EAST AFRICA.

Beira, Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay)

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted on the Branches of the Bank, Telegraphic Remittances made, Bills negotiated and collected, and every description of Banking Business transacted with the Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and East Africa.

Deposits received for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank's Circular Letters of Credit are available all over the world.

The Officers of the Bank are bound *not* to disclose the transactions of any of its customers. [41

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000. RESERVE FUND, £1,310,000 ...TOGETHER, £2,810,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 3,000,000
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES £5,810,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq., *Chairman.*
ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.
CHARLES E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq.
WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
WM. R. MEWBURN, Esq.
The Hon. C. T. MILLS, M.P.
CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

Trustees.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq. | HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq. | MAURICE G. C. GLYN, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS, Esq. *Assistant Manager*—WILLIAM J. ESSAME, Esq.
Secretary—T. C. C. SAUNDERS, Esq. *Accountant*—C. M. C. SHANNON, Esq.

The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [43

WILTS AND DORSET BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1835.

Subscribed Capital, £3,500,000. Paid-up Capital, £700,000.
Reserve Fund, £600,000.

Head Office = = = SALISBURY.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Amesbury.
Avonmouth.
Axbridge.
Axminster.
Barnstaple.
Bath.
„ (Lower Weston).
Beaminster.
Bideford. | Blandford.
Boscombe.
Bournemouth.
„ (Lansdowne).
„ (Malmesbury Park).
„ (Pokesdown).
„ (Westbourne).
„ (Winton).
Bradford-on-Avon.
Branksome.
Bridgwater.
Bridport.
Bristol. [Road).
„ (Cheltenham
Bristol (Horfield).
Brockenhurst.
Budleigh-Salterton.
Burnham.
Calne.
Cardiff. | Chard.
Cheddar.
Cheltenham
Chippenham
Christchurch
Cirencester.
Clevedon.
Clifton (Regent St.)
„ (Royal Promenade).
Colyton.
Corsham.
Crewkerne.
Devizes.
Dorchester.
Eastleigh.
Exeter.
Exmouth.
Fareham.
Fordingbridge.
Freshwater (I.W.)
Frome.
Gillingham.
Glastonbury.
Gloucester.
Highbridge.
Ilminster.
Kingsbridge.
Lyme Regis.
Lymington.
Malmesbury.
Marlborough.
Melksham.
Mere.
Midsomer Norton.
Minehead.
Nailsworth.
New Swindon.
Newton Abbot.
Paignton.
Parkstone.
Pewsey.
Plymouth. | Poole.
Portishead.
Portland.
Portsmouth Borough.
Radstock.
Redland.
Ringwood. | Roath.
Romsey.
Ryde (I.W.)
St. Mary Church and Babbacombe.
Salcombe.
Salisbury.
Sandown, I. W.
Seaton.
Shaftesbury.
Shepton Mallet.
Sherborne.
Somerton.
Southampton.
„ (Avenue).
Southsea.
Stroud.
Sturminster Newton.
Swanage.
Swindon.
Taunton.
Teignmouth
Tetbury.
Torquay.
Trowbridge.
Wantage.
Warminster.
Watchet.
Wells.
Westbury.
West Southbourne.
Weston-super-Mare.
Weymouth.
Wimborne.
Wincanton.
Wiveliscombe.
Wootton Bassett.
Yarmouth (I.W.).
Yeovil.

AGENCIES.

Banwell | Beer.
Bournemouth (West Cliff).
„ (Charminster Road).
Bovey Tracey.
Box.
Brislington.
Broadstone.
Bulford Camp. | Burley
Canford Cliffs.
Chagford.
Chandler's Ford.
Charmouth | Chudleigh
Corfe Castle. | Downton.
Durdham Down.
Easton (Portland).
Ferndown & West Moors
Hythe. | Lacock.
Ludgershall.
Lympstone.
Lyndhurst.
Maiden Newton.
Martock.
Milford-on-Sea.
Moreton Hampstead.
Nailsea.
Netheravon.
New Milton.
Portswood. | Purton.
Roath Park.
Shirehampton.
Shirley. | Shrewton.
Southampton Docks.
Southbourne-on-Sea.
Stalbridge.
Stoke-sub-Hamdon.
Street. | Tidworth.
Tisbury.
Totton.
Washford | Wedmore
Westbury-on-Trym.
Williton.
Wilton. | Woolston.
Wrington. | Yatton.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. [46

THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK,

(Established 1839) **LIMITED,**

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED

Smith, Payne & Smiths. (*Established* 1758.)
Samuel Smith & Co., Nottingham and Mansfield. (*Established* 1688.)
Smith, Ellison & Co., Lincoln. (*Established* 1775.)
Samuel Smith Bros. & Co., Hull. (*Estab.* 1784.)
Samuel Smith & Co., Derby. (*Established* 1806.)
Samuel Smith & Co., Newark-on-Trent. (*Established* 1688.)
Wigan, Mercer, Tasker & Co., Kentish Bank, Maidstone. (*Established* 1818.)
Prescott's Bank, Limited, *consisting of:—*
Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard & Dimsdales. (*Established* 1762.)
Prescott, Cave, Buxton, Loder & Co. (*Established* 1766.)
Miles, Cave, Baillie & Co., Old Bank, Bristol. (*Established* 1750.)
Sanders & Co., Exeter Bank. (*Established* 1769.)
Milford, Snow & Co., City Bank, Exeter. (*Established* 1786.)
Tugwell & Co., Old Bank, Bath. (*Established* 1760.)
Moger & Son, City Bank, Bath. (*Established* 1815.)
Deane & Co., Winchester. (*Established* 1787.)
Bulpett, Hall & Co., Old Bank, Winchester (*Established* 1789.)
Hilton, Rigden & Rigden, Faversham Bank. (*Established* 1796.)
Thos. Butcher & Sons, Old Bank, Tring. (*Established* 1836.)
Harwood & Co., Old Bank, Thornbury. (*Established* 1808.)
And **The London and Yorkshire Bank, Limited.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - -	**£25,000,000**	**PAID-UP CAPITAL - -**	**£3,554,785 10s.**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - -	**£22,934,100**	**RESERVE FUND - - -**	**£1,150,000 0s.**

Number of Proprietors - upwards of 9,200.

Directors:

Sir Felix Schuster, Bart., *Governor.* John Trotter, Esq., *Deputy Governor.*

Ernest W. Barnard, Esq.
Theodore Bassett, Esq.
Leo Bonn, Esq.
Percival Bosanquet, Esq.
Francis W. Buxton, Esq.
Charles C. Cave, Esq.
John Alan Clutton-Brock, Esq.
John Dennistoun, Esq.
Horace George Devas, Esq.
William O. Gilchrist, Esq.
Henry J. B. Kendall, Esq.
A. B. Leslie-Melville, Esq.
John Mews, Esq.
Robert Fenton Miles, Esq.
Henry W. Prescott, Esq.
Kenneth L. C. Prescott, Esq.
Bertram Abel Smith, Esq.
Eustace Abel Smith, Esq.
Gerald Dudley Smith, Esq.
Herbert Francis Smith, Esq.
Lindsay Eric Smith, Esq. [M.P.
Rt. Hon. C.B. Stuart Wortley, K.C.,
Arthur M. H. Walrond, Esq.
Sir Julius Wernher, Bart.
The Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, G.C.B.
Charles H. R. Wollaston, Esq.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

J. E. W. Houlding, *Manager.* P. J. Wiffen, *Metropolitan Branch Manager.*
H. H. Hart, *Country and Foreign Manager.* L. E. Thomas, *Country Branch Manager.*
F. W. Ellis, *Assistant Manager (Head Office).*
H. R. Hoare, *Secretary.* L. J. Cornish, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEE DEPARTMENT: 2, Princes Street, E.C.
LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard Street, E.C.
CORNHILL OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.

Metropolitan and Suburban Branches:

67, Bishop's Road, W.; 24, Bedford Row, W.C.; 54 and 55, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.; 103, High Holborn, W.C.; 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent; 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.; 66, Charing Cross, S.W.; 56, High Road, Chiswick; 116, Fore Street, E.C.; High Street, Croydon; 4, Market Parade, East Finchley, N.; 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.; 9 and 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.; 55, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.; Holborn Circus, E.C.; 138, High Street, Kensington, W.; 12, Mount Street, W.; 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill, N.; 8, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.; 455, Oxford Street, W.; 22, London Street, Paddington, W.; Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey; 14, Argyle Place, Regent Street, W.; 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; 74, Sloane Street, S.W.; 111, South End, Croydon; 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; 76, High Street, South Norwood; 12, Southwark Street, S.E.; 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W.; 97, Tottenham Court Road, W.; 117, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Country Branches:

Almondsbury, Alresford, Alton, Amersham, Amersham-on-the-Hill, Ashby, Avonmouth, Aylesbury, Badminton, Barnsley, Basford, Bath, Batley, Bedminster, Beighton, Boro' Green, Borrowash, Bournemouth, Box, Bradford, Bridlington, Brigg, Brighouse, Brighton, Bristol, Bristol (Redland), Budleigh Salterton, Bulwell, Caistor, Cambridge, Canterbury, Chalfont St. Giles, Cheshan, Chippenham, Chorley Wood, Cleckheaton, Clecthorpes, Clifton, Clowne, Combe Down, Cressgates, Crowle, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Eastleigh, Eccleshill, Eckington, Elland, Elsecar, Exeter, Exmouth, Farsley, Faversham, Filton, Gainsborough, Grantham, Great Berkhampstead, Great Missenden, Greengates, Grimsby, Grimsby Docks, Halifax, Haworth, Headley, Hedge End, Hove, Hoyland Common, Hoyland Nether, Hucknall Torkard, Huddersfield, Hull, Huthwaite, Idle, Ilkeston, Keighley, Keynsham, Killamarsh, Knowle, Leeds, Lincoln, Long Eaton, Lympstone, Maidstone, Malling, Malton, Mansfield, Mansfield Woodhouse, Market Rasen, Mirfield, Morley, Newark-on-Trent, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oxford, Paddock Wood, Penistone, Pinxton, Pleasley, Plymouth, Pudsey, Queensbury, Repton, Royston, Scarborough, Scunthorpe, Selston, Sheffield, Shirebrook, Shirehampton, Silsden, Sleaford, Snodland, Southampton, Southwell, Stockingford, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Thornbury, Thorner, Tonbridge, Tring, Warsop, Wendover, West Bridgford, Westbury-on-Trym, West Meon, Winchester, Wombwell, Yate, York.

TERMS.—Current Accounts.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. Deposit Accounts.—Deposits are received at Interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, &c., received for Customers without charge.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its customers.

EXECUTORSHIPS and TRUSTEESHIPS.—The Bank, having the necessary powers, are prepared to undertake the office of Executors, Trustees and Custodian Trustees on terms, particulars of which can be obtained at the Head Office.

Note.—In pursuance of the Treasury Regulations it is hereby stated that no liability attaches to the Consolidated Fund of the British Government in respect of any act or omission of the Bank.

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

LIMITED.

(Formerly Manchester and Salford Bank). ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital, 156,250 Shares of £50 each, £7,812,500.
Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000. Reserve Fund, £790,000.

DIRECTORS.

COLONEL SIR CLEMENT MOLYNEUX ROYDS, C.B., *Chairman.*
CHARLES SUMNER HOARE, *Deputy Chairman.*

WM. BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD.
WM. FRANCIS COURTHOPE.
GEORGE REYNOLDS DAVIES.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
GERARD POWYS DEWHURST.
JAMES ECKERSLEY.
E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
HENRY GARWOOD SEAMAN.
COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD.

Joint General Managers—J. Craig and G. H. Wood.

Manchester Office—Mosley Street ... ... { Manager, John Moodie. Secretary, E. A. Williams.
London Office—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. ... Manager, R. T. Hindley.

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

BROMPTON AND EARL'S COURT - Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Road, S.W.
CHARING CROSS - 2, Cockspur Street, S.W.
CHEAPSIDE - - 127, Cheapside, E.C.
MARYLEBONE - - Marylebone Road, N.W.
ST. MARY AXE - 22, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
WESTMINSTER - 21, Victoria Street, S.W.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

ADLINGTON, Lancashire.
AINSDALE.
AINSWORTH.
ALTRINCHAM.
ARDWICK GREEN.*
ASTLEY BRIDGE.
ATHERTON.
ATTERCLIFFE, Sheffield.
BAKEWELL.
BASLOW.
BIRKDALE.
BLACKBURN.
BLACKPOOL.
BLACKPOOL, South Shore.
BLACKROD.
BOLTON.
BRINSCALL-IN-WITHNELL.
BROADHEATH.
BURSCOUGH BRIDGE.
BURY, Lancashire.
BUXTON.
BUXTON, Higher. [ford.
CATTLE MARKET, Sal-
CHEETHAM HILL.*
CHESTERFIELD.
CHORLEY, Lancashire.
CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY.*
CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK.*
COPPULL.
CORN EXCHANGE.*
CROSTON.
DARLEY DALE.
DEANSGATE.*
DOCK OFFICE.*
DRONFIELD.
ECCLES.
FARNWORTH.
FLEETWOOD.
FLIXTON,
FORMBY.
GOLBORNE.
GORSE HILL.*
GORTON.*
HIGHER BROUGHTON.*
HIGHER OPENSHAW.*
HINDLEY.
HORWICH.
HULME.*
LADY'S BRIDGE, Sheffield.
LEIGH.
LITTLEBOROUGH.
LITTLE LEVER.
LONDON ROAD.*
LONGSIGHT.
LYTHAM.
MAGHULL.
MATLOCK.
MIDDLETON.
MOSES GATE.
MOSS SIDE.*
NEWTON HEATH.*
OPENSHAW.*
ORMSKIRK.
PARK GATE.
PATRICROFT.
PEMBERTON.
PENDLEBURY.
PENDLETON.
PRESCOT.
PRESTON.
PRINCESS ROAD.*
REGENT ROAD, Salford.
ROCHDALE.
ROTHERHAM.
RUFFORD.
RUNCORN.
RUSHOLME.*
ST. ANN STREET.*
ST. HELENS.
SALFORD.
SHEFFIELD.
SKELMERSDALE.
SMITHFIELD MARKET.*
SOUTHPORT.
STANDISH.
STOCKPORT.
STRANGEWAYS.*
STRETFORD.*
SWINTON.
TOWN GREEN, Orms-
TURTON. [kirk.
URMSTON.
WALKDEN.
WATER STREET.*
WHITTLE-LE-WOODS.
WHITWORTH STREET.*
WIGAN. | WINSTER.

* MANCHESTER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS conducted upon agreed terms.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, bearing Interest, Repayable on Demand, without any charge for withdrawal.

DRAFTS issued on London, and on the various Correspondents of the Bank in the Chief Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom; also LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CANADA, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AFRICA, &c.

The Bank effects Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares, and Securities, receives Dividends, &c., thereon, and transacts every other description of Banking Business. [45

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Paid Up	... ...	Yen 24,000,000
Reserve Funds	... ...	,, 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE = = = = = = = = YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES at

ANTUNG-HSIEN	FENGTIEN (Mukden)	KOBE	NEW YORK	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	HANKOW	LIAO YANG	OSAKA	SHANGHAI
CHANGCHUN	HONG KONG	LYONS	PEKING	TIELING
DAIREN (Dalny)	HONOLULU	NAGASAKI	RIOJUN	TIENTSIN
		NEWCHWANG	(Port Arthur)	TOKIO

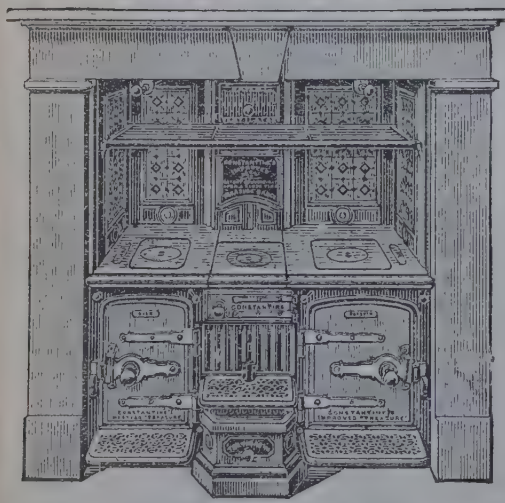
The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 120, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

K. TATSUMI, Manager. [47

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.



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Gold Medal Treasure Self-Setting Ranges. Rising Fire Grating, Open and Close Fire, with Bath Boilers. Continual supply of Hot Water. Great Economy of Fuel.

PRICE FROM 85/-

A lady writes: — "The Treasure Range has saved me £6 during the coal strike. The ovens and boiler heat perfectly."

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POST FREE.
Estimates Free.

Established for 35 years at 61, Fleet Street, E.C.

[215

40, HART STREET, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.

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Mansion House Buildings,

4, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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We invite correspondence with Investors, to whose interests and needs special attention is devoted.

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Of the principal ENGLISH, COLONIAL, and FOREIGN SECURITIES, showing the Dividends paid, Approximate Rate of Interest yielded to Investors at Present Quotations, the Highest and Lowest Prices from 1st January to date and for past year.

ADVANCES MADE TO CLIENTS ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

References can be given in every large town in England.

BANKERS:

LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK, Ltd.

Telegraphic Address: "JONREACH, LONDON."
National Telephone, 905 (Bank).

[56

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

Why not become your own Landlord?

INCORPORATED 1882.

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A GOOD INVESTMENT.

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DEPOSITS received at 3½%. Withdrawals at short notice (one month).

Interest on Investing Shares and Deposits paid half-yearly on 1st June and 1st December.

ADVANCES at moderate interest, repayable by monthly instalments over a period of 5 to 20 years—thus turning the rent into purchase-money—are made for Buying, Building, and Improving House Property. Prompt settlements. Survey fees fixed and very reasonable.

Write for Prospectus to the Secretary,
Church of England Temperance and General Building Society (Dept. A),
22, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C. [48

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,

26, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

Established 1836. *Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament,* 14 *and* 15 *Vict., cap.* 130.

CAPITAL AND DEBENTURE STOCKS, £620,268.

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DAVID ALEXANDER BUMSTED, Esq.
GEORGE E. COCKRAM, Esq.
Sir JAMES R. D. McGRIGOR, Bt.
ARTHUR L. SAVORY, Esq.
WILLIAM STEBBING, Esq. (*Deputy-Chairman*).
WILLIAM J. H. WHITTALL, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

REVERSIONS, LIFE INTERESTS, and LIFE POLICIES PURCHASED.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime.

PRESENT INCOMES are likewise advanced upon the latter principle to persons entitled to Reversionary Interests, who may thus obtain the means of support until their property falls into possession, without being called upon for any payment until that event.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

ROBERT R. TILT, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 6273 GERRARD. [50

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LTD.,

10, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C.—*Established 1835.*

CAPITAL (PAID UP), £500,000.

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MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

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ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.* [58

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Removed from No. 24 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

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DEBENTURE STOCK - - - - £331,130

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NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

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Authorised Capital, One Million; Subscribed Capital, £643,200; Paid-up Capital, £564,825
Debenture „ £150,000

ESTABLISHED 1823.

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REVERSIONS, absolute or contingent, to Real or Personal Property of every approved description:

LIFE INTERESTS, whether in possession or reversion; and

POLICIES of Assurance on lives.

LOANS are granted on the security of Reversions and Life Interests, or the Directors accept a DEFERRED CHARGE, of a fixed amount, payable when the Reversion falls into possession, no payment being made to the Society in the meantime.

The Law Charges on Loans are regulated by Scale. [5

THE

SCOTTISH REVERSIONARY COMPANY, Ltd.

Head Office: CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Authorised Capital, £750,000. Paid up, £550,000. Reserve Fund, £119,150.
Redeemable Debenture Stock, £200,000. Perpetual Debenture Stock, £200,000.

The Business of the Company consists in the purchase of Life Assurance Policies, Reversions, and Life Interests, and in granting Loans on security thereof.

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Beginner's Astronomical Telescope	3	3
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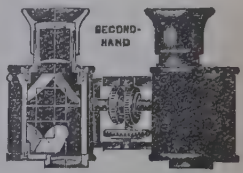

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £17,000,000.

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
25	20	1	8	27	3	4
30	23	3	4	32	10	10
35	26	10	0	40	1	8
40	31	1	8	51	5	0

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Life Assurance Society.

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CAPITAL PAID UP	£295,000
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SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS:—	
"West of England"	615,432
"Hand-in-Hand"	3,785,068
"Union Life Fund"	3,885,389
OTHER ASSETS	6,687,252
Total 31st December, 1909	£18,986,238
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	£5,500,000

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Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World. [74

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AND
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Consequential Loss following Fire,
Personal Accident and Disease,
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Life Assurance Society

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ESTABLISHED 1823.

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AND
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Total Funds exceed = = = £3,000,000
Claims Paid exceed = = = £5,900,000

lew Combined "Investment and Insurance" Policy.
ducational Endowments, and Deferred Assurances for Children.

LOANS GRANTED

On Personal Security with Policies, and on Life Interests and Reversions.

[81

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD

Capital Subscribed £1,000,000
Reserves £1,400,000

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
FIDELITY GUARANTEES.
Government Bonds. Mercantile Bonds.

FIRE. BURGLARY.

HAMILTON HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, E.C.

Agencies in the principal commercial centres throughout the World.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1762.)

THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

FUNDS EXCEED - - - - - - £5,000,000

THE SOCIETY HAS NO SHAREHOLDERS, AND PAYS NO COMMISSION, AND CONSEQUENTLY SECURES

THE MAXIMUM BENEFIT TO POLICYHOLDERS.

THE NEW DEATH DUTIES.

Specially Low Non-Profit Rates for Death Duty Policies.

Full particulars can be had on application to the Society's Office—

MANSION HOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

G. J. LIDSTONE, *Actuary and Secretary.*

EQUITY & LAW

Life Assurance Society,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Directors.

Chairman—JOHN CROFT DEVERELL, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—RICHARD STEPHENS TAYLOR, Esq.

HAROLD AGNEW, Esq.
CHARLES EDWARD BROUGHTON, Esq.
EDMUND CHURCH, Esq.
PHILIP G. COLLINS, Esq.
Sir KENELM E. DIGBY, G.C.B., K.C.
CHARLES BAKER DIMOND, Esq.
Sir HOWARD W. ELPHINSTONE, Bart.
The Hon. Mr. Justice GRANTHAM.
RICHARD L. HARRISON, Esq.
L. W. NORTH HICKLEY, Esq.
ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord MACNAGHTEN, G.C.M.G.
WILLIAM MAPLES, Esq.
EDWARD MOBERLY, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice PHILLIMORE.
GEORGE THOMPSON POWELL, Esq.
MARK LEMON ROMER, Esq., K.C.
The Hon. CHARLES RUSSELL.
H. P. BOWLING TREVANION, Esq.

FUNDS EXCEED - - - £4,700,000.

Thirteenth Quinquennial Investigation

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS, £501,438.

The Bonuses ranged from **£4 1s.** per cent. per annum to **£1 5s.** per cent. per annum, according to the class and duration of the Policy and the Age of the Assured.

SOME EXAMPLES OF CLAIMS recently paid by the Society.

Date of Policy.	Original Sum Assured.			Sum Assured and Bonuses Paid at Death.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1849	2,000	0	0	5,233	17	0
1856	3,000	0	0	6,819	17	0
1856	1,000	0	0	2,553	0	0
1856	2,000	0	0	4,604	16	0
1859	300	0	0	653	12	0
1862	300	0	0	712	10	0
1863	4,700	0	0	9,693	0	0
1863	500	0	0	1,045	4	0
1869	5,000	0	0	10,256	6	0
1879	10,000	0	0	16,920	0	0

Full prospectus and every information will be sent on application to

W. P. PHELPS, *Actuary and Secretary.*

182

THE FINE ART & GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital - - £370,000
Reserves - - - - - £212,307

President: The EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. *Vice-President:* The MARQUIS OF RIPON, G.C.V.O.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. MACDONALD, Esq. (Messrs. Matheson & Co.), *Chairman.*
The Lord MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.
The Hon. CLAUDE G. HAY.
Sir ERNEST F. G. HATCH, Bart.
Sir JAMES D. LINTON, P.R.I.
Sir ERNEST A. WATERLOW, R.A., P.R.W.S.
CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyd's).
T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.
J. F. WRIGHT, Esq.

THE LEADING INDEPENDENT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

BURGLARY OR BURGLARY AND FIRE COMBINED.

Personal Accident. Employers' Liability.

HEAD OFFICES—89 & 90, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

General Manager and Secretary—A. PLAYER FEDDEN. [8

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1832

ACCUMULATED FUND - - - - - - - - £3,300,000
ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - - - - - £300,000

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society o Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The Scale of Premiums charged is low; but, owing to the longevity of the clas of persons assured and economical management, very satisfactory Bonuses hav been realised.

The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are or have bee Friends; and to others who are of Quaker descent, or are connected with Friends b ties of kindred, marriage, or education, or by partnership in business.

Head Office—BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE;
London Office: 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
Birmingham Office: 44, WATERLOO STREET.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY, *Secretary.* [6

ECCLESIASTICAL

Insurance Office, Limited,

11, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

FIRE. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT. BURGLARY & THEFT.
GLASS. [78

THE HORSE, CARRIAGE AND GENERAL

Insurance Company, Limited.

Chief Office: 17, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Insure Horses and other Live Stock against Accident and Diseases. Carriages and Motor Cars against Accidents. Owners of Horses and Vehicles against Claims for Injury to the Person or Property of Third Parties. General Indemnity. Special Rates quoted for Special Risks. Farmers' Insurance. Personal Accident Insurance, Workmen's Compensation Insurance, and Fire Insurance.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED 575,000.

THE OLDEST OFFICE OF ITS KIND.

Managing Director—A. WATERS. *Secretary*—R. R. WILSON. [89

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

ASSETS, £1,650,000. CLAIMS PAID, £3,000,000.

LIFE AND PROPERTY INSURED, AND EVERY LIABILITY COVERED AT LOW RATES.

LIVE STOCK AND PLATE GLASS DEPARTMENTS NOW ADDED.

☞ The Bonds of this Corporation are accepted by all Departments of His Majesty's Government.

Insurance Agents and Gentlemen having spare time on their hands will find this Corporation's terms and methods of work particularly advantageous.

PROSPECTUSES AND EVERY INFORMATION FREE BY RETURN POST.

Chief Offices: GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH.
GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, STRAND, LONDON.

F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P., General Manager. [86

ESTABLISHED 1821.

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office—11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital .	£2,000,000	Total Assets over .	£6,490,000
Paid-up Capital . .	£1,000,000	Total Income over .	£1,220,000

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. EVELYN HUBBARD. *Deputy-Chairman*—EDWARD NORMAN, Esq.
Vice-Chairman—JOSEPH A. BURRELL, Esq.

Right Hon. LORD ALDENHAM.
F. R. S. BALFOUR, Esq.
HENRY BONHAM-CARTER, Esq.
WILLIAM DAWSON, Esq.
P. LYTTELTON GELL, Esq.
LIONEL H. HANBURY, Esq.
J. WARRINGTON HAWARD, Esq., F.R.C.S.
ROBERT L. HUNTER, Esq.
REGINALD E. JOHNSTON, Esq.
GEORGE LAKE, Esq.
E. HENRY LOYD, Esq.
Right Hon. Viscount MORPETH, M.P.
Sir AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Bart.
RODERICK PRYOR, Esq.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

Secretary—T. G. C. BROWNE. *Actuary*—ERNEST WOODS.
Manager of Fire, Burglary, Fidelity, and Glass Departments—A. J. RELTON.

Law Courts Branch—21, FLEET STREET, E.C.
Branch Manager—GEO. W. REYNOLDS. *Bankers*—Messrs. CHILD & CO.

Westminster Branch—28, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.
Branch Secretary—ALEXANDER LATTA. *Bankers*—Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & CO.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at moderate rates. Losses by Lightning are made good by the Company.

FUNDS (1909), £765,000. INCOME over £584,800.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The very satisfactory results of the last Division of Profits are fully set out in the Company's Prospectus. The Reserves were substantially increased, and the rates of Bonus will compare favourably with those of most Offices.

FUNDS (1909) over £4,080,000. INCOME over £466,000.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Personal Accident, Employers' Liability, Burglary, Fidelity, Glass, Consequential Loss resulting from Fire, Profits, Registered Post, and All Risks Insurance.

Policies are issued insuring against All Accidents and certain Diseases, and against the Liability of Employers for Accidents to their Workmen or Servants or to the Public.

The Company grants Policies of Insurance against loss by Burglary, Housebreaking and Larceny and Breakage of Glass upon moderate terms. The Company also grants Guarantees covering Employers against loss arising from the fraud or dishonesty of their Employees. Moderate rates of Premium for these and all other classes of Insurance undertaken by the Company.

FUNDS (1909) £120,000. INCOME over £125,000.

Full information will be forwarded on application.

The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies. [87

ORIGINAL SOCIETY. *FOUNDED 1840.*

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, E.C.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 5 Victoria, Session 1842.

CAPITAL, **£100,000,** FULLY PAID UP AND INVESTED.

FIDELITY GUARANTEED IN ALL SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, SECRETARY. [88

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED,

114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

FIRE.

Personal Accident and Disease. Burglary. Fidelity Guarantee.
Workmen's Compensation, including Domestic Servants.
Property Owners' Indemnity. Third Party. Plate Glass.

BONDS.—The Directors desire to draw special attention to the fact that the Fidelity Bonds of this Society are accepted by His Majesty's Government and in the High Court of Justice.

CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON, Esq., J.P., Chairman
(Johnsons, Long & Raymond-Barker), Lincoln's Inn.
ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P., Vice-Chairman
(Williams & James), Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.

Secretary—H. T. OWEN LEGGATT. **Assistant Secretary**—ARTHUR E. C. WHITE.

SECURITY UNSURPASSED.

Every facility is afforded for the transaction of Insurance business on the most favourable terms, and surveys, where necessary, are undertaken by the Society free of charge. Prospectuses and Proposal Forms and full information may be had at the Society's Office. The business of this Society is confined to the United Kingdom. [91

THE LEGAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Head Office: 231-232, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Authorised - - - -	**£1,000,000.**
Subscribed - - - -	**£500,000.**
Paid-up - - - -	**£100,000.**

Trustees { THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CHANNELL.
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BARGRAVE DEANE.
THE HON. ALFRED E. GATHORNE-HARDY.

Chairman—J. FIELD BEALE, *Solicitor.*

FIRE. ACCIDENT. PROFITS.

Write for Particulars. HENRY M. LOW, *General Manager.* [9

THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1836

LEGAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Empowered by Act of Parliament

Trustees

The Right Hon. The EARL OF HALSBURY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice DEANE.

His Honour Judge BACON.

ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P.

CHAS. P. JOHNSON, Esq., J.P.

Advantages

1. Financial Security.
2. Freedom from all restrictions and conditions.
3. Protection from risk of forfeiture.
4. Guarantee of surrender value.
5. Immediate payment of death claims.
6. Large Bonuses.

Directors

Chairman—WILLIAMS, ROMER, Esq., D.L, J.P.

Deputy Chairman.—JOHNSON, CHARLES P., Esq., J.P.

BACON, His Honour Judge.

DEANE, The Hon. Mr. Justice.

FINCH, ARTHUR J., Esq.

FOLLETT, JOHN S., Esq., J.P.

FRERE, JOHN W. C., Esq.

GRANT-MEEK, A., Esq., J.P. (Devizes).

Directors

HALDANE, FRANCIS G., Esq., W.S.

HEALEY, Sir C. E. H. CHADWYCK, K.C.B., K.C.

MASTERMAN, HENRY CHAUNCY, Esq.

MELLOR, The Right Hon. JOHN W., K.C.

RAWLE, THOMAS, Esq.

RIDER, JOHN E. W., Esq.

SALTWELL, WILLIAM HENRY, Esq.

TWEEDIE, R. W., Esq.

YOUNGER, ROBERT, Esq., K.C.

FINANCIAL POSITION on 1st January, 1910.

Annual Revenue £965,000

Total Assets exceed £6,932,000

Assurance Claims and Bonus Paid exceed £10,480,000

BONUS, 1906.—A REVERSIONARY ADDITION was made to Policies at the last Division of Profits at the rate of **£1 18s.** per annum for each £100 assured, together with a proportionate addition upon all previous Bonus attached to the Policy. The additions per £1,000 assured made to Policies ranking for a full five years' Bonus ranged from £95 to £218.

The Valuation was made on a 2½ per cent. basis, Om Table of Mortality. [92

FIRE. LIFE.

ANNUITIES. WORKMEN'S
BURGLARY. COMPENSATION.
ACCIDENTS. LOSS OF
MOTOR CAR. PROFITS.

ASSETS EXCEED £11,000,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—AT THE LAST QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION THE LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS OF 35/- PER CENT. PER ANNUM WAS AGAIN DECLARED.

Head Office - - - - 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

London { *Chief Office* - 1, CORNHILL, E.C.
Branch Offices - - 56, CHARING CROSS; 41, MINCING LANE; and 89, THE GROVE, STRATFORD.

Branch and District Offices: BIRMINGHAM, BLACKBURN, BRADFORD, BRIGHTON, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, CARLISLE, CORK, HULL, LEEDS, LINCOLN, MANCHESTER, MIDDLESBROUGH, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, NORTHAMPTON, NORWICH, NOTTINGHAM, PLYMOUTH, PORTSMOUTH, SWANSEA, ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, BELFAST, and DUBLIN.

Applications for Agencies Invited. [94

THE BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—5, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital £1,050,000
Paid-up Capital ... £150,000 Reserve ... £256,000

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND, G.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. LORD MERSEY. The Hon. Sir WALTER PHILLIMORE, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D.
Chairman—M. F. MONIER WILLIAMS, Esq. (Messrs. Monier Williams, Robinson & Milroy), Great Tower Street, E.C.
Deputy-Chairman—C. G. KEKEWICH, Esq. (Messrs. Kekewich, Smith & Kaye), Suffolk Lane, E.C.
Solicitors—Messrs. BAKER, BRAKER & HAWES, 117, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

BIRMINGHAM: 124, Colmore Row.—*Chairman*, J. G. BRADBURY, Esq. (Messrs. Saunders, Bradbury & Saunders), Birmingham. *District Secretary*, E. J. BRADLEY.

BRIGHTON: 138, North Street.—*Chairman*, THOMAS EGGAR, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Eggar & Co.), Brighton. *District Secretary*, A. ROBINSON.

BRISTOL: 37, Baldwin Street.—*Chairman*, C. R. HANCOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Bevan, Hancock, Boucher & Elwell), Bristol. *District Secretary*, EDWARD ADDINGBROOKE.

EDINBURGH: 47, Frederick Street.—*Chairman*, ROBT. SHEARER, Esq., W.S. (Messrs. Strathern & Blair), Charlotte Street, Edinburgh. *District Secretary*, R. WOOD HAWKS.

LEEDS: 5, East Parade.—*Chairman*, ALLEN J. BOOTH, Esq. (Messrs. Booth, Clough & Wade), Leeds. *District Secretary*, F. BINGHAM. *Assistant District Secretary*, F. T. LINLEY.

LIVERPOOL: 3, The Temple, Dale Street.—*Chairman*, ARTHUR S. MATHER, Esq. (Messrs. Arthur S. Mather & Son). *District Secretary*, W. H. STARKEY.

LONDON (West End): 3, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.—*Chairman*, ARTHUR M. COPE, Esq. (Messrs. Cope & Co.). *Branch Secretary*, P. H. W. LEGGATT.

LONDON: 37, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—*Chairman*, J. H. MCNDAY, Esq. (Messrs. Ellis Munday & Clarke). *Branch Secretary*—T. P. WANSBROUGH.

MANCHESTER: 44, Cross Street.—*Chairman*, WM. C. LOUD, Esq. (Messrs. Sale & Co.), Booth Street, Manchester. *District Secretary*, PERCY ELLIS.

GLASGOW: 105, West George Street.—*District Secretary*, JOHN R. WATSON and ANDREW PENN.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: Caledonian Buildings, 145, Pilgrim Street.—*Chairman*, T. C. MCKENZIE, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. Kidson, McKenzie & Kidson). *District Secretary*, A. DENT.

BELFAST: 79, Royal Avenue.—*District Secretary*, JAMES WILLIAMSON.

DUBLIN: 23, St. Andrew Street.—*District Secretary*, HERBERT E. ROONEY.

Also at Aberdeen, Chester, and Plymouth.

This Company, established by Members of the Legal Profession throughout the Country, entertains Proposals for Insurance against damage by Fire and Lightning on eligible risks, including Mercantile Insurances, also Loss of Profits due to Fire, Employers' Liability, Workmen's Compensation, Personal Accident and Sickness, Property Owners' Indemnity, Burglary, and Fidelity Guarantee. No Foreign Business undertaken.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Secretary—T. WILLIAMS. *General Manager*—DAVID M. LINLEY. [72

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.

For FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, and BURGLARY Assurances

Head Office: No. 7, Royal Exchange, London
West End Office: 22, Pall Mall, S.W.

Governor.

FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.

Sub-Governor.

WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.

Deputy-Governor.

COLIN FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Esq.

Directors.

CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.
C. ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.
ALFRED C. COLE, Esq.
GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, Esq.
Hon. GERALD H. B. GIBBS.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES S. S. GUTHRIE, Esq.
ROBERT E. HENDERSON, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
CURTIS W. LAMPSON, Esq.
RONALD MALCOLM, Esq.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
SELWYN R. PRYOR, Esq.
GEORGE ROLFES, Esq.
JOHN M. RYRIE, Esq.
Rear-Admiral HECTOR B. STEWART
GEORGE W. TALLENTS, Esq.
Hon. PERCY M. THESIGER.
VINCENT C. VICKERS, Esq.

Secretary.

C. A. DENTON, Esq.

Underwriter.

S. K. DAVIS, Esq.

Manager of the Fire, Life, and Accident Departments.

JAMES CLUNUS, Esq.

Actuary.

A. G. HEMMING, Esq.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for nearly Two Hundred Years, and now undertakes Burglary, Plate Glass and Accident Business including Liability to Employers in respect of Domestic Servants, Shop and Warehouse Assistants, under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906.

INCOME, 1909.

Life Premiums	£179,139 8 10
Fire Premiums	660,936 1 8
Marine Premiums	308,781 9 0
Accident Premiums	9,066 16 2
Interest	156,222 17 6
Other Receipts	1,443 11 4
	£1,315,590 4 6

FUNDS, 31st December, 1909.

Shareholders' Capital paid up	£448,275 0 0
General Reserve Fund	350,000 0 0
Life Assurance Funds	2,448,740 5 1
Fire Fund	520,000 0 0
Marine Fund	310,000 0 0
Accident Fund	8,599 19 3
Profit and Loss	139,575 8 11
Investments Depreciation Account ...	100,000 0 0
Provision for accrued liabilities ...	122,805 9 4
	£4,447,996 2 7

Prospectuses and copies of the Accounts can be had on application

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

With which is incorporated the business of the

LONDON, EDINBURGH & GLASGOW ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

P. J. FOLEY, Esq., *President.*

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS ...	£2,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED	£6,000,000
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED	£11,500,000

F. D. BOWLES, G. SHRUBSALL } *Managing Directors.*

Additional Representatives Wanted. [109

PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: 9, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

(Established 1901.)

Capital Paid Up, £40,000. Total Funds, £162,000.

The Company issues SICKNESS and ACCIDENT POLICIES of every description, assuring against temporary or permanent LOSS OF INCOME up to age 65. Special attention is directed to the Company's PERMANENT CONTRACTS, WHICH ARE CONTINUOUS AND NON-TERMINABLE, meeting a demand not provided for by the ordinary Annual Contract Sickness Policies.

Under the NEW "PERFECTED" SICKNESS and ACCIDENT POLICY the payment of Insurance Premiums of all kinds, Rent, Income Tax, and other annual fixed charges, is covered during incapacity from ILLNESS or ACCIDENT.

"CAPITAL SUM" SICKNESS and ACCIDENT POLICIES insure payment of a CAPITAL SUM in event of total disablement through ILLNESS or ACCIDENT.

All Permanent Contracts are guaranteed by the Legal and General Life Assurance Society, of 10, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

CHAS. WINDETT, Actuary and Secretary. [111

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT Co., LTD.

ESTD. 1869.

HEAD OFFICE: 42-45, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

West End Office: 61, St. James's Street, S.W.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT and ALL SICKNESS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION and THIRD PARTY,
FIRE and BURGLARY,
MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, and LIFT INSURANCES.

INCOME exceeds £583,000.	ASSETS exceed £877,000.	CLAIMS PAID exceed £2,090,000.

Directors.

HERBERT E. COLES, Esq., 26, Cleveland Square, W.
E. MURRAY IND, Esq., Coombe Lodge, Great Warley, Essex.
A. R. KIRBY, Esq., 81, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Lamington, N.B.
HUGH MORRISON, Esq., 53, Coleman Street, E.C.
SIR OWEN ROBERTS, Henley Park, Guildford.
W. J. H. WHITTALL, Esq., 18, Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, W.

Joint Secretaries—S. L. ANDERSON and W. R. STRONG, F.I.A.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED. [98

THE LONDON LIFE

ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

81 King William Street, London, E.C

ESTABLISHED 1806. FUNDS IN HAND, £5,000,000

The London Life Association Limited is not a company trading for profit, nor one transacting fire, marine, accident or other classes of insurance, but a society of persons mutually assuring each others' lives at the lowest possible cost on an almost unique system of fixed assurance at a lessening premium. It has no shareholders to provide for, no branch offices to keep up, and it never employs travellers or pays commission to agents or solicitors to get new business. The expenses of management are thus reduced to a minimum, being but £1 6s. 3d. per cent. of the Premiums, or £2 15s. 0d. per cent. of the Income from premiums and interest—ratios less probably than those of any other Office, and in fact less than those of most for commission alone.

Full information, with the statutory accounts, may be obtained on application by post or otherwise.

C. D. HIGHAM,
Actuary and Manager.

(November, 1910.) [99

MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., LL.D., *Chairman* (Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).
Sir GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Deputy-Chairman* (Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co., London, E.C.).
The Right Hon. LORD BURGHCLERE.
The Hon. R. D. DENMAN, M.P.
H. W. FORSTER, Esq., M.P.
FREDERICK GREEN, Esq. (Messrs. F. Green & Co., London and Blackwall).
ARTHUR NEVILE LUBBOCK, Esq. (Director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company).
Sir HENRY WM. PRIMROSE, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O. (Late Chairman of Board of Inland Revenue).
The Right Hon. LORD RATHMORE.

Medical Referees—
ARNOLD CHAPLIN, M.D., 41, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.
E. H. COLBECK, M.D., 55, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.

Auditors—E. KILNER BERRY, Esq.; JAMES SODEN, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & COMPANY, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Solicitor—A. N. RADCLIFFE, Esq., 20, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
Actuary and Secretary—STANLEY DAY, F.I.A. *Assistant Secretary*—GEORGE H. VINER.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Special attention is directed to the exceptional privileges attaching to the Society's non-forfeitable Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

The Society possesses an excellent Bonus Record, and the Valuation of 1910 gives *increased benefits.* [100

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Apply for Particulars of the Society's

DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 Years the Policies under this scheme participate in any reduction of premium declared in excess of 33 per cent. The rate of abatement is already 36 per cent.

NO COMMISSION. **NO SHAREHOLDERS.**

Offices: 13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. [101

Inclusive Rate,
5/-
Per £100
ON TOTAL VALUE OF CONTENTS OF HOUSE.

FIRE, BURGLARY, LARCENY,
GLASS BREAKAGES,
AND
ACCIDENTS TO SERVANTS
INSURED UNDER ONE POLICY
BY THE
National General Insurance Co., Ld.,
Chief Office: KING'S HOUSE, KING STREET, LONDON, E.C.
West End Branch: 29, PALL MALL, S.W. [102

NORWICH UNION
Fire Insurance Society Ltd.
FOUNDED 1797.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office: NORWICH.
CHIEF LONDON OFFICES:
50, Fleet Street, E.C., 71 & 72, King William Street, E.C., and 114, Cannon Street, E.C.

LOSSES PAID EXCEED £26,250,000.

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

All Classes of Fire and Accident Insurance Transacted.

Branches and Agencies throughout the World. [105

Advantageous Assurances at All Ages

can be effected with the

NORWICH UNION
MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

"One of the best Life Offices in the World."—*Standard.*

Early Provident

£6 10s. per annum will secure for a child aged **2** next birthday a policy of **£1000** at death after age **25** with Valuable Options at **25** and return of premiums in the event of earlier death.

Educational Annuities

£18 per annum from the birth of a child till he is 16 will secure for him an Annuity of **£100** a year for **4** years from age **16**. Money returned in the event of the death of the child.

(THESE ARE TWO SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR CHILDREN.)

Half Premium Endowment Policy is a very attractive form of insurance for professional and business men. At age **23** next birthday a premium of **£22 10s.** a year for **5** years and **£35 13s. 4d.** a year for **25** years secures a policy of **£1000** with added Bonuses payable at the end of **30** years or at previous death.

Eight Option Policy (has proved very popular).

£28 9s. 7d. per annum at age **30** next birthday insures a healthy man for **£1000** until he is **60**, when he can exercise one of the EIGHT IMPORTANT OPTIONS absolutely guaranteed under the policy.

Pensions for later years should be provided as early as possible. Write for pamphlet showing what **£10** a year will do. If delayed too long, there comes a time when *Annuities* alone are available.

Particulars of any of the above and full prospectus on application to Dept. 7,

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE, NORWICH.

106

The NATIONAL MUTUAL
LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

Funds over £6,000,000. Annual Income over £1,000,000.
New Business, £3,000,000 per annum.

No Shareholders. - - - - Purely Mutual.

PREMIUM RATES.

10 per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.

A specially attractive popular scheme. "A Child's Birthright"—premiums ceasing on death of parent.

ANNUITIES.

The Association is **THE BEST OFFICE FOR ANNUITIES.** Return generally ½ per cent. better than most Offices—in some cases the difference is as much as 2 per cent. per annum.

Large Bonuses. - - - - Liberal Conditions.

Chief Office for Great Britain and Ireland: **5, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.**

Manager: JOHN B. GILLISON, F.I.A., F.F.A. [103

NATIONAL PROVIDENT
INSTITUTION
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Founded 1835. **Incorporated 1910.**

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. VICARY GIBBS.

Sir JONATHAN E. BACKHOUSE, Bart.
JOSEPH FELL CHRISTY, Esq.
J. C. LEWIS COWARD, Esq., K.C.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. AILWYN E. FELLOWES.
HUGH E. HOARE, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord SANDHURST, G.C.S.I.
ARTHUR SMITHER, Esq.
Sir PETER SPOKES.
GEORGE CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq.
Alderman Sir WALTER H. WILKIN, K.C.M.G.
VINCENT W. YORKE, Esq.

L. F. HOVIL, *Actuary and Secretary.*

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES
INVESTMENT POLICIES
PARTNERSHIP POLICIES
ESTATE DUTY POLICIES
EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS
PENSION POLICIES

—TO—

48 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. [104

Founded 1871. THE *(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)*

OCEAN

Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Thomas Hewitt, K.C., *Chairman*, 9, Queen's Gate, S.W.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Galloway, Cumloden, Newton Stewart, N.B.
Sir Frederick Harrison, Dorney House, Weybridge.
Sir Clarence Smith, J.P., The White House, Woodford Green.
J. S. Smith-Winby, Esq., 62, Great Cumberland Place, W.
Arthur K. Thompson, Esq., Mapledean, Redhill.
T. E. Vickers, Esq., C.B., of Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Limited.

Assets - - exceed £2,000,000
Claims paid over £8,000,000

Accident Insurance of all kinds. Employers' Liability.
Fidelity Guarantees. Licence Insurance.
Fire and Burglary. Public Liability. Motor Car.
Excess Bad Debt. Boiler and Lift Inspection and Insurance.

Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
General Manager and Secretary RICHARD J. PAULL.

108]

PHŒNIX

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

HEAD OFFICES: 19 & 70, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TOTAL FUNDS EXCEED £13,000,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £70,000,000

CHAIRMAN: Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.

The Company transacts all the principal classes of Insurance business on advantageous terms, including

FIRE LIFE ACCIDENT

Marine, Loss of Profits following Fire, Workmen's Compensation, Fidelity Guarantee, Burglary, &c.; also undertakes the duties of Trustee and Executor.

Loans are granted on Reversions and Life Interests and on Freehold and Leasehold Properties.

Prospectuses and Proposal Forms may be obtained on application to any of the Branch Offices or Agencies, or to the Head Offices.

G. H. RYAN, General Manager. [110

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION

(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

Chief Office—27 and 29, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ACTON DAVIS, Esq., J.P. (*Chairman*), Julian Hill, Harrow.

A. J. BOWEN, Esq., Dittons House, Eastbourne.
O. R. H. BURY, Esq., General Manager Great Northern Railway, King's Cross Station.
H. G. P. HOARE, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. Hoare & Co.), Fleet St., E.C.
FRAS. WM. PIXLEY, Esq., F.C.A., 58, Coleman St., E.C.
H. B. SIM, Esq. (Messrs. Fruhling & Goschen), 12, Austin Friars, E.C.
OWEN HUGH SMITH, Esq., Hays Wharf, S.E.
JAS. N. STUART, Esq. (Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co.), St. Mary Axe, E.C.
HENRY E. TINDALL, Esq., 20, Eastcheap, E.C.

Consulting Actuary—T. E. YOUNG, Esq., B.A., F.I.A. *Assistant Actuary*—A. E. MOLYNEUX, F.I.A.
Medical Officers—SAMUEL WEST, Esq., M.D.; FREDERICK S. EVE, Esq., F.R.C.S.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed	£2,570,000
ANNUAL INCOME	£286,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE (Excluding Bonuses)	£6,104,000
BONUSES ALREADY ALLOTTED	£2,750,000
CLAIMS PAID exceed	£3,773,000

REVERSIONARY BONUS DECLARED AT THE 1908 DIVISION OF PROFITS, £1 14*s.* PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Prospectus and every information can be had on application to—

Telephone: 3153 London Wall. JNO. EDWD. GWYER, *Secretary.*

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS'

—AND—

GENERAL GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO., Ltd.

Head Office—61, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	**£400,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	**£208,620**
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - - - - - -	**£85,000**
INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed - -	**£270,000**

GUARANTEES FOR FIDELITY.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND.
ACCIDENTS AND ALL SICKNESS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
(including Liability in respect of Domestic Servants, Clerks, and Shop Assistants).
DRIVERS' INDEMNITY. LIFT INSURANCE.
MOTOR CAR.
BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS. FIRE.
PROPERTY OWNERS' & LANDLORDS' INDEMNITIES.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained of the Agents, or at the Head Office.

Telephones { London Wall—1307. Central—9684. H. B. BRAIN, *Secretary.* [112

REVISED FIGURES FOR 1910.

REFUGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chief Office: OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.
London Office: 133, STRAND, W.C.

PREMIUM INCOME exceeds - -	£2,730,000
In 1910 the Income Increased -	£130,000
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID over - -	£14,450,000
Funds exceed - - - - - - -	£7,555,000

Branches throughout the Kingdom, where information may be readily obtained. [115

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

President—SIR HENRY HARBEN.

Directors.

THOMAS CHARLES DEWEY, ESQ., *Chairman.*
SIR WILLIAM LANCASTER, *Deputy-Chairman.*
PHILIP SPENCER GREGORY, ESQ.
WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE, ESQ.
SIR JOHN HENRY LUSCOMBE.
WILLIAM THOMAS PUGH, ESQ.
JOHN WHATELY SIMMONDS, ESQ.
THOMAS WHARRIE, ESQ.

Joint Secretaries—D. W. STABLE, ESQ., and J. SMART, ESQ.
Resident Solicitor—W. GAMBLE, ESQ.
Assistant Actuaries—E. A. RUSHER, ESQ., and J. BURN, ESQ.
Assistant Managers.
F. HAYCRAFT, ESQ., H. BLENNERHASSETT, ESQ., and W. E. MARTIN, ESQ.
Joint Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, ESQ.
Joint Manager and Actuary—FREDK. SCHOOLING, ESQ.

Every Description of Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds exceed Seventy-Seven Millions.

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application. [113

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

FOR
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

Safest and most effective APERIENT for regular use.

[217

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
1, North John Street,
LIVERPOOL.

FIRE.
LOSS OF PROFITS.
MOTOR CAR.
MARINE.

ROYAL
INSURANCE
COMPANY
LIMITED

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
28, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

LIFE.
ACCIDENT.
FIDELITY.
BURGLARY.

TOTAL FUNDS £16,630,262

FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND PROGRESS.

	1889.	1899.	1909.
CAPITAL PAID UP	£ 289,545	£ 375,702	£ 441,702
LIFE FUNDS	3,473,114	5,956,471	10,124,279
SUPERANNUATION FUND ...	28,121	51,683	98,841
ACCIDENT AND GENERAL FUNDS	—	—	223,382
MARINE FUND	—	—	835,000
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS, including Balance of PROFIT and LOSS	2,370,728	3,339,029	4,907,058
	£6,161,508	£9,722,885	£16,630,262

Absolute Security. Moderate Rates of Premium. Liberal Policy Conditions.

General Manager—CHARLES ALCOCK.
Sub-Manager—GEO. CHAPPELL. *Asst. Secretaries*—WM. ROPER & J. J. ATKINSON. [116
ACCIDENT DEPT.: R. W. THOMPSON, *Manager*. *Secretary in London*—ROBERT M'CONNELL.

ROYAL EXCHANGE
Incorporated **ASSURANCE.** A.D. 1720.

FIRE, LIFE, SEA, ACCIDENTS, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, BURGLARY, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

Governor: Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G. *Sub-Governor:* Charles Seymour Grenfell, Esq.
Deputy-Governor: G. F. Malcolmson, Esq.

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E. C. Brown, Esq.
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Lord Richard Cavendish.
Lord Charles Cavendish-Bentinck.
E. H. Cunard, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Dunn, Bart.
C. E. Green, Esq.
The Hon. R. Victor Grosvenor.
C. E. Hambro, Esq.
Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart.
Lord Robert Manners, D.S.O.
H. Morley, Esq.
Captain J. A. Morrison, M.P.
S. J. Portal, Esq.
W. G. Rathbone, Esq.
J. Robarts, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Rotherham.
V. H. Smith, Esq.
Somers Somerset, Esq.
Capt. Sir George Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.

THE CORPORATION WILL ACT AS:—

Executor of Wills.
Trustee of Wills and Settlements.
Trustee for Debenture Holders.

SPECIAL TERMS granted to ANNUITANTS when HEALTH is IMPAIRED.

Write for full Prospectus to Head Office: Royal Exchange, London, E.C. [117

Favourably reviewed by over 100 Influential Newspapers.

"HOW TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE."

By G. M. DENT, F.S.S.

EXTRACTS FROM A FEW PRESS OPINIONS.

"An instructive pamphlet. Insurers in search of knowledge might advantageously expend a shilling on this book."—*Statist.*

"The statistics as to Endowment assurance policies as investments are highly interesting and convincing."—*Citizen.*

"To those who contemplate taking out life policies, the expenditure of a shilling on this pamphlet may be recommended as about the wisest step they could take. Everyone should read it."—*Fairplay.*

"There is no doubt Mr. Dent has expended a vast amount of research on his pamphlet, and the elaborate tables which he publishes are distinctly valuable."—*Financial Times.*

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"All who intend to insure their lives will find much useful information in this pamphlet."—*Belfast News-Letter.*

"The publication is of value to the insurance broker and other professional men, but of more value still to the intending insurer."—*Halifax Courier.*

"A cleverly-written dialogue. Both tables are explained with great lucidity."—*Law Journal.*

"All who contemplate insuring their lives should read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest this able and interesting treatise."—*Leeds Times.*

"A well-written pamphlet. Anyone proposing to insure his life will easily find from the author's 'three interviews' how to spend his money to the best advantage."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

"Cannot fail to be instructive."—*Daily Chronicle.*

"A valuable pamphlet on life assurance. . . . There are two carefully prepared tables—No. 1, 'exhibiting in a concentrated form the more essential points to be considered in the selection of a Life Office,' and No. 2, 'showing the different results to policy-holders produced by the payment of the same money to the various offices.'"—*Morning Post.*

"A most valuable and exhaustive pamphlet."—*Nonconformist.*

"One special branch of the question, which is most lucidly treated, is the value of life assurance considered simply as an investment."—*Southport Guardian.*

Price 1s. By post, 1s. 1d. (under four ounces).

JOHN HEYWOOD, Ltd.,

Deansgate, Manchester; and 20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.

[202

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

Life Assurance Society.

For Mutual Life Assurance. *No Shareholders.*

Funds, £5,400,000. Claims Paid, £9,200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.
London Office—1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

"It seems only the other day that the Scottish Amicable surprised the insurance world by setting aside Reserves which provided a larger margin for security and profits than any other Company kept in hand before or since. Yet this was ten years ago, and now another Valuation Report reminds us that the Society is even stronger than before."—*Standard.*

At the Quinquennial Investigation and Division of Profits as at 31st December, 1905, the large

Compound Bonus

OF

£1 15s. 0d.

per cent. per annum was again declared by the SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to all With Profit Policies.

Intending Proposers are invited to apply for Prospectus containing Rates and full Information. [118

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831—*FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.*

Head Office: 28 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T.
Manager and Actuary—G. M. LOW. *Secretary*—J. J. M'LAUCHLAN.

A PURELY MUTUAL OFFICE. FUNDS, **£5,725,700.**

THE WHOLE PROFITS belong to the Assured, who by the Society's Special Act of Parliament are **expressly protected** against any individual liability.

BONUSES are calculated on the **Compound System**—that is, on **Previous Bonus** as well as on the sum assured.

NEW SCHEMES OF ASSURANCE:—Minimum Rates—with Profits.

PENSIONS combined with **Family Provision,** and

OPTION POLICIES FOR CHILDREN.

POLICIES ARE WORLD-WIDE from the outset in most cases.

GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES are stated in the Policies.

THE NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM obviates the risk of loss from omission to pay a premium.

CLAIMS ARE PAYABLE IMMEDIATELY on proof of death and title.

THE SOCIETY TRANSACTS every description of Life Insurance Business.
INSURANCES AGAINST ISSUE are effected at moderate rates of premium.
LOANS ARE GRANTED on Life Interests and other approved security, Reversions are purchased and Annuities are granted.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to the Society's London Office—

13, CORNHILL, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "LIFE, LONDON." *Secretary*—P. W. PURVES. [119

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: 105, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.
London Office: 3, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - £1,601,773

The special features of the Company are—

Reduced Premiums to Total Abstainers.

Very favourable rates under Life, Accident, and all Sickness Policies.

An Immediate Mortgage Scheme for House Purchase. Loans cancelled in event of death. Repayments over 10, 15, or 20 years at rates little more than in cheapest Building Societies. Ordinary mortgage expenses paid by the Company. Send for prospectus. [121

THE

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1825.

EDINBURGH—3, George Street (Head Office).

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J. EDWARD HOPE, Esq., Belmont.
The Rt. Hon. CHARLES SCOTT DICKSON, K.C., M.P.
GEORGE DALZIEL, Esq., W.S.
J. H. DAVIDSON, Esq.
J. C. CUNINGHAME, Esq., of Craigends.

Manager—LEONARD W. DICKSON, C.A.

LONDON—83, King William Street, E.C.; and 3, Pall Mall East, S.W.

General Secretary for England—J. H. W. ROLLAND, F.F.A.

DUBLIN—59, Dawson Street.

Secretary—C. E. HOWELL, A.I.A.

Revenue - - - -	**£1,500,000**	**Accumulated Funds - -**	**£12,500,000**
Bonus Declared - - -	**£7,000,000**	**Claims Paid - - - -**	**£27,750,000**

The Medical Officer attends at the LONDON CITY OFFICE on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Half-past One, and on Thursday at One o'clock. [123

STAR LIFE OFFICE

ESTABLISHED 1483.

Funds - - - £6,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—WILLIAM MEWBURN, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—Sir CLARENCE SMITH.

W. G. BRADSHAW, Esq.
Sir GEORGE HAYTER CHUBB, Bart.
T. R. FERENS, Esq., M.P.
The Right Hon. VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.
JOSIAH GENTON, Esq.
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T. MORGAN HARVEY, Esq.
F. A. HOLMAN, Esq.
J. B. INGLE Esq.
Alderman Sir HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, LL.D.
EDWARD SPICER, Esq.
Alderman Sir GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT, Bart.

All desirable classes of Life Assurance arranged at moderate Premiums.

Full information may be obtained from any of the Society's Branches or Agents, or from the

Head Office: 32, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. DOUGLAS WATSON, F.I.A., *Manager and Actuary.* [124

FIRE—BURGLARY—ACCIDENT

HEAD OFFICES:
State Insurance Buildings,
LIVERPOOL.

LONDON OFFICE:
12 & 13, NICHOLAS LANE, E.C.

Branches at
ABERDEEN, BATH, BELFAST, BLACKPOOL, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, DONCASTER, DUBLIN, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, GRIMSBY, HULL, LEEDS, LEICESTER, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE, OLDHAM, ROTHESAY.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

ALBERT H. HEAL,
General Manager & Secretary. [125

ANNUITIES

WITH PURCHASE MONEY RETURNED.

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA will on this plan return in one sum at death the balance of the purchase money should the death of the Annuitant take place before the Annuity payments equal the amount invested.

A LARGER ANNUITY TO IMPAIRED LIVES

will be granted, and where the impairment is of a serious nature the Annuity will be correspondingly increased.

FUNDS ... £6,500,000.

For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,
Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C. [128

THE WESTMINSTER

ESTD. A.D. 1717.
IN THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE I.

FIRE OFFICE

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.
City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

MODERATE RATES. **PERFECT SECURITY.**
PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS. [130

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. *INCORPORATED 1851*

Paid-up Capital = $513,350. Total Losses Paid = £10,768,208.

British and Foreign Offices:

14, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, BART., C.B.
ALFRED COOPER, ESQ. (Grahams & Co.).
SIR ERNEST CABLE (Bird & Co.).
JOHN HOSKIN, ESQ., K.C., LL.D.

R. H. R. BURDER, *Manager and Underwriter.*
H. M. BENTLEY, *Assistant Manager.*

FIRE, MARINE, AND CONSEQUENTIAL FIRE LOSS INSURANCES

at Home and Abroad granted at Current Rates.

Applications for Agencies at Home and Foreign Towns Invited. [129

THE . . . *87th YEAR.*

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COY. LTD.

Reserve Funds Exceed £2,500,000
Claims Paid Exceed £6,000,000

Head Office: ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK.
London Office: BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
West End Branches: 55, PALL MALL, S.W.; 222, 5, STRAND, W.C.
Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD WENLOCK, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 19 7
25	2 3 10
30	2 9 1
35	2 15 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

FIRE INSURANCES

Effected by the Company on the most Moderate Terms according to the nature of the risk.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The lowest premiums, without profits, charged by any British Life Office giving guaranteed surrender values and paid-up Policies.

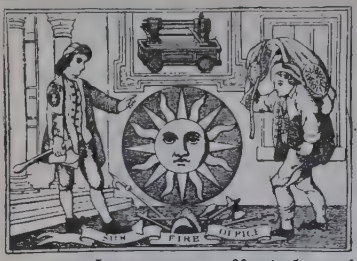
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them. Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

Premium for Assuring £100 at death without profits, with guaranteed surrender values.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 9 0
25	1 12 7
30	1 17 3
35	2 3 3
40	2 11 2

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY,
LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE,
TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP,
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS,
LIVE STOCK, &c. [131



201st YEAR.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1710.

The Oldest Insurance Office in the World

HEAD OFFICE—63, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON E.C.

Insurances effected against the following Risks :—

FIRE. RESULTANT LOSS OF RENT AND PROFITS.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, Including ACCIDENTS TO DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT. SICKNESS AND DISEASE.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS.

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C. H. GREEN, *Manager, Accident Dept.* [126

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patron—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

President—THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.

Honorary Secretaries—Messrs. GEORGE POCOCK and PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from **10s.** to **25s.** per month.

There are at present **1,300** pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom upwards of **£9,000** is annually distributed in pensions, paid monthly, through the kind agency of Honorary Almoners.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.

In addition to those elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every election in order of priority. Others are nominated from time to time to receive Memorial and other special Pensions.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20, if single, and £30 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed ; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10*s.* 6*d.* annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion. They can also assist in the Nomination of a Candidate.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every £25 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts and all information, will be forwarded on application.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., *Treasurer.*
237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON. W. ELLIOTT TERRY, *Secretary.* [133

SUN LIFE

1810—1911.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

INCOME OVER £1,450,000. FUNDS IN HAND OVER £10,000,000.

Chief Office:—

63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

WITH OR WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

ANNUITIES, IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED.

SINKING FUND POLICIES.

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LORD HERBERT SCOTT, D.S.O.
CHARLES WILLIAM TOMKINSON, Esq.

Actuary: R. G. SALMON, F.I.A.

Secretary and General Manager: E. LINNELL.

Write to the General Manager, 63, Threadneedle Street, London, for full prospectuses and "Scientific Saving." [127

THE

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND

LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

FOUNDED AT SOUTHWARK, 1799.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1826.
REBUILT AT LEATHERHEAD, 1902.

1799-1911.

112 years of national work with the Blind of the United Kingdom.

"To render the Blind self-reliant by teaching them a Trade." (COPYRIGHT.)

Annual Contributions earnestly pleaded for.

THE REV. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A.,
Principal and Secretary.

Chief Offices :
HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.
Telephone No. 4, P.O. LEATHERHEAD.
Telegraphic Address: "LUX, LEATHERHEAD." [134

THE SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT BLIND,

Founded 1858. ——— ***SOUTHWARK, S.E.***

FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO THE BLIND POOR OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Life Governor's Donation, £5; Annual Subscription, 10s.; entitles the Donor to 2 Votes at each Election.

ELECTIONS IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Offices: No. 1, ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

STUART JOHNSON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.* [135
The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Honorary Secretary.*

BRITISH ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB FEMALES,

LOWER CLAPTON.

Office: 5, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C. (late 27, Red Lion Square).

Patrons—HIS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Treasurer—MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Lombard St.
Secretary—H. W. MUMFORD, Esq.

OBJECTS.—*a.* To receive, educate, or continue the education of Adult Female Deaf Mutes from 10 years of age.

b. To give industrial training and religious instruction, with a view to enable Female Deaf Mutes to gain a livelihood and occupy some useful position in life.

c. To provide a Home for the homeless, and those who, from incapacity, infirmity, or age, are unable to do anything towards their own maintenance.

An Annual Election of Inmates, free for three years, takes place in June. Inmates are also admitted by payment of a small annual amount for maintenance and instruction.

Funds are urgently needed to meet Expenses of Repairs, &c. [136

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES:

National Incorporated Association.

Patrons { HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President—THE DUKE OF SOMERSET.

9,044 BOYS AND GIRLS IN RESIDENCE.

No Destitute Child ever refused **Immediate** and **Free** Admission, even if Sick, Physically Afflicted, Incurable, or a Helpless Infant.

72,590 Children Rescued, Trained, and Placed Out.

10,372 Applications and **2,802 New** Admissions in the past year from all over the Kingdom.

NO ELECTION; NO WAITING LIST; No Money Promise needful.

1,000 EMIGRANTS leave for Canada every year. **22,612** already emigrated. **98**% are successful. Cost, **£10** per head.

£16 maintains a Healthy Child, and
£30 a Suffering Child for one year.

9 *Destitute and Forlorn Little Ones rescued daily from all over the Kingdom and trained to become useful Citizens.*

Honorary Director—William Baker, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Honorary Treasurer—Howard Williams, Esq. Honorary Secretary—George Code, Esq.

*** Cheques payable "DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES."

18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

[132

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application, daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

FRED. W. HOWELL, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), *situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of* (*free of Legacy Duty*), *to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution."* [138

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

The Hospital adjoins the Victoria Park (over 200 acres), and is commonly known as the VICTORIA PARK HOSPITAL.

Under the Patronage of

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President:	*Treasurer:*
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.	SIR EDWARD SASSOON, Bart., M.P.

The Hospital contains **170** Beds, and has **75,000** attendances of Out-Patients annually.

OPEN-AIR treatment on balconies is provided for the consumptive patients.

A Legacy or Donation of £1,000 gives the right to name a bed; and £500 a Cot.

HELP IS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED to carry on this great work among the poor of the East End. Patients are received in considerable numbers also from other parts of London and the Country.

GEORGE WATTS, *Secretary.* [143

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

FULHAM ROAD, S.W.

Patrons:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
President: VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

The Hospital contains 50 Beds for the reception of patients of small means, as well as the very poor, suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex.

Convalescent Home (22 Beds), St. Leonards-on-Sea, open to nominees of Subscribers.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE GREATLY NEEDED.

Treasurer: HENRY E. WRIGHT, Esq. *Secretary:* HERBERT H. JENNINGS. [140

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM,

SLOUGH.

Patrons—HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Instituted 1827, for the Maintenance and Education of Fatherless Children from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and Girls are admitted by Election, Presentation, and, in some cases, by purchase between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Institution is *unendowed*, and the Committee *earnestly* appeal for *New Annual Subscriptions* and *Donations*, which are much needed. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10*s.* 6*d.*; for Two Votes, £1 1*s.* Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5*s.*; for Two Votes, £10 10*s.* Life Presentation, £350.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.
Offices: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C. CHARLES T. HOSKINS, *Secretary.* [137

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL,

AGAR STREET, STRAND, W.C.

President:
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

The Council Earnestly Appeal for

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, LEGACIES.

25,000 SICK AND INJURED PERSONS TREATED ANNUALLY.

WALTER ALVEY, Secretary. [139

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

Only large **CHILDREN'S** Hospital in South London, situated in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

£8,000 wanted **ANNUALLY** for Ordinary Working Expenses.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—VISCOUNT DUNCANNON, M.P. *Treasurer*—SIR J. MURRAY SCOTT, BART.
Chairman—D. MALCOLM SCOTT, ESQ. *Secretary*—H. C. STANILAND SMITH. [145

A NATIONAL WORK.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY

PATRONS—THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

PATRON OF THE "CHILDREN'S UNION"—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

NEEDS AND PLEADS for Help on behalf of its large family of over **4,000** Children, once Homeless, Destitute, and Cruelly Treated.

Over **15,300** Children have been Rescued.

107 Homes, including Farm, Industrial, and Cripples' Homes.

Secretary: Rev. E. de M. RUDOLF, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London. S.E. [141

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.* [146

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Patrons—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN; HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Presidents and Vice-Presidents—THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

The G.F.S. is a National Society which links together in friendly bonds over 300,000 women of all ages and of all ranks of society in all parts of the world for mutual help. Its aim is to set before its members a high ideal of purity of thought, word, and deed; to help them to be true to that ideal; to be a standing witness to the possibility of purity of life and conduct for every woman and girl in the land; to guard the hundreds of thousands of girls who are growing up to womanhood from acknowledged dangers, and to extend to them the priceless boon of loving Christian fellowship and of fellowship in Christian work.

The various Departments of G.F.S. work include help for Sick Members, the care of Workhouse Children, Registry Work (address of Central Employment Office is **14,** Victoria Street, S.W.), protection in Emigration and in Travelling, the provision of Homes of Rest, Lodges and Recreation Rooms, Industrial Training, and the encouragement of Temperance and Thrift.

The Publications of the Society, Price Lists of the Needlework Depôt, and all further information, can be obtained from THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Central Office, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Telegrams: "AUGUST, LONDON." *Telephone:* 2921 VICTORIA. [147

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. *Vice-Patrons*—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

OFFICES—5, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of 14 and 16, and give them a training, up to the age of 18, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. None are admitted below 13¼ years of age or above 15½. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £22 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. There are now 250 Boys in the Home. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that this number may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General the Right Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, G.C.B., V.C., Buckingham Palace, S.W.; and by the Secretary, at the Office, 5, York Street, St. James's, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

E. G. MARKHAM, Esq., *Secretary.* [148

HOMES OF HOPE,

Nos. 4, 5, & 6, Regent Square, Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.

(Established 1860.)

THIS Society is doing **Valuable Maternity Work** for the **restoration** of the **first** fallen. Those who have taken **the one false step.** The applications for admission are **painfully urgent**, and the Committee are in **immediate want** of **funds** to clear off **debt** and carry out some **urgent repairs** and **dilapidations.**

Most of the cases admitted are those of young girls who up to the time of their betrayal and desertion have led commendable and virtuous lives.

Special efforts are made on behalf of these poor, betrayed young women, who have taken **one false step.** They are received into the Homes and receive Skilful **Medical Maternity Attendance** and **Nursing.** They are also **trained** in **Household** and **Domestic Duties**, and after a nurse-mother has been found for the infant the mother is put in the way of **earning a respectable living** for **herself and the child.** Every endeavour is used to trace the father and make him jointly responsible with the mother for the maintenance of the infants born to them. **A solid, practical,** and **permanent** kind of **Rescue Work.**

Contributions may be sent to Secretary at above addresses, or to the Treasurer, ALFRED HOARE, Esq., 37, Fleet Street, E.C. [150

HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH

(Additional Curates Society).

THE ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY exists to help poor parishes to obtain the assistant Clergy they require, and could not have without money assistance from outside their own borders.

The Society's work now reaches over the whole of England; it also deals with Wales, the Channel Islands, the Isles of Scilly, and the Isle of Man. It touches the slums in the centre of large cities, the poorer suburbs outside the cities, and also the mining and other industrial towns and villages. Grants are now given to more than 1,000 parishes to help in maintaining 1,300 additional Clergymen.

Churchmen who do not as yet subscribe to A.C.S. are asked to accept this invitation and send a gift to the Secretary (Canon PETIT), A.C.S. Office, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster. [152

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

BEDS, 617. IN-PATIENTS (1909), 8,933. OUT-PATIENTS, 130,499.

The Governors Earnestly Appeal for:—

1. NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS to meet the large difference between assured income and ordinary outgoings, for which the Hospital is from year to year dependent on **VOLUNTARY SUPPORT.**

2. **£60,000** to provide:
   (*a*) Separate Children's Wards.
   (*b*) Increase of Beds for Special Departments.
   (*c*) The Rebuilding of Clinical House.
   (*d*) Other necessary Works.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, *Treasurer.*

NOVEMBER, 1910. *Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. [14

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

52, STAMFORD STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E.

Telephone: 5653 Central. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Vice-Patron—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HAVERSHAM. *Treasurer*—ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq.

Nearly **465,000** Patients have been cured or relieved at this Hospital, which was the *first* and for many years the *only* Institution in the United Kingdom for the Special Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases.

PATIENTS are admitted on small payment, entitling them to four weeks' treatment, or by Subscriber's letter of recommendation. Indigent persons are admitted entirely free.

OUT-PATIENTS are received daily at 1 p.m. *Medical Men and Students are admitted free to the daily practice on presentation of their cards.*

Light Treatment—Lupus Lamps, X Ray, High Frequency, and Radium, daily—towards the expense of erecting and maintaining which Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, or the Bankers, Messrs. BARCLAY, Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

300 TO **400** OF THE SUFFERING POOR ARE WEEKLY RELIEVED BY THIS CHARITY, and every addition to the Fund would extend its advantages to a larger number.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary.* [15

1860. **50th ANNIVERSARY.** **1910.**

THE TEMPORARY

Home for Lost and Starving Dogs,

Battersea Park Road, South Lambeth, London, S.W.

And HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

An Institution for the Protection of Dogs and Cats.

PATRON:

His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President: His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted and starving dogs of London.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Contributions towards the Maintenance of the EXTENDED BATTERSEA HOME and the COUNTRY HOME at HACKBRIDGE will be thankfully received by

GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT, *Secretary.* [1

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,
WANSTEAD.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. | *Bankers*—Messrs. WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK.

This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from all parts of the Empire, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age.

It has received **4,872** Fatherless Children already. Forty-six were admitted last year.

About **450** are in the Asylum now.

Elections will be held in May and November this year.

Forms of nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. *Assistance is therefore urgently needed*, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote ... ... £5 5*s*. 0*d*.
" " Two Votes ... ... £10 10*s*. 0*d*.
Annual Subscription for One Vote ... ... £0 10*s*. 6*d*.
" " Two Votes ... ... £1 1*s*. 0*d*.

Offices—63, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. Commr. H. C. MARTIN, R.N., *Secy. and Supt.* [155

IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Executive Committee.—*President*—H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL, *Vice-President*—The MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD. *Chairman*—The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF ERNE, K.P. *Deputy-Chairman*—Col. Sir R. U. PENROSE FITZGERALD, Bt. *Hon. Treasurer*—H. H. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. *Manageress*—Work Depôt, Miss WILTSHIRE, 7a, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Secretary*—CAPTAIN R. BARCLAY, 7a, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

The COMMITTEE VERY EARNESTLY APPEAL for FUNDS for the maintenance of those ladies who were left provided for by charges on Irish landed property, who are incapacitated by age or infirmity from earning a living, and who, owing to the non-receipt of their incomes, are in absolute poverty.

OFFICE AND WORK DEPÔT—7A, LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON, S.W. [156

THE

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION.

The SUMMER SESSION will commence on May 1st, the WINTER SESSION on Oct. 1st.

The largest General Hospital in England; **922** Beds are in constant use, and no beds are closed. Being the only General Hospital for East London—*i.e.*, for a million and a half people—the practice is immense. In-patients last year, **14,990**; out-patients, **238,691**; accidents, **15,067**; operations under Anæsthesia, **17,639**.

APPOINTMENTS.—Owing to the enormous number of patients, more appointments, salaried and resident, are open to students than at any other hospital. One hundred and thirty-five of these qualified appointments are made annually, and more than 150 Dressers, Clinical Clerks, &c., appointed every three months. All are free to Students of the College. Holders of resident appointments have free board.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Thirty-seven Scholarships and Prizes are given annually. SEVEN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered in October.

SPECIAL CLASSES are held for the University of London and other Higher Examinations. Special entries for Medical and Surgical Practice can be made. A reduction of 15 Guineas is made to the sons of members of the profession entering for the full course.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL COLLEGE.—The New Pathological Institute and the laboratories and class-rooms for Bacteriology, Public Health, Operative Surgery, Physiology, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, are now open.

The Clubs Union Athletic Ground is within easy reach of the Hospital.

Luncheons and Dinners at moderate charges can be obtained in the Students' Club.

The Central Metropolitan and other railways have stations close to the Hospital and College.

For prospectus and information as to residence, &c., apply, personally or by letter, to

MILE END, E. WILLIAM WRIGHT, *Dean*. [157

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM

Instituted 1813. **WATFORD.** Incorporated 1845.

Under the Patronage of HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The Managers earnestly appeal for help towards the maintenance of the 500 Orphan a Fatherless boys and girls now in the School from all parts of the **BRITISH EMPIRE,** represe ing all professions and callings.

7,000 such children have been maintained and educated, the majority having been provi with situations.

The Society is dependent upon **voluntary help** for **£15,000 annually.**

Annual Subscriptions from 10*s.* 6*d.*, Life Subscriptions from £5 5*s.*, and DONATIONS will be gladly received.

E. H. BOUSFIELD, *Treasurer.* ARTHUR P. BLATHWAYT, *Chairman.*
Office: 3, CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C. HENRY C. ARMIGER, *Secretary.*

The Maternity Charity and District Nurses' Hom

HOWARD'S ROAD, PLAISTOW, E.

Telephone 3317 East. *Homes at Victoria Docks, Barking, Forest Gate, and East Ham*

Over **10,000** poor suffering men, women, and children nursed every year.

£8,000 per annum needed to maintain the Charity's work.

THERE IS NO SURE INCOME, and fresh support is therefore earnestly solicited.

Patroness—H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.
President—HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.
Treasurer—COL. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.
Bankers—WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD., BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.
Secretary—FREDERICK R. PANTER.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

(Established in 1795 for Foreign Missionary Work on a non-sectarian Evangelical basis).

16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Acting Treasurer:—
Sir ROBERT LAIDLAW.

Trustees:—
Sir ALBERT SPICER, Bart, M.P., London.
ALFRED E. HUTTON, Esq., Rawdon.
ALFRED J. SHEPHEARD, Esq., L.C.C., London.
J. GOODIER HAWORTH, Esq., Bowdon.

Bankers:—BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Missionary Roll contains the names of
JOHN WILLIAMS, ROBERT MOFFAT, DAVID LIVINGSTONE, ROBERT MORRISON, JAMES GILMOUR, JAMES CHALMERS, and WILLIAM GEORGE LAWES.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £190,000.

Increased Funds are urgently needed to maintain existing work.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Rev. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A., Home Secretary, at the Mission House as above.

N.B.—Property of every kind may be given by will for religious or charitable purposes.

[158

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL,

KINGSLAND ROAD, N.E.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron: **HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**

Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.
Treasurer: LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.
Chairman of Committees: C. J. THOMAS, Esq., C.C., F.R.G.S.

SPECIAL APPEAL.

The Metropolitan Hospital is in the Kingsland Road, far removed from the rich, and ministers to a population of nearly half-a-million of the poorest inhabitants of London.

More than 1,800 In and 43,000 Out-Patients are treated annually, the attendances of the latter amounting to upwards of 130,000.

At the present time there are 117 beds available for In-Patients, including a Ward especially for Children, and two Wards, with special kitchens, &c., for Jewish patients.

Every care is taken to avoid abuse of the charity; and a trained Almoner is employed for this purpose and for the further purpose of forming a link between the Hospital and outside charities to assist patients to any extra help that they may require.

While the necessary annual expenditure is about £15,000 a year the income from invested property is under £700. The difference has every year to be collected from the charitable public.

Appeal is also made for Funds to build the NURSES' HOME on the Hospital's land behind the Ward blocks.

Bankers: {GLYN, MILLS & CO. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

J. C. BUCHANAN, *Secretary.*

HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

[162

The METROPOLITAN VISITING and RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

Including the Metropolitan Portions of the Dioceses of London, Southwark, and St. Albans.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
Treasurer—GENERAL CLIVE. *Secretary*—GRANT MARSTON, ESQ.
OFFICE: 46A, PALL MALL, S.W.

1. The aim of the Association is to Distribute such Funds as may be committed to it in grants to the Local Committees of poor parishes, proportionate to the needs of each.
2. The Clergy and District Visitors are the unpaid Agents of Relief, and possess the indispensable qualification of personal knowledge of the poor.
3. The overburdened Clergy are hereby greatly assisted in dealing with the distressing cases constantly before them. The religious persuasion of the poor is no obstacle to their relief.
4. Every penny contributed is devoted to the relief of destitution, all the working expenses being otherwise provided for.

Annual report will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.
Subscriptions to enable the Committee to carry on the work efficiently are greatly needed.
Cheques, payable to GRANT MARSTON, should be sent to the Office, 46A, Pall Mall, S.W., or to LLOYDS BANKING CO., LTD., 16, St. James's Street, S.W. [163

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.
Treasurer—THOS. H. WYATT, Esq., M.V.O., I.S.O.

This Institution grants Annuities of **£21** to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to **£14,800** per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand Two Hundred and Thirteen**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£678,000.**

Subscriptions from 5*s.* and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary.* [164

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

AND ORPHANAGE.

(Founded by DR. STEPHENSON.) ESTABLISHED 1869.

CHIEF OFFICE: **BONNER ROAD, LONDON, N.E.**

13 BRANCHES. 2,300 CHILDREN.

Principal: REV. ARTHUR E. GREGORY, D.D. *Secretary:* MR. C. N. BARNS.

More than **8,000** children have already been rescued. Special provision is made for **crippled** and **afflicted** little ones. Children of all classes, all creeds and no creed, eligible.
£16 will support a child for a year. Donors of £50 are entitled to name a Cot.
Remittances should be addressed to Rev. DR. GREGORY, N.C.H. & O., Bonner Road, London, N.E. and crossed "London City and Midland Bank." [165

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED & EPILEPTIC

(ALBANY MEMORIAL.) Incorporated by Royal Charter.

QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable disposition are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity.

Donations Carrying Life Annuities Fund.

This scheme is particularly commended to the attention of those who, though unable to sacrifice present income, are desirous of helping the Institution. It is also useful to any who wish to make provision for others during their lives, with ultimate benefit to the Hospital.

Contributions, especially Annual Subscriptions, will be most thankfully received by
THE EARL OF HARROWBY (*Treasurer*), National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.
Secretary: GODFREY H. HAMILTON. *Bankers:* COUTTS & CO., Strand. [166

"ARETHUSA" JACK

Appeals for Help.

THE NATIONAL REFUGES.

INCORPORATED 1904.

London Office:

164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.

TELEPHONE 5240 CENTRAL.

(Formerly at 8, 25 and 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.)

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY CONSIST OF—

1. **The Training Ship "Arethusa."** } Moored off Greenhithe, on the Thames.
2. **The Training Ship "Chichester."** } For Poor Boys of good character.
3. **The Boys' Refuge and Technical School, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.**
4. **The Boys' Home, Fortescue House, Twickenham.**
5. **The Farm School, Bisley, Surrey.**
6. **The Shaftesbury School, Bisley.**
7. **The Girls' Home, Sudbury Hall, Wembley, Middlesex.**
8. **The Girls' Home, Ealing House, Ealing, W.**
9. **Home for Little Girls, Royston, Herts.**
10. **Working Boys' Home, 164a, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.**
11. **Working Boys' Home, 21, Southampton Street, Fitzroy Square, W.**
12. **"Arethusa" and "Chichester," Greenhithe, Kent.**
13. **Shipping Agencies, Poplar, Newport (Mon.), and Southampton.**

In these Homes and Ships over 1,150 Boys and Girls are Fed, Clothed, Lodged, Technically Educated, and Religiously Trained to become useful Men and Women.

No Votes are required for admission, the Committee thoroughly investigating each case, and if found suitable, the applicants are promptly received. **20,000** Boys and Girls have been received.

£18 will pay the Expenses of a Child for a Year.

President—The EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B. *Chairman and Treasurer*—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.

Joint Secretaries { H. BRISTOW WALLEN. HENRY G. COPELAND.

Bankers—THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd., 214, High Holborn, W.C.

FUNDS ARE NEEDED to purchase Food and Clothing for this large Family. Cheques, Postal or Post Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer, Secretaries, or Bankers, as above. [167

A HOME AND EDUCATION FOR 500 FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

THE

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL

AND

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

(FOUNDED 1758),

Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.

Patrons: { HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions FOR OVER 150 YEARS.

An Annual Subscription of One Guinea entitles to Two Votes at each Half-Yearly Election.

Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom Contributions should be sent.

Treasurer:
SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., ALD.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD., Princes Street, E.C.
ALEXANDER GRANT, Secretary.
Offices—73, Cheapside, London, E.C. [170

NORTH LONDON

OR

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL,

GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833. ***Incorporated 1907.***

A General Hospital with Separate Departments for Special Forms of Disease.

OVER 55,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	£28,500
RELIABLE INCOME	£9,000
ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED	£19,500

[169

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

(Established 1872),

144, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.

PATRONS { HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Treasurer—Mrs. WESTLAKE, River House, Chelsea Embankment.
Physicians—Miss COCK, M.D., Miss WALKER, M.D.
Surgeons—Miss ALDRICH-BLAKE, M.D., M.S., Miss CHADBURN, M.D., B.S.
Physicians and Surgeons to Out-Patients—Miss MACDONALD, M.B., Mrs. FLEMMING, M.D., Miss ANDERSON, M.D., B.S., Miss WOODCOCK, M.D., Miss BOLTON, M.D., B.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Miss SHEPPARD, M.B.

The Hospital being Unendowed, Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, Burlington Gardens, W. MARGT. M. BAGSTER, *Secretary.* [168

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL,

LONDON, W.

Convalescent Home—"FAIR VIEW," SLOUGH.

Free, without Letter of Recommendation, to the Children of the Poor.

The In-Patients average **740**, and the New Out-Patients **17,000** a year; the total attendance being nearly **60,000.**

The Hospital provides 46 beds. The Convalescent Home has accommodation for 24 Children in the summer and 16 in the winter months.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are Urgently Needed.

DOUGLAS OWEN, *Chairman.*

GEORGE HANBURY, *Treasurer.*
W. H. PEARCE, *Secretary.* [171

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patron:—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Vice-Patron:—HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

President:—THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN. *Treasurer*:—ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.
Chairman of Committee:—SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.

1. **To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.***
2. **To provide skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.***
3. **The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.**

Since the foundation of the Hospital **130,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,793** patients were received into the Hospital, and **2,333** were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £7,000.
RELIABLE INCOME, £4,000 ONLY.

An Annual Subscription of £3 3s., or a Donation of £31 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Three Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* [173

The POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Established 1856. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1857.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives **Immediate Assistance** to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters in **ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.**

At each **Fortnightly Meeting** of the Committee **some Hundreds of Pounds** are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help. The Society has aided over **29,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

and Gifts of Clothing of every description will be most gratefully received by MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. [172

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

HACKNEY ROAD, BETHNAL GREEN. *(Founded 1867.)*

Patron—**H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

(*Late North-Eastern Hospital for Children, renamed by Special Permission.*)

X **134** BEDS IN CONSTANT USE. X

Only Children's Hospital convenient for population of over 500,000. Beds always full. 2,000 Out-Patient attendances weekly.

Special attention given to the question of Hospital abuse.

Dependent on Voluntary Support to the extent of **£11,000** a year.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Bankers: BARCLAYS, Lombard Street. T. GLENTON-KERR, *Secretary.* [174

REEDHAM ORPHANAGE,

PURLEY, SURREY.

FOUNDED 1844. INCORPORATED 1904.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Undenominational, unendowed, depending entirely upon public benevolence.

Receives Children between the ages of **THREE MONTHS** and eleven years, and retains them until fifteen. **300** are now enjoying its benefits.

Annual necessary expenditure, **£9,000.** Annual subscriptions, **£2,027.**

Funds to meet the large balance are urgently needed.

H. COSMO O. BONSOR, *Treasurer.* J. ROWLAND EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

Office—34, WALBROOK, E.C.

Bankers THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. [175

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

BEDDINGTON (near CROYDON), SURREY.

Founded at Lambeth, 1758. Incorporated 1800. Removed to Beddington, 1866.

PATRONS—HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
PATRONESS—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

THIS ancient Asylum maintains and educates Fatherless Girls from all parts of Great Britain. They are admitted between the ages of **7** and **10,** and at the age of **16** are placed out in respectable private families. They must in all respects be thoroughly sound and healthy. Elections half-yearly in June and December. Forms of nomination may be obtained at the Offices. New Subscribers to this old Charity are most earnestly needed.

Life Subscription, 2 Votes ..	**£10**	**10**	**0**	**Annual Subscription, 2 Votes** ..	**£1**	**1**	**0**
Ditto 1 Vote ..	**5**	**5**	**0**	**Ditto .. 1 Vote** ..	**0**	**10**	**6**

A Donation of **60** Guineas in one sum entitles the donor to the immediate presentation of one child. Fatherless girls are received and paid for at the rate of **£12 12s.** per annum, with an entrance fee of **£2 2s.** pending election, or otherwise. Cheques crossed "Messrs. HOARE."

Subscriptions most thankfully received and all information given on application to the Secretary.

Offices- 17, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. BROUGH MALTBY, *Secretary.* [177

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Founded 1814.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Vice-Patron: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
President: THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD ROTHSCHILD. *Treasurer:* S. HOPE MORLEY, Esq.
Chairman of Council: SIR T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, BART. *Vice-Chairman:* THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure	**£6,500**
Annual Income from Investments	**£ 160**
REQUIRED EACH YEAR	**£6,340**

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers —Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C. **A. T. MAYS, Secretary.** [178

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), **CITY ROAD, E.C.**

FOUNDED 1804.

Every day this Hospital Relieves over 100 In-Patients and about 400 Out-Patients.

NOW IN GREAT NEED OF HELP.

ROBERT J. BLAND, *Secretary.* [179

ROYAL SOCIETY For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

PATRONS—HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

PRESIDENT—H.S.H. THE DUKE OF TECK, G.C.V.O.

CHAIRMAN—COLONEL SIR EDWARD WARD, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Upon this Institution, founded in 1822, rests a heavy responsibility. It is earnestly and respectfully submitted that it has in consequence a strong claim upon the benevolence of the humane and charitable.

The Council respectfully appeal to the Public to extend a hearty assistance—

I. By supplying early information of all acts of cruelty witnessed.

II. By increasing the revenue of the Society by annual subscriptions, by donations, by testamentary gifts, and particularly by inducing their friends to become members.

Trained Officers are despatched to all parts of the Kingdom. Over 6,000 convictions annually.

SUPPORTED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The increased operations of the Society necessitate a continual drain on the funds of the Society on account of the inadequacy of the yearly Subscription. The Council need much greater assistance, and unless such additional support be extended to them, this most righteous cause of humanity must suffer from insufficiency of means to carry out those many urgent measures which every well-wisher of this Society has so deeply at heart.

EDWARD G. FAIRHOLME, *Secretary*, 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W. [182

S. THOMAS'S HOME.

S. Thomas's Hospital,

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.

For Paying Patients.

The Resident Medical Officer can be seen daily at 12 noon. Full particulars may be obtained on application to

SYDNEY PHILLIPS, B.A., *Steward.*

TELEPHONE: HOP 1637.

[184

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the SOUTH of the THAMES.

There are **561** Beds for the **ABSOLUTELY POOR.**

There are **38** Beds in St. Thomas's Home for cases who can pay a moderate amount.

There are **2** Wards closed waiting further contributions.

AT LEAST £10,000 PER ANNUM IS REQUIRED FROM VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., at the Hospital; or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be sent to the Steward.

[185

The Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association

Secretary—F. BURTON OSBORN, Esq.

Office: 7, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

Under the Patronage of H.M. THE KING, H.M. THE QUEEN, and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
PRESIDENT: His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., C.B.

The Association grants Annuities up to £25 to Widows and Daughters of Clergymen, Medical Men, Officers of the Navy and Army, members of the Legal Profession, landed proprietors, and others of the upper and middle classes of gentle birth, above forty years of age, free from any unsoundness of mind, and medically certified to be unable, from age or bodily infirmity, to earn their own livelihood. Persons in possession of more than £30 per annum are not eligible for the benefits of the Association.

Since the foundation of the Association in 1863, annuities have been granted to 2,557 persons, of whom 1,191 are now living. Over 500 Candidates, many of them absolutely without income, are waiting to receive annuities. Waiting Candidates are assisted from time to time from the Temporary Relief Fund, and Candidates and Annuitants share alike in the benefits of the Clothing Department and the Department of Visiting Friends.

Permanent Memorial Annuities can be established. The cost and conditions may be ascertained upon application. [194

ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL,

MARGATE,

For Early Tuberculous Disease of the Bones, Joints, Glands, &c.

162 Beds.

ADVANTAGES.—Bracing Air. Verandahs. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Liberal Diet. Skilled Medical and Surgical Treatment and Nursing.

£1,000 will make a bed Free.

There are only three Free Beds. Others urgently needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND LEGACIES ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Bankers—COCKS, BIDDULPH & CO. *London Offices*—13, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
Treasurer—LORD BIDDULPH. *Secretary*—A. NASH. [181

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL

For Stone and other Urinary Diseases

(ESTABLISHED 1860),

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

President—Right Hon. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT EARL, K.P.
Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL is intended for Persons of both Sexes suffering from Stone in the Bladder and other diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and contains 2 Public Wards for Men (24 beds), a Ward for Women and Children (2 Beds), and a Special Ward (6 Beds) for Paying Patients.

The number of Patients treated during the year 1909 was **496** In-Patients and **3,818** Out-Patients, the latter being seen Daily, viz., Monday, 2 to 3 and 5 to 7; Tuesday, 2 to 3; Wednesday, 5 to 7; Thursday, 5 to 7; Friday (Women and Children only), 2 to 3; and Saturday, 4 to 7.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor; a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; or by

IRWIN H. BEATTIE, *Secretary.* [183

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 3° Gul. iv., Cap. lx.)

Establishments:

Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. 250 Beds.
Branch Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E. 50 Beds.
Dispensaries, East India Dock Road and Gravesend.

For Sick and Injured Seamen. ***Funds Urgently Needed.***

The Society is empowered by its Act of Parliament to take and to hold real Estate.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE:

The London School of Tropical Medicine, Albert Dock, E.
The London School of Clinical Medicine, Greenwich.

Reports of the Charity, Syllabus of the Schools, and any further information can be had on application to the Secretary,

P. J. MICHELLI, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. [186

SHELTERING HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN,

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Where over **200** Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger, are emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

£500 additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.

CERTIFIED VOLUNTARY HOME UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

President: Sir ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON, BART., M.P.
Hon. Treasurer: E. C. THIN, ESQ., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool.
Secretary and Superintendent: MRS. LOUISA BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool. [187

SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.

Founded A.D. 1655. *Incorporated* 1678.

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, Aged Single Daughters and Children, of every Diocese of England and Wales.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

BY FAR THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE OF THE CLERGY CHARITIES.

Donors of ***30 Guineas*** are elected Governors of the Corporation.

MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Legacies also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.

SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bt., *Regr.*, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C. [188

THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

***Chief Office*—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.**

Patron—**HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**
President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.T.

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Spinal Supports, Leg Instruments, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

WATER BEDS and INVALID CHAIRS and CARRIAGES are Lent to the Afflicted.

It provides against imposition by supplying the appliance on the certificate of a Surgeon only. By special grants it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

39,204 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1909.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Contributions are earnestly Solicited. *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., Lombard St.
RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, *Secretary.* [191

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESSED JEWS.

(SYRIAN COLONIZATION FUND.)

The Jews in Russia have no security for life—and thousands seek shelter in Palestine, where, though destitute, they are safe. The Turkish Government are willing to admit more in various parts of Turkey.

This Society gives Relief in Food and Clothes to 1,500 families of the sick and feeble, and work at Abraham's Vineyard to men and boys.

FUNDS NEEDED that more may be helped "IN TOKEN OF CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY." The gift of Drinking Water is warmly appreciated by the Jews.

DONATIONS RECEIVED by:—

F. A. BEVAN, Esq., J.P., D.L., *President & Hon. Treas.*, 54, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.;
MESSRS. DRUMMOND, *Bankers*, 49, CHARING CROSS, S.W.; and by [189
E. A. FINN, *Secretary*, 117, VICTORIA ST., S.W. (late 41, Parliament St.)

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

15, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

This Society carries on the work of the Church in our Colonies and in Heathen Lands. The number of Ordained Missionaries is **852**, of whom **12** are Bishops and **239** are Natives; also there are **122** Laymen and **253** Women Missionaries. It further supports **3,000** Lay Teachers, and has **3,200** Students in the Society's Colleges, and **64,240** children in Mission Schools. Its Literature consists of "The East and The West" (quarterly), "The Mission Field," "The Church Abroad," "The King's Messengers" (all monthly), and a Quarterly Intercession paper (circulation 100,000). All information may be obtained from

The SECRETARY, 15, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. [192

Society for the Abolition of Vivisection

23, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON.

According to the latest Parliamentary Return, the number of experiments made in 1909 was 80,277. A large number of these were inoculation experiments, and, as the report says, "are attended by no considerable, if appreciable, pain."

The pain does not lie in the operation itself, but in the after effects.

The following is an example of what may ensue in the dog after the "little needle prick":—

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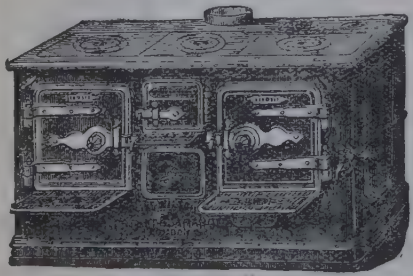

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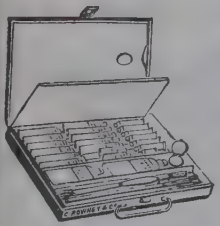

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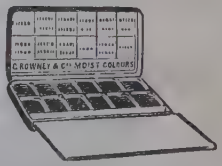

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